Philada Feb. 23d 1829

My dear Sir—

I learn from Mr. Sergeant by letter of the 20th recd this morning that an item appropriating 120,000 in the Bill [illegible] for an extension of the Mint is now before the House. This ~~[illegible]~~ course which you mentioned as advisable when here has it appears been decided on as best to gain the object in this manner rather than attempt a special Bill.

I shall write by this Mail to our Senators & a few lines to Col. [illegible] & Mr Dickerson— There are few ~~[illegible]~~ I could feel it proper to address on the occasion — the time is too short ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ them therefore in this respect for details — I refer ~~[illegible]~~ to my letter to the Mint Comm. of the House. ~~[illegible]~~

The spirit of your ~~Mr Sergeant~~ ~~[illegible]~~ attention & influence ~~the necessity of the [illegible] in the House~~ is warmly mentioned by Mr Sergeant. The final issue in the Senate ~~I [illegible]~~ ~~will depend [illegible] on the [illegible]~~ [illegible] in the Senate will I am persuaded ~~[illegible]~~ depend ~~[illegible]~~ eminently ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ union & [illegible] which you & Mr Sergeant may [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ to the members of that body.

I shall have no ~~[illegible]~~ to hope for success of the ~~[illegible]~~ a similar [illegible] if this fail now ~~[illegible]~~ opposition to it will [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ & I shall probably [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ with a [illegible] I could ~~[illegible]~~ communicate on the subject with ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

[illegible] your friend [illegible]

S. Moore

(U.S. Mint)

1829

Philadelphia, Pa.,
Feb. 23rd, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Hon. Samuel D. Ingham,
Washington, D.C.

My Dear Sir

I learn from Mr. Sergeant by letter of the 20th received this morning that an item in the appropriation Bill granting $120,000.00 for an extension of the Mint and has the House. The course which you mentioned as advisable when here, has, it appears, been decided on as best to gain the object in this manner rather than to attempt a special Bill.

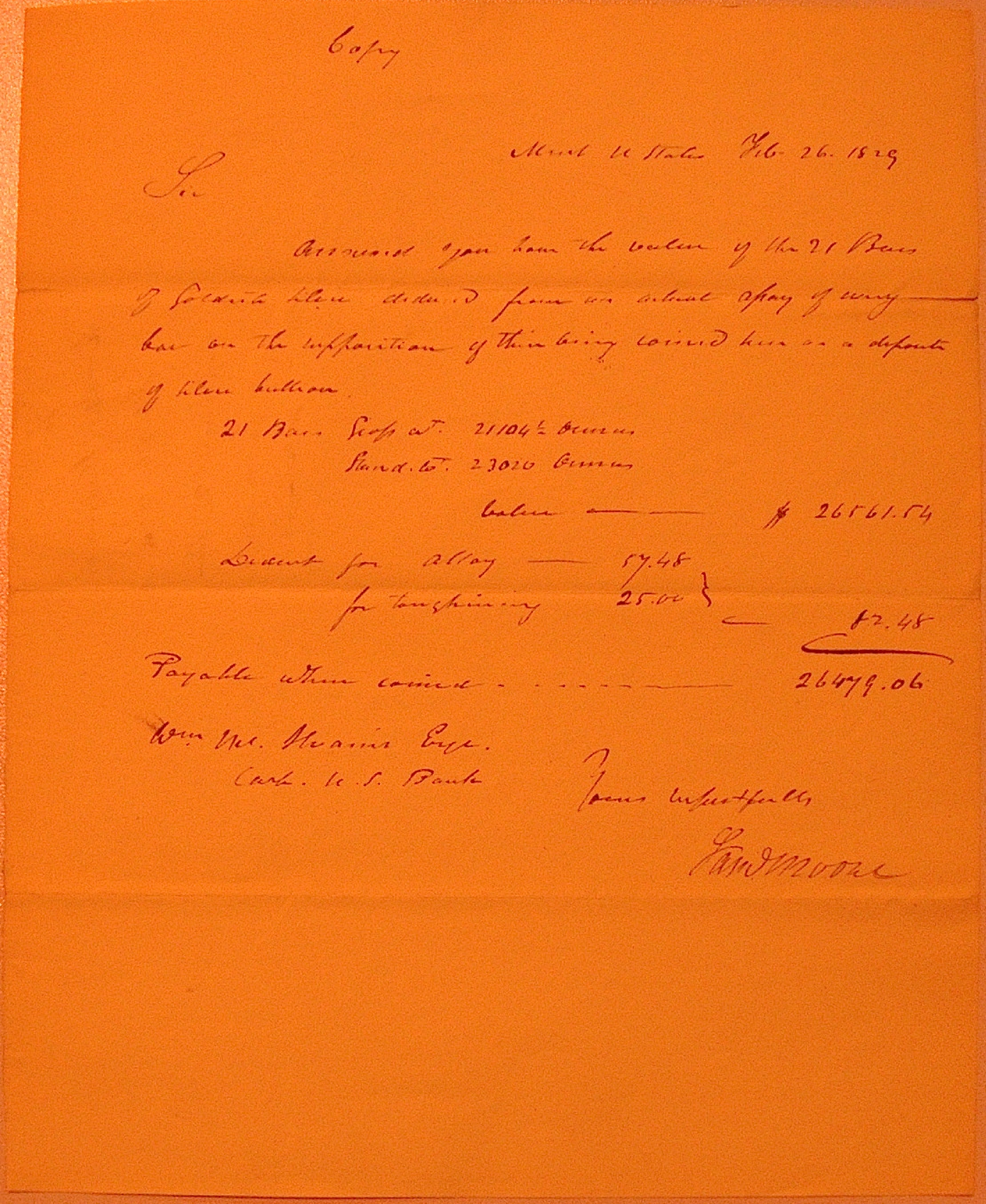
I shall write by this mail to our Senators and a few lines to Col. Johnston and Mr. Dickerson. Men are few whom I could feel it proper to address on the occasion - the time is too short for details - I refer them therefore in this respect to my Commissioner to the Mint Committee of the House.

The effect of your attention and influence is warmly mentioned by Mr. Sergeant. The final issue in the Senate will, in like manner, I am persuaded, depend in an eminent discourse on their views and illustrations which you and Mr. Sergeant may support, to the members of that body.

I shall have no hopes of the success of a similar proposition hereafter if this fail now. Opposition to it will immediately again form and concentration and I shall probably never again see those on the floor of Congress with whom I could communicate on the subject with a freedom so perfect and a combination so certain of being listened to without distrust.

Yours, etc.,

SAMUEL MOORE



Copy

Mint U. States Feb. 26. 1829

Sir

Annexed you have the value of the 21 Bars of Columbia silver deduced from an actual assay of every bar on the supposition of their being coined here as a deposite of silver bullion.

21 Bars Gross wt. 21104½ Ounces
Stand. wt. 23020 Ounces

value ——		$ 26561.54
Deduct for Alloy ——	57.48 }	
for toughening	25.00 }	—— 82.48
Payable when coined		26479.06

Wm. McIlvaine Esqr.
Cash. U.S. Bank

Yours respectfully

Saml Moore

The variations of bullion have in gold & silver changed proportionally — What is the ratio in Span. America. What that of old Spain.

Do their rates of gold make it remain in their countries in preference to silver — or in company with it. —

The expediency of making two measures of value is not supposed to be referred, but the enquiry what ratio is proper to be adopted in that event.

number of questions not very large is here,
The usual enquiries, will of course
course
be in various degrees expansive under the various views opinions & habits of thought
DIFFERENT
and investigation & reading of the diff: persons to whom they are addressed —

Your report it is supposed will be founded on these answers — enriched by the results of your own reading & reflection & will have the aspect of a summing up, or

---

What that of Old Spain.

Do their rates of gold make it
ence to silver - or in company

e expediency of making two
, but the enquiry wha
event.

he usual enquiries will of
ive, under the various views,
vestigation and reading of the
are addressed -

Your report, it is supposed,
hed by the results of your own
have the aspect of a summing up

Does the relation of gold and
he fact that a part of the cur

The precious metals are the
er articles, being highly esti
s under many of the agents, wh
tly in the estimation of all
which our noble metals are eas
imation of all nations and bei
balance which is not now thus
wages by the price of these

Though Paper is the life of
tals deposited for the holders
rder, and is thusly valued fro
tal in coin - some bank paper
dium and must be limited to se
in order to defray the charge
ndertake the trust of managing

[illegible]

- Does the relation of gold Notes and silver appear to be influenced by the fact that a part of the currency is paper -

~~But~~ The precious Metals are the proper Measure of value for all other articles being highly estimable by the unchangeable qualities under many of the agents which destroy other metals, being equally ~~[illegible]~~ in the estimation of all & security ~~[illegible]~~ in all applications in which ~~[illegible]~~ our noble Metals are easily tested & beauty in the estimation of all Nations & being produced in small quantities by a labour which is not more than compensated at the ordinary rate of wages by the price of these metals as money -

Wh. Paper is the sign of the specified amt of precious metals deposited for the holder [illegible] in a more plain [illegible] to the order, & is thusly valued from its convenience more than the metal in coin — bu Bank paper will always form a part of the medium & must be limited

[illegible] in order to defray the charges of them [illegible]

3

What Nations have a currency purely of gold or purely of silver — have they a Bank currency also —

1 What Nations have a currency ~~equally~~ equally a legal tender to any amount of forms of gold & silver - & what is their relation to each other -

2 Are there any facts to show which of the Metals is withdrawn first when the exchange is against that nation - is not gold always first withdrawn -

If the gold & silver be in that relation which makes them equally inclined to stay in ordinary circumstances

3 Can they ~~be~~ ~~in~~ ~~that~~ ~~any~~ adjusted to any relation ~~to~~ equally inclined to stay when the exchange is unfavourable —

4 If they are adjusted in such a ratio that the gold will remain under an unfavourable exchange the ~~[illegible]~~ silver will remain when ~~the~~ exchange is at par & more certainly when

---

What that of Old Spai

Do their rates of gold make it
ence to silver - or in company

e expediency of making two
, but the enquiry wh

t event.

he usual enquiries will of co
ive, under the various views,
vestigation and reading of the
are addressed -

Your report, it is supposed,
hed by the results of your own
have the aspect of a summing u

Does the relation of gold and
he fact that a part of the curr

The precious metals are the
r articles, being highly esti
s under many of the agents, wh
tly in the estimation of all e
which our noble metals are eas
imation of all nations and bei
alance which is not now thus c
wages by the price of these m

Though Paper is the life of
tals deposited for the holders
rder, and is thusly valued fro
tal in coin - some bank paper
dium and must be limited to se
in order to defray the charge
ndertake the trust of managing

Co

below par, the silver being capable of performing less for its intrinsic value than gold in the same district is displaced by it & goes where it ~~[illegible]~~ competes with gold on less unequal terms —

The quantity of coin is not increased but the silver exported in purchase of gold which has become a profitable investment —

If by compact all nations were to fix the same ratio of gold & silver, that nation that most frequently ~~[illegible]~~ suffers under a disadvantageous balance would lose its gold — ~~and~~ the temptation would grow ~~out~~ of this to raise the ~~quantity~~ ratio of gold —

What is that proportion of gold to
1 silver which in the ordinary course of national intercourse would most incline the two metals to circulate indiscriminately —
This seems to be the real meaning of the enquiry —
What is the propl. Anl. production of gold & silver from all Countries.

& has this proportion conform to the ratio in which gold & silver are produced by nature or developed by the means of mining — or is it the result of commercial adjustment & the habits of society insensibly working in a lapse of years —

Has the relative production of the Union in
6 gold to silver been discriminated and is the ratio of gold raised in proportion.

Has the proportion of gold & silver in among nations varied — and has it done so conformably to any constant difference in different series of years

What has been the price of gold
7 in our markets for a series of 40 years,
2,2, & what the state of for. exchange in the same period — & what were the bills on London payable in at that period
What is the actual value of the pound sterling measured in coins equally & legally tendered —
When bills have been at their rates

What that of Old Spa
Do their rates of gold make it
ence to silver - or in company

e expediency of making two
, but the enquiry wh
event.

he usual enquiries will of
ive, under the various views,
vestigation and reading of the
are addressed -

Your report, it is supposed,
hed by the results of your own
have the aspect of a summing up

Does the relation of gold and
he fact that a part of the cur

The precious metals are the
er articles, being highly esti
s under many of the agents, wh
tly in the estimation of all a
which our noble metals are eas
imation of all nations and bei
balance which is not now thus
wages by the price of these

Though Paper is the life of
tals deposited for the holders
rder, and is thusly valued fro
tal in coin - some bank paper
dium and must be limited to se
in order to defray the charge
ndertake the trust of managing

Con

par of exchange has ever been a premium —

What is the ratio of gold to silver in England France Spain Portugal ~~[illegible]~~ Holland Denmark & Russia & S. America —

8 When gold & silver are bullion ~~is~~ brought from S. Am. ~~[illegible]~~ charged in Havana what is the proportional value ~~of~~ of the fine gold & fine silver by such charges &c.

9 At what premium ~~does~~ on Bills does ~~[illegible]~~ British gold begin to bear a premium —

10 At what prem. on Bills does Am. gold begin to bear a premium — does the difference between this interval and the one in the par sterling by which the charges on exporting gold compare with the delay in paying Bills —

What is the rate of exchange on France comp. with that on London, ~~[illegible]~~ does the difference result chiefly from the manner of valuing the pound St. in France

What proportion of gold & silver is consumed in the Arts — in the U. States

What is the produce of bullion gold and that of silver —

~~[illegible]~~ Is the production of Mines by the increase of hands & machinery more than equivalent to the increased population of the world —

~~At the true par Bills~~

What is the true par of exchange between the U States & England —

What would be the cost of Bills ~~[illegible]~~ of exchange were ~~[illegible]~~ conformed to the true par —

Bills being at par, to remit the money here & meet the amt. at a future day —

When Bills are at par would gold be at or below par to export to the same country —

Bills being at par would gold be imported — would it come in —

What that of Old Spai

Do their rates of gold make it
rence to silver - or in company

e expediency of making two
, but the enquiry wh

t event.

he usual enquiries will of
ive, under the various views,
vestigation and reading of the
are addressed -

Your report, it is supposed,
hed by the results of your own
have the aspect of a summing u

Does the relation of gold and
he fact that a part of the cur

The precious metals are the
er articles, being highly esti
s under many of the agents, wh
tly in the estimation of all a
which our noble metals are eas
imation of all nations and bei
balance which is not now thus
wages by the price of these

Though Paper is the life of
tals deposited for the holders
rder, and is thusly valued fro
tal in coin - some bank paper
dium and must be limited to se
t in order to defray the charge
ndertake the trust of managing

Cor

8

Does gold ever bear a premium when Bills do not —

Is the rate of gold too low then – would it not ~~a premium~~ remain in domestic circulation at its present rates if Bills were at Par –

When Bills were above par why did not gold flow in ~~&~~ remain – or did it –

When gold has been at a high premium for a considerable time does the quantity ~~[illegible]~~ imported ~~and~~ into the country sensibly ~~in the~~ ~~country~~ increase

What is the real value of the pound sterling in U.S. denomin. of money

What is the actual value of the ~~[illegible]~~ franc. –

Are these their nominal values in estimating exchange –

What is the proportional value of gold in the nominal coin. rates of U.S. & the exchange on London then at the same time.

9

that there should be but one measure is I think most judicious and that it be as at least in the point that if the world should be silver as if ~~the~~ nations who now rely on gold should relinquish it, the [illegible] of [illegible] to gold would be [illegible] on our part – at present it seems [illegible] to [illegible] & no advantage is derived in raising ~~but~~ gold but it is important we believe ~~to~~ take care that gold should not be so raised in value as to displace ~~it~~ silver, still that limit it may be a legal tender, ~~[illegible]~~ — the present rates seem this sufficiently – if gold become very abundant. It is not by expelling silver but by associating with it and driving in a portion of Bank paper which it replaces –

The expense of a medium purely metallic would be very great, if paper be excluded – the wear & tear would cost a nation a heavy annual expense –

A currency embracing as ours always must a large proportion of paper becomes too ~~[illegible]~~ precarious when it rests wholly on gold liable to be suddenly exhausted when the rates of exchange withdraw the gold.

What proportion of Gold and Silver
is coined in the Mints in the U. States—
What is the absolute quantity —

When gold bears a premium
is it conformable to the rate of ex-
change in any other proportion [illegible]

~~When the premium~~

What has been the highest pre-
mium on gold within the last
ten years — what the average and
what the lowest in one year —

Was the propn of Gold coined in
the Mints U.S. when the premium
was high. —

Was the quantity of Gold imported
greater in those years when the
premium was highest, in any
sensible degree.

As they exact for merchandize
sold in Span. America at how
many dollars is the doubloon valued —

Is this a variable or a constant
rate of value of the doubloon —

What propn of the import.ns from
Spanish Amer. is in merchandise and
what in gold & silver.

What is now the ~~price of~~ pre-
mium on gold — in Bars of [illegible]
1 ~~Does~~ Do all gold Coins bear an
equal premium —
What is the value of gold in the
different cities

What is the ratio of gold to silver
1.1. in those nations with which the U.S.
have the principal com. connexion

SHEET No 1 OF 5

1 8 2 9

No place of dispatch,

no date except

March 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director

Notes on inquiries respecting
GOLD & SILVER BULLION

PAGE-1

In invoices of bullion both on gold and silver charged proportionally -

What is the ration in Spanish America.

What that of Old Spain.

Do their rates of gold make it remain in those countries in preference to silver - or in company with it.

The expediency of making two measures of value is not supposeed to be , but the enquiry what ratio is proper to be adopted in that event.

The usual enquiries will of course become, in various cliques expansive, under the various views, opinions and habits of thought and investigation and reading of the different persons to whom they are addressed -

Your report, it is supposed, will be founded on their answers enriched by the results of your own reading and reflections and will have the aspect of a summing up, etc.

PAGE-2

Does the relation of gold and silver appear to be influenced by the fact that a part of the currency is paper-

The precious metals are the proper measures of value for all other articles, being highly estimable by the unchangeable qualities under many of the agents, which duties other metals, having mostly in the estimation of all and persuits in all applications, in which our noble metals are easily executed and beauty in the estimation of all nations and being produced IN small quantities by a balance which is not now thus compensated at the ordinary rate of wages by the price of these metals as money.

Though Paper is the life of the specified answer of precious metals deposited for the holders in a serious plan subject to this order, and is thusly valued from its concurance more than the metal in coin - some bank paper will always form a part of the medium and must be limited to serve a certain disproportion to it in order to defray the charge of those establishments which undertake the trust of managing the deposits faithfully.

CONTINUED

Page - 3

What Nations have a currency purely of gold or purely of silver - have they a Bank currency also -

1- What Nations have a currency form of gold and silver, equally a legal tender to any amount and what is their relation to each other -

2-- Are there any facts to show which of these metals is withdrawn first when the exchange is against that nation - is not gold always first withdrawn -

If the gold and silver be in that relation which makes them equally inclined to stay in ordinary circumstances

3- Can they be adjusted to any relation generally inclined to stay when the exchange is unfavorable -

4- If they are adjusted in such a ratio that the gold will remain under an unfavorable exchange the silver will vanish when exchange is at par and more certainly when below par, the silver being capable of performing less for its intrinsic value gold in the same district is displaced by it and goes when it competes with gold one less unequal terms -

The quantity of coin is not increased but the silver migrates in purchase of gold which has become a profitable investment.

If by compact all nations were to fix the same ratio of gold and silver, that nation that most frequently falls under a disadvantageous balance would loan its gold and the temptation would grow out of this to raise the ratio of gold -

What is that proportion of gold to silver which in the ordinary current of national intercourse would most incline the two metals to circulate indiscriminately -

- This seems to be the real summary of the inquiry -

What is the proportional annual production of gold and silver from all countries.

Page 5

5- Does this proportion conform to the ratio in which gold and silver are produced by nations, or developed by the process of mining - or is it the result of commercial adjustment and the habits of society invissibly meet in a lapse of years -

6- Has the relative production of the mines in gold and silver been discriminated and is the ratio of gold coined in proportion.

Has the proportion of gold and silver in currency nations varied - and has it done so conformably to any constant differ-

= CONTINUED =

ence in different series of years

7- What has been the price of gold in our markets for a series of 40 years and what the rate of foreign exchange at the same periods - and what were the Bills on London payable in at those periods

What is the actual value of the pound Sterling measured in coins equally and legally tender -

When Bills have been at that rate per pound Sterling has gold coin a premium -

What is the ratio fo gold to silver in England, France Spain, Portugal, Holland, Denmark and Russia and South America -

8- When gold and silver bullion are brought from South America charged in invoices, what is the proportional value of the fine gold and fine silver by such charges.

9- At what premium on Bills does British gold begin to bear a premium -

10- At what premium on Bills does American gold begin th bear a premium - does the difference between this interval exceed the in the pound Sterling by about the charges on exporting gold compared with the delay in paying Bills.

What is the rate of exchange on Francs compared with that on London, does the difference result chiefly from the manner of valuing the pound Sterling and Franc.

What proportion of gold and silver is consumed in the arts- in the United States

What is the fineness of bullion gold and what of silver -

In the production of mines by the increase of lands and machinery more than equivalent to the increased population of the world -

What is the true par of exchange between the United States and England -

What would be the cost of Bills if exchange even conformed to the true par -

Bill being at par, to remove the money here and meet the amount at a future day -

When Bills are at par would gold be at or below par to export to the same country, -

Bills being at par would gold be imported - would it come in -

CONTINUED -

Page - 8

Does gold now bear a premium when Bills do not -

Is the ratio of gold too low there - would it not now remain domestic circulation at its present ratio if Bills were at Par -

When Bills were below par, why did not gold flow in and remain - or did it -

When gold has been at a high premium for a considerable time, does the quantity imported into the country VISIBLY increase.

What is the real value of the pound Sterling in United States denominations of money.

What is the actual value of the franc.

Are these their nominal values in estimating exchange -

What is the proportional value of gold in the several consulates of United States at the exchange on London their at the same time.

Page - 9

That there should be but one Measure is, I think most judicious and that is for us at least in the present state of the world should be silver as if nations who now only use gold should relinquish it, the policy of resorting to gold would be increased on our part - at present it seems even to rest on silver and no advantage is noticed in raising gold but it is important to take (a) view that gold shall not be so raised in value as to displace silver, with that limit it may be a legal tender, the present ratio removes this difficulty - if gold becomes very abundant it is not by expelling silver, but by associating with it and driving in a portion of Bank paper which is replaces -

The expense of a mdéium purely metalic would be very great. If paper be excluded - the wear and tear would cost a nation a heavy annual expense -

A currency embracing, as one always must a large proportion of paper becomes too precarious, when it reposes wholly on gold liable to be suddenly curtailed when the ratio of exchange withdraws the gold.

Page - 10

What proportion of gold and silver is consumed in the arts in the United States - what is the absolute quantity -

continued

When gold bears a premium is it conformable to the ratio of exchange in any settled proportion -

What has been the highest premium on gold within the last ten years - what the average and what the lowest in one year -

Was the proportion of gold used in the arts less when the premium was high -

Was the quantity of gold imported greater in those years when the premium was highest, in any visible degree.

Page - 11

In payment for merchandise vended in Spanish America - at how many dollars is the doubloon valued -

Is this a variable or a constant rate of value of the doubloon -

What proportion of the importation from Spanish America is in merchandise and what in gold and silver -

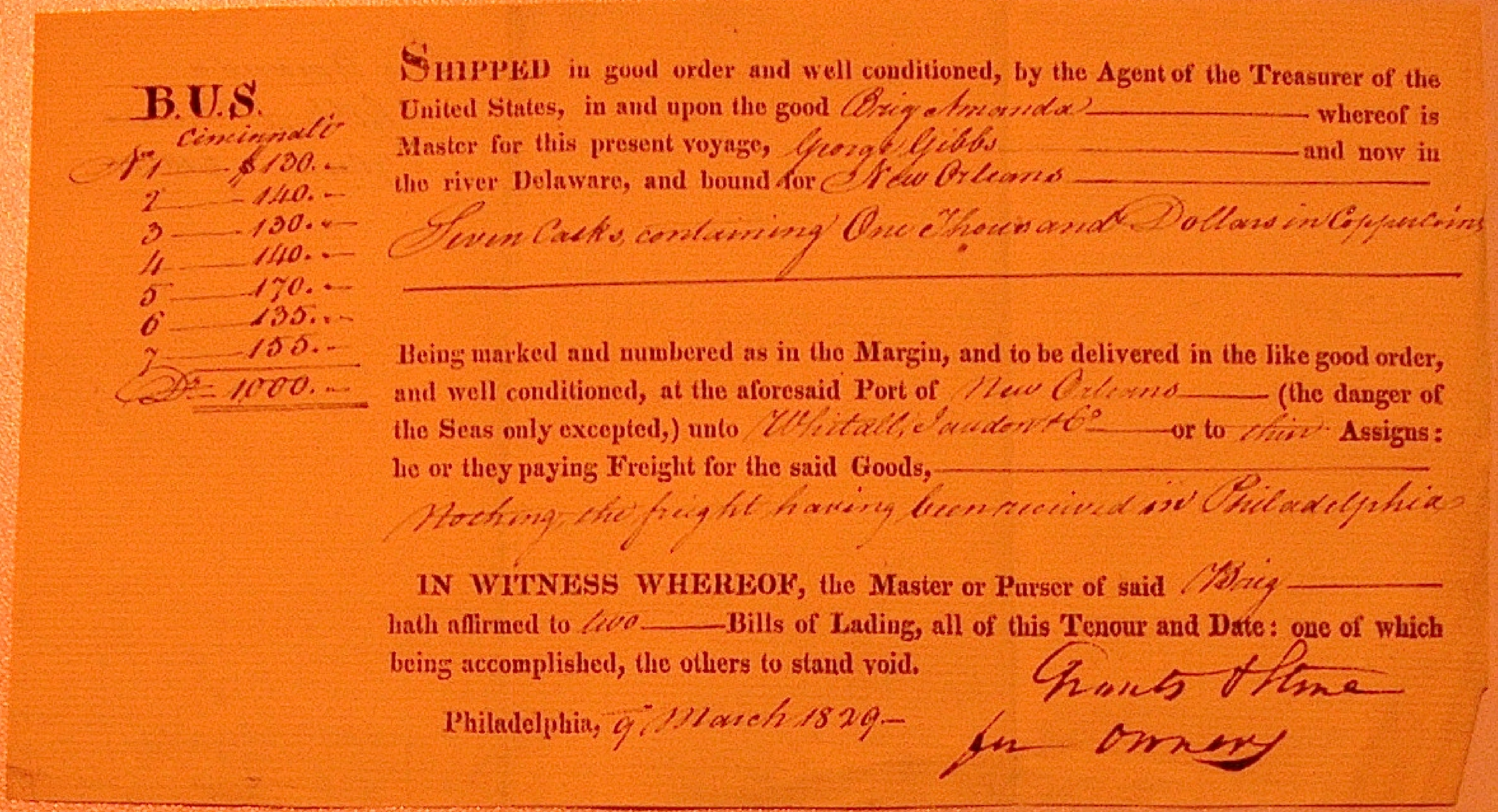
What is now the premium on gold - in bars of ascertained fineness -

Do all gold coins bear an equal premium -

What is the value of gold in the different cities.

11- What is the ratio of gold to silver in those nations with which the United States have the principal commercial connections.

no signature
no date EXCEPT- MARCH - 1829
no place of dispatch



B.U.S.
Cincinnati

No. 1	$130.–
2	140.–
3	130.–
4	140.–
5	170.–
6	135.–
7	155.–
7	Dr. 1000.–

SHIPPED in good order and well conditioned, by the Agent of the Treasurer of the United States, in and upon the good Brig Amanda whereof is Master for this present voyage, George Gibbs and now in the river Delaware, and bound for New Orleans

Seven Casks, containing One Thousand Dollars in Copper coins

Being marked and numbered as in the Margin, and to be delivered in the like good order, and well conditioned, at the aforesaid Port of New Orleans (the danger of the Seas only excepted,) unto Whitall, Jaudon & Co. or to their Assigns: he or they paying Freight for the said Goods,

Nothing the freight having been received in Philadelphia

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Master or Purser of said Brig hath affirmed to two Bills of Lading, all of this Tenour and Date: one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

Philadelphia, 9th March 1829–

Grants & Stone
for Owners

James Rush Esqr

To Union Insurance Compy of Philada.... Dr

1829

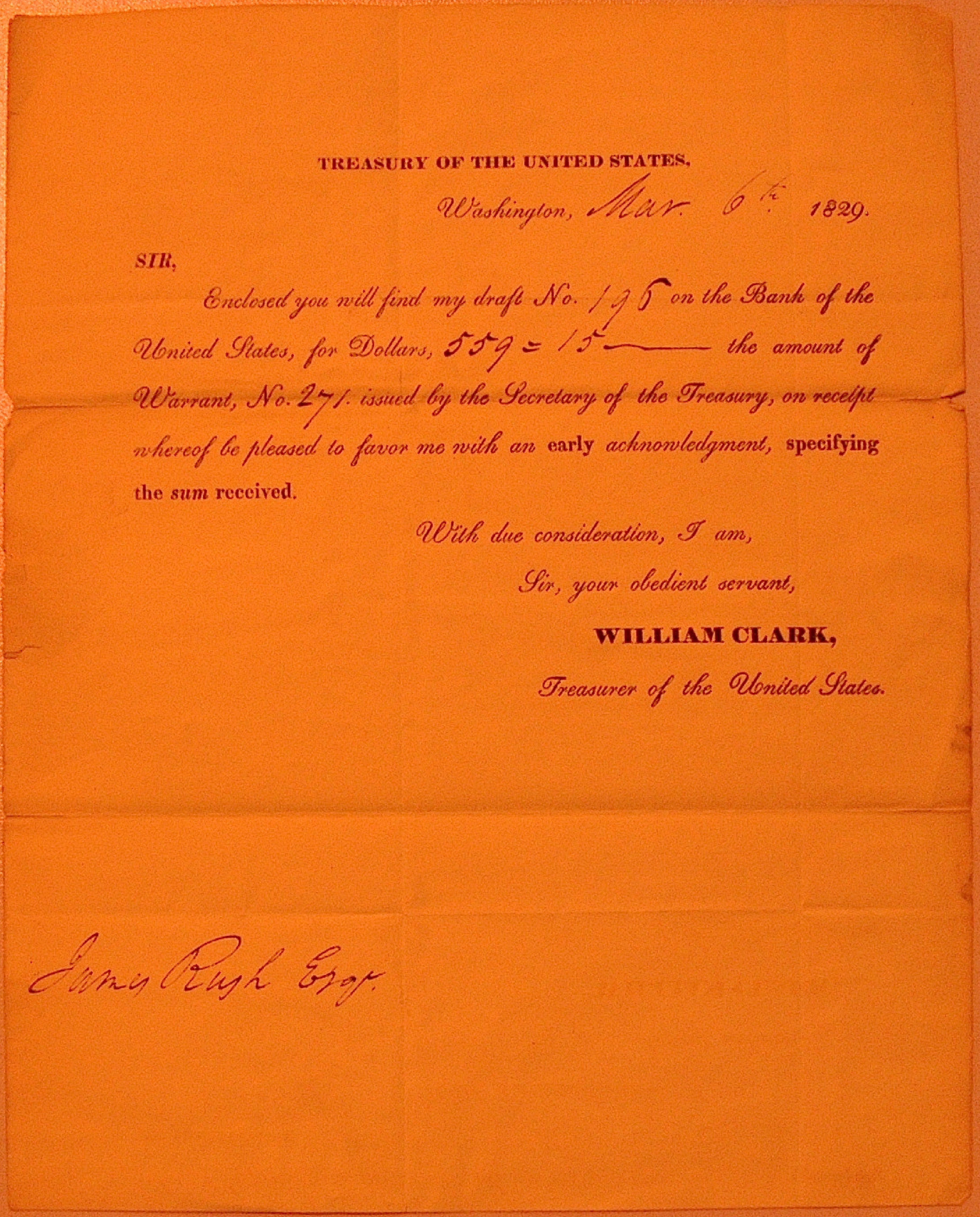
Jan. 20. For Prem: Insce per Schr Fair Play hence to Wilmington N.C.
Drs 385. at 1¼ Per Cent & Policy ...... Drs 5.81

Mar. 10. For ..... Per Brig Amanda hence to New Orleans
Drs 1000. at 1¾ Per Cent & Policy 18.50

Drs 24.31

Philada March 31. 1829 Received of James Rush Esqr Agent for the distribution of Copper Coins Twenty four dollars 31/100 In full of the above.

For Union Insurance Coy of Philada
Bartw White Secy



TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, Mar. 6th. *1829.*

SIR,

Enclosed you will find my draft No. 195 *on the Bank of the United States, for Dollars,* 559 = 15 *the amount of Warrant, No.* 271. *issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, on receipt whereof be pleased to favor me with an* early *acknowledgment,* specifying the *sum* received.

With due consideration, I am,

Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM CLARK,

Treasurer of the United States.

James Rush Esqr.

Treasury Department,
Comptroller's Office,
7. March, 1829.

Sir,

Your Accounts — No. 1. of Gold and Silver Bullion deposited for coinage, and coins made and paid for deposits — No. 2. of Ordinary Receipts and Expenditures — and No. 3. of Copper coinage received and paid by you — the 1. and 2. Accounts for the 4. Quarter of 1828, and the 3. Account for the Year 1828, — have been adjusted at the Treasury.

On the First Account, a balance of $254,500.49/100 has been found due to the United States, consisting of

Gold Bullion in the hands of the Chief Coiner, ...	✓	$346.42.5
Ditto " " " . Melter & Refiner, ...	✓	2,001.58
Silver ditto " " " . Chief Coiner, ...	✓	87,633.08
Ditto " " " . Melter & Refiner, ...	✓	103,438.15.5
Ditto " " " . Commissioners of Inspection, ...		2.23.5
Balance of Gold Coins in the Bank of the U. States, . .	✓	3.21.5
Ditto Silver ditto " " " " " " . .	✓	61,075.80
As above . .		$254,500.49

On the Second Account, a balance of $3,125.60 has been found due from the United States to you — and

on

on the third account, a balance of $24.441.7/100 has been found due to the United States from you — all which balances correspond with the balances stated in the accounts rendered.

Respectfully,

Jos. Anderson

Comptroller.

James Rush, Esq.
Treasurer of the Mint.

Philad.a March 8th 1829

Dear Sir

~~Three general propositions struck me as prominent in considering the coin question —~~

~~First — to determine in what proportion gold & silver are produced from the mines, in other words at what rate of gold to silver —~~

My views ~~in~~ on considering the coin question are somewhat modified ~~partly~~ ~~[illegible]~~ formed by the ~~[illegible]~~ inscription "true proportional value" and in the ~~your [illegible]~~ your ~~[illegible]~~ first determination of the rate in on the subject which appeared to be ... then the actual proportion ~~and the [illegible] [illegible] for is [illegible] not in the first [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] the general propositions [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]~~ On contemplating the various bearings of the inquiry ~~[illegible]~~ these general propositions struck me as more prominent —

First — To determine the proportion in which gold & silver are produced from the ~~mines~~ sources which supply them — The inquiries No 1 & 2 in my letter of the 31st relate to this & No. 3 connects it with the following.

Second — To determine the proportion of gold to silver which ~~[illegible]~~ by facts derived from other nations appears best ~~[illegible]~~ adapted ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ to be under existing circumstances ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ equally ~~to~~ render both ~~[illegible]~~ acceptable as the representatives of equal value. ~~[illegible]~~ The specification No 4, 5 & 6 relate to this ~~[illegible]~~ inquiry which you simplify in terms very much by ~~[illegible]~~ referring ~~[illegible]~~ for its solution ~~[illegible]~~ to the comparison of the mint and market prices of these metals ~~[illegible]~~ through a series of years ~~[illegible]~~

Third — To determine the rate which the experience of the U. States indicates as expressing ~~fairly~~ the proportion in which gold and silver are actually valued — the remainder of the specifications are intended to develope this fact under various illustrations —

The first general proposition may ~~[illegible]~~ be disregarded if ~~it~~ ~~only~~ intended simply to answer the first branch of the ~~[illegible]~~ Senate's resolution which seems to go only to the ascertainment of the actual proportional value of gold to silver which now obtains — But the second member of it demands to show what change of our gold coins will be requisite to conform gold to silver in true ~~proportional~~ relative value — this [illegible] brings up the full force of the expression adopted in your vote ~~[illegible] which really extends the force of the both members of the resolution~~ — the is an emphatic qualification and strongly implies that the proportion ~~to be~~ ~~adopted in our~~ [illegible] sought out will have [illegible] when our coins shall be conformed to it we shall ~~decree~~ to consider the proportion of Gold in circulation equally with silver. ~~[illegible] equally with [illegible]~~ Then our coins however [illegible] to defeat this expectation & make the ~~proportion~~ assumed entirely proportion true not to be not a true proportion within this intendment of the resolution —

When ~~[illegible]~~ ~~necessarily~~ ~~may be~~ ~~[illegible]~~ proportion actually [illegible] under existing [illegible] very England & France for example by [illegible] demand of [illegible] gold in their currency ~~[illegible]~~ which affects ~~[illegible]~~ about [illegible] while other nations like the U States are contented with silver and ~~[illegible]~~ decline to enter into competition with them for Gold — If we however ~~[illegible]~~ resolve to participate in the supposed benefits of a ~~[illegible]~~ currency equally consisting of gold & silver ~~we shall feel~~ the operation of that principle you mention that supply and demand regulate price & value — will soon be felt ~~[illegible]~~ & the exact value of gold & silver like all other things must ~~[illegible]~~ conform to ~~subject to~~ this Law — ~~[illegible]~~ The result ~~[illegible]~~ of course must be that we shall ~~[illegible]~~ acquire & retain very little Gold at the proportion between it & silver which enables ~~[illegible]~~ England & France to possess it before our interference, & if we bid higher for it the price will advance proportionably with them unless the new demand can be entirely met by an increased supply — It is in this view of the subject that an allusion to the proportion in which Gold and silver ~~[illegible]~~ are ordinarily drawn from the ~~[illegible]~~ various sources which furnish them ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] from the [illegible]~~ which ~~[illegible]~~ becomes ~~[illegible]~~ appropriate & may be fixed based upon a wrong suggestion that the supposed true proportion when ~~[illegible]~~ our coinage shall be conformed to it may not ~~[illegible]~~ hidden in the ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ effects — ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] of coin [illegible]~~

There can in fact be no assignable ~~[illegible]~~ steadfast proportion between gold & silver — no more than between iron & copper or wheat & barley — indeed the idea of ~~[illegible]~~ settled proportion ~~[illegible]~~

On examining the resolution of the Senate it ~~appears~~ appears to ~~[illegible]~~ very much ~~[illegible]~~ the subject of the Third ~~question~~ inquiry addressed thro the Dept ~~[illegible]~~ — The second member appears especially to be so and draws the fact ~~almost necessarily~~ incidentally with it, how to devise such a change in our gold coins as shall exactly conform them to silver ~~[illegible]~~ according to a certain proportion requires that proportion to be first settled — ~~[illegible]~~ If this view of it be correct ~~[illegible]~~ a response to the resolution with [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ to refer them to the Department would materially ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ the whole subject before me ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ arrangement of ~~[illegible]~~ details as I should find most appropriate. You will perceive whether or not the suggestions be founded ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ and will ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ to myself no ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ You will however readily perceive whether or not the ~~[illegible]~~ and if it is the proper one — it has for me but one attentive perusal, that ~~[illegible] which~~ ~~may your~~ ~~may~~ ~~the addition of the assay~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~by the construction~~ by such a con- ~~[illegible] of your [illegible] [illegible]~~ struction ~~this assaying may~~ your own ~~duties~~ duties may not ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ have the addition of this assaying — The first

Members of the revolution [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ subject ~~[illegible]~~ on which intelligent ~~merchants~~ Bankers Merchants & ~~[illegible]~~ brokers can furnish useful information ~~& [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ in which is an appropriate [illegible] of gentlemen ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] among others [illegible] ~~for [illegible] the facts~~ ~~[illegible]~~, I should [illegible] have some for facts in any investigation of ~~[illegible]~~ it which ~~may~~ I may be called on to make — Mr Gallatin ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ is an advocate ~~[illegible]~~ of the policy of making gold stay with us by advancing its ~~value~~ proportional value ~~The [illegible] does not [illegible] doubtful if at all the question whether it would be expedient to [illegible] retain gold in circulation by advancing the [illegible] proportional value of it. Mr Gallatin has used the affirmative [illegible]~~

I have some correspondence with him two years since in which ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ our different views on that point are briefly ~~[illegible]~~ stated. ~~this point~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~. He probably has a good store of facts relative to the ~~[illegible]~~ effect of the proportional value ~~[illegible]~~ adopted by the principal nations of Europe — It does not appear however that this ~~[illegible]~~ question is brought ~~into~~ directly ~~[illegible]~~ if at all into discussion by the resolution — ~~[illegible]~~ That our present system ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ of valuation ~~[illegible]~~ is ~~the~~ right ~~[illegible]~~ seems to be taken for granted. ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ sought to adjust them better to ~~each other~~ ~~[illegible]~~

Very respectfully

Yours &c

Saml Moore

To
Mr Ingham
April 9, 1829
Value of gold
Ingham &c
115
1579

S. D. Ingham
Secy of the Treasury

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., March 8th, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Hon. Samuel Ingham,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir

My views considering the coin question were somewhat modified by the expression "true proportional value" used in your first note to me on the subject, which appeared to so than the determination of the proportion.

On contemplating the various bearings of this inquiry, these general proportions struck me as prominent -

First - To determint the proportion in which gold and silver are produced from the sources which supply them -

The inquirires No. 1 & 2 in my letter of the 31st relate to this and No. 3 connects it with the following.

Second -To determine the proportion of gold to silver which by facts derived from other nations appearsto be, under existing circumstances best adapted, render both equally acceptable as the representations of equal value. The Specifications No.4,5 & 6 relate to this enquiry which you simplify in terms very much by referring for its valuation to the comparison of the Mint and market prices of those metals through a series of years.

Third -To determine the ratio which the experience of the United States indicates as expressing the proportion in which gold and silver are actually valued - the remainder of the specifications are intended to develop this fact under various illustrations.

The first general proposition may be disregarded, if it be intended simply to answer the first branch of the Senate's resolution which seems to go only to the ascertainment of the actual proportional value of gold to silver which now obtains - but the second member of it demands to show what change of our gold coins will be requisite to conform gold to silver in true relative value - this brings up the full force of the expression adopted in your note

It is an emphatic qualification and strongly implies that the proportion sought out will have such virtue when our coins shall be conformed to it, we shall secure to ourselves the possession of gold in circulation equally with silver. There are considerations, however, which tend to define this exportation and make the ascertained actual proportion turn out to be not a true proportion within this intendentment of the resolution.

England and France, for example, being desirous of retaining gold in their currency, have established a proportion between it and nations which effects their object, while other nations like

-continued-

the United States are content with silver and decline entering into competition with them for gold. If, however, we resolve to participate in the supposed benefits of a currency consisting equally of gold and silver, the operation of that principle you mention, that supply and demand regulate price and value will soon be felt. The proportional value of gold and silver like all other things must conformto this law. The result, of course, must be that we shall acquire and retain very little gold, as the proportion between it and silver which enabled England & France to possess it before our interference, and if we bid higher for it, the price will proportionaly increase with them unless the new demand can be readily met by an increased supply. It is in this view of the subject that an allusion to the proportion in which gold and silver are ordinarily derived from the various sources which furnish them.becomes appropriate and may be good ground for a saving suggestion that the supposed true proportion when our coinage shall be conformed to it, may not produce the anticipated effects.

On examining the resolution of the Senate, it appears to assume, very much the aspect of a Mint inquiry addressed through the Department. The second member appears especially to be so and draws the fact incidentally with it, since to devise such a change in our gold coins as shall exactly conform them to silver according to a certain proportion requires that proportion to be first settled.

You will, however, readily perceive whether or not this view of it is the proper one - it has for me but one attractive picture, that by such a construction, your severe duties may not the addition of this inquiry.

The furst member of the resolution presents a subject on which intelligent Bankers, Merchants and exchange brokers can furnish useful information in reply to an appropriate series of questions. To them among other sources, I should, myself have recourse for facts in any investigation of it which I may be called on to make.

Mr. Gallatin is an advocate of the policy of making gold as by advancing its proportional value. I learned from some correspondence with him two years since in which our different views on that point are simply stated. He probably has a good store of facts relative to the effect of the proportional value adopted by the principal nations of Europe. It does not appear however, that this question is brought into discussion by the resolution. That our present system of value is right seems to be taken for granted.

Very respectfully,

Yours etc.,

samuel moore

Invoice of 11 Boxes containing 21 Bars of Gold in Silver deposited at the Mint by the Bank of the U States & withdrawn for exportation March 1829

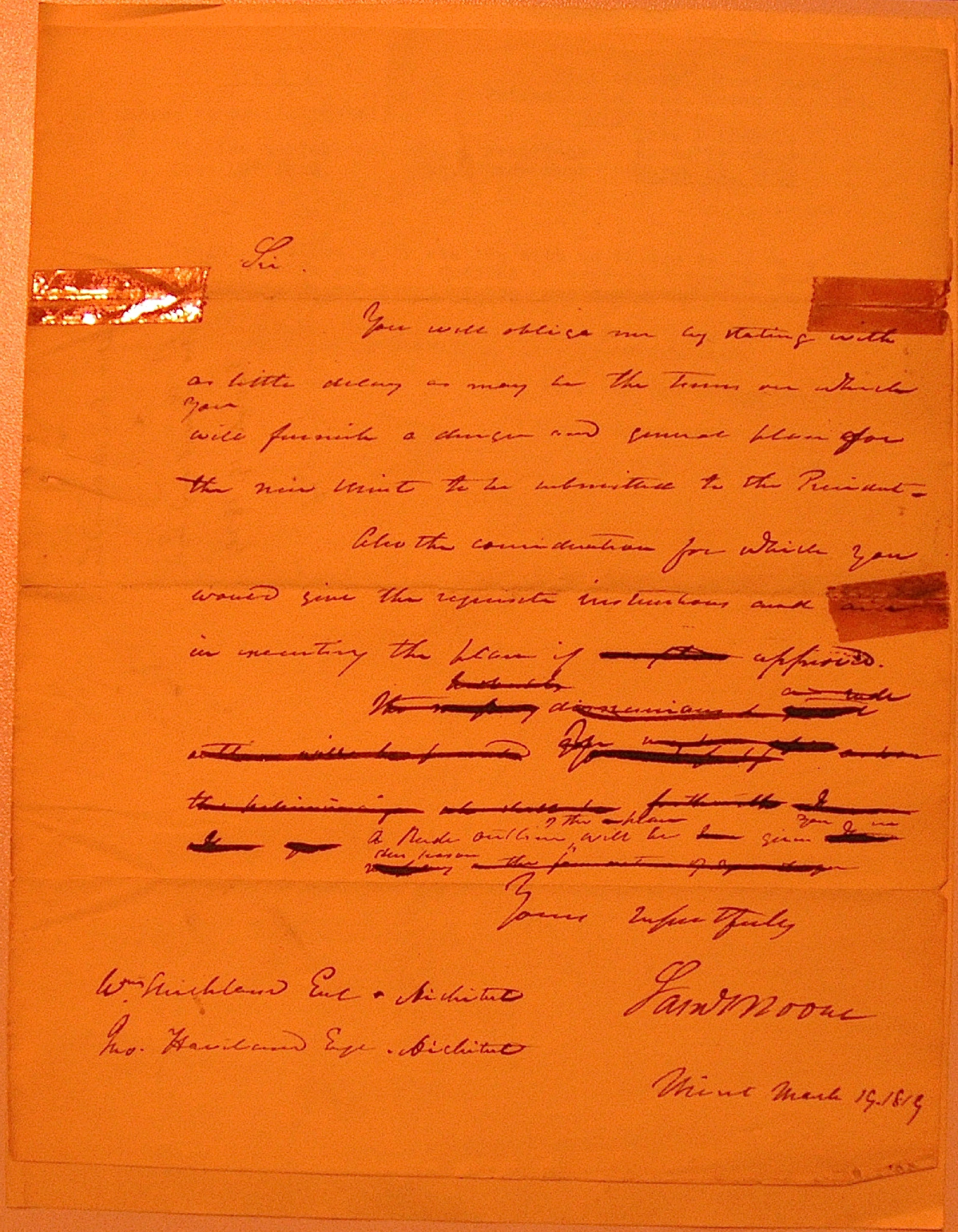
~~Nos. — Gross Wt — Stand. Wt~~
~~1 — 2 Bars — 16[illegible] — 8.70~~

No. of Box. ~~Number of Bars~~

Boxes	Numb. on Bars	Gross Wt	Stand. Wt	Val. in Silver	Fine Gold
		Oz. d	Oz. d	D. C	Oz. d. g
1 cont. 2 Bars	1 and 318 2 and 315	2015=0	2198=10	2536.73	11=17=22
2 „ 2 „	3 „ 299 4 „ 283	2011=0	2196=9	2534.36½	10=2=12
3 „ 2 „	5 „ 300 6 „ 297	2013=15	2182=17	2518.67	10=13=2
4 „ 2 „	7 „ 313 8 „ 295	2037=10	2211=1	2551.44	12=7=15
5 „ 2 „	9 „ 309 10 „ 312	2024=0	2207=0	2546.38	12=2=12
6 „ 2 „	11 „ 298 12 „ 317	2011=0	2208=4	2547.86	12=14=22
7 „ 2 „	13 „ 308 14 „ 307	1971=5	2134=10	2462.88½	11=2=12
8 „ 2 „	15 „ 239 16 „ 316	1987=15	2180=2	2515.50	10=7=22
9 „ 2 „	17 „ 310 18 „ 309	2003=0	2194=13	2532.29	11=19=22
10 „ 2 „	19 „ 296 20 „ 311	2025=15	2220.03	2561.71	12=13=6
11 „ 1 „	21 „ 314	1004=10	1086=11	1253.71	6=5=13
		21104=10	23020=0	$26561.54	122=7=15

Copy delivered to Wm McIlvaine Esq

Mint of The U States
March 11. 1829



Sir.

You will oblige me by stating with as little delay as may be the terms on which you will furnish a design and general plan for the new Mint to be submitted to the President.

Also the consideration for which you would give the requisite instructions and aid in executing the plan if ~~adopted~~ approved.

~~The [illegible] dimensions [illegible] with [illegible] will be furnished [illegible] the preliminary [illegible]~~ A Rude outline of the plan will be given you this season

Yours respectfully

Saml Moore

Wm Strickland Esq. Architect
Jno. Haviland Esq. Architect

Mint March 19.1819

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., March 19, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
William Strickland, Esq., Architect
John Haviland, Esq. Architect

NOTE:
This letter is
actually dated
March 19, 1819

Sir

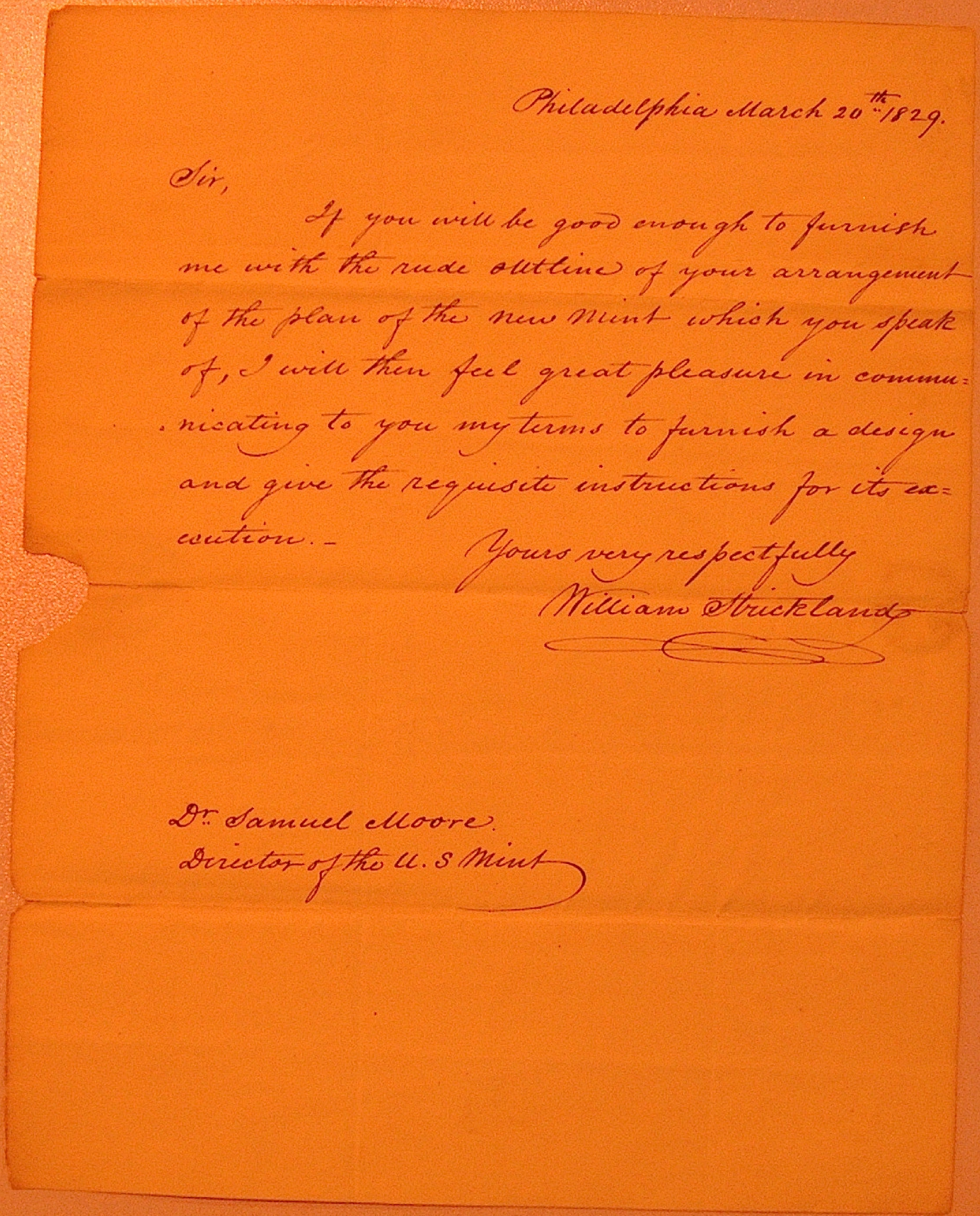
You will oblige me by stating with as little delay as may be the terms on which you will furnish a design and general plan for the new Mint to be submitted to the President.

Also the consideration for which you would give the requisite instructions and aid in executing the plan if approved.

a Rude outline of the plan will be given you in due season,

Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL MOORE



Philadelphia March 20th 1829.

Sir,

If you will be good enough to furnish me with the rude outline of your arrangement of the plan of the new Mint which you speak of, I will then feel great pleasure in communicating to you my terms to furnish a design and give the requisite instructions for its execution.–

Yours very respectfully
William Strickland

Dr. Samuel Moore.
Director of the U. S Mint

Philada. March 20th 1827

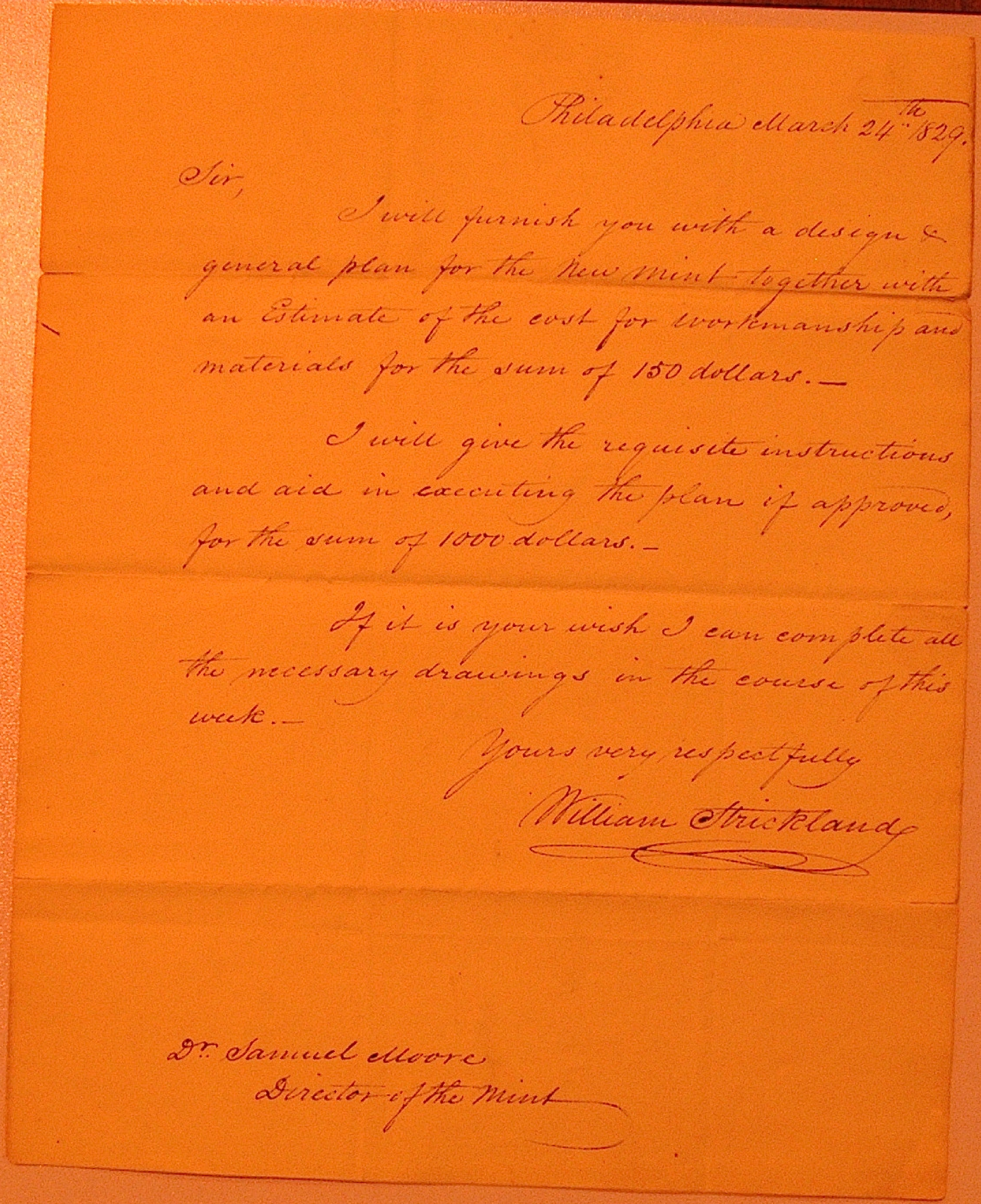
Sir!

I will make a plan with two Elevations explanatory of different designs, for finishing the principal Front, for the New Mint, accompanied with a correct Estimate of the cost of compleating the Buildings, conformable to the design, and Materials, recommended to be used, in its erection for One hundred dollars.

Should my Drawings be adopted, I am willing to superintend its erection, and furnish all the necessary working drawings, Models, purchase Materials, make Contracts, together with my personal Services, until its full Compleation; in consideration of receiving Twelve hundred dollars per Annum.

Respectfully I am
Sir Your Obt Servt
John Haviland

To
Saml Moore Esqr



Philadelphia March 24th 1829.

Sir,

I will furnish you with a design & general plan for the New Mint together with an Estimate of the cost for workmanship and materials for the sum of 150 dollars.—

I will give the requisite instructions and aid in executing the plan if approved, for the sum of 1000 dollars.—

If it is your wish I can complete all the necessary drawings in the course of this week.—

Yours very respectfully
William Strickland

Dr. Samuel Moore
Director of the Mint

Mint March 21. 1829

Sir

The ~~[illegible]~~ tenor of your Note of yesterday may very well a construction indicating ~~[illegible]~~ liberal ~~[illegible]~~ views in regard to the points submitted to you in mine of the 19th inst. — The occasion however renders a less general answer very desirable, and I hope it may be given without ~~having~~ an outline of the intended structures. The question as to the Architect to be selected, must, ~~[illegible]~~, depend in no small degree on the terms of this answer. — If ~~[illegible]~~ nevertheless you still consider it indispensable to have, previously, a rude outline of the work, it ~~will~~ shall be furnished, though none can now be given which would not be liable to ~~be~~ materially ~~[illegible]~~ alterations to conform it to the lot that may be procured.

Yours respectfully

Saml Moore

Wm Strickland Esqre.

Architect

1 8 2 9

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., March 21, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
W. Strickland, Esq.,
Architect

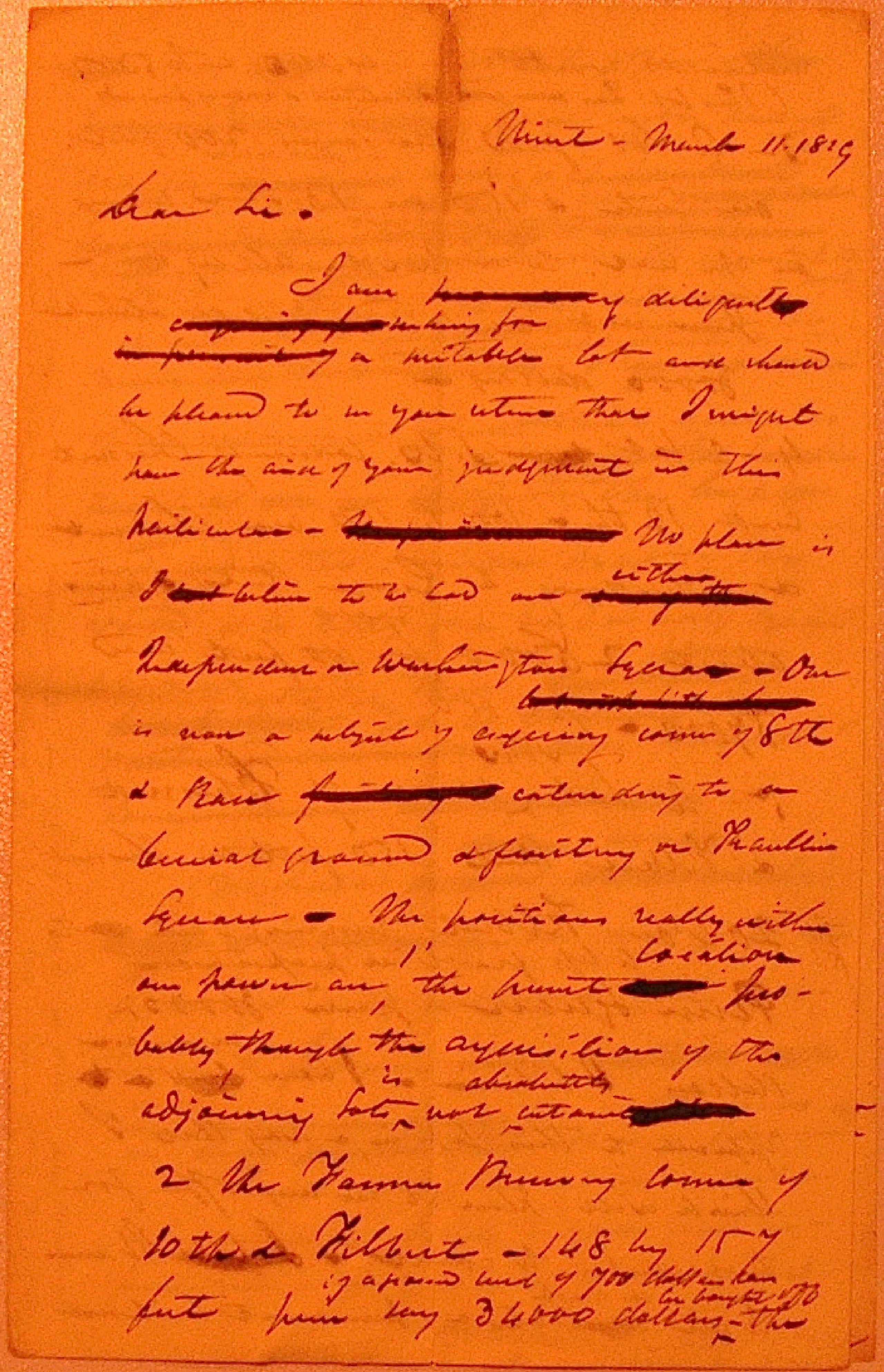
Sir

The tenor of your note of yesterday bears very well a construction indicating liberal views in regard to the points submitted to you in mine of the 19th inst. The occasion, however, renders a less general answer very desirable, and, I hope it may be given without an outline of the intended structure. The question as to the Architect to be selected, must, depend in no small degree on the terms of this answer. If, nevertheless, you still consider it indespensable to have previously, a rude outline of the work, it shall be furnished, though none can now be given which would not be liable to natural alterations to conform it to the lot that may be procured.

Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL MOORE

A Lot on Walnut and Juniper
between 12 & 13 - from 101 feet
000.00



Mint - March 11. 1829

Dear Sir.

I am ~~[illegible]~~ diligently ~~enquiring for~~ looking for ~~in procuring~~ a suitable lot and should be pleased to see you return that I might have the aid of your judgment in this particular - ~~[illegible]~~ No place is I believe to be had on ~~[illegible]~~ either Independence or Washington Square - One ~~[illegible]~~ is now a subject of enquiry corner of 8th & Race ~~[illegible]~~ extending to a burial ground adjoining on Franklin Square - The position is really within our power any 'tho the present location ~~[illegible]~~ probably through the acquisition of the adjoining lots is not absolutely certain ~~[illegible]~~

2 The Farmers Brewery corner of 10th & Filbert - 148 by 157 feet price say 34000 dollars - the is a ground rent of 700 dollars can be bought at [illegible]

A Lot on Walnut and Juniper 125
between 12 & 13 - from 101 feet extend
000.00

materials worth say 4000 to 5000 —
(This lot has some good situation & many friends)

3 — A lot of W. Sansom's 200 feet
on Arch & 150 on 13 Street, running
on the west to a wide alley ~~[illegible]~~ —
Price not ascertained probably about
30000 dollars —

4 — A lot ~~[illegible]~~ S.W. corner of Chesnut
and 12th — 100 to 150 on Chesnut
& extending to George Street — price
about 28000 to 30000 for 100 feet and
37000 — for 150

5 — A lot N.W. corner of Chesnut
& Filbert Street 150 feet on Chesnut
204 on Filbert running back ~~[illegible]~~ to
Penn Square (a less front in proportion) — price 30000
dollars I believe — I have made an ~~[illegible]~~
approach to this lot in a way that I
think will place it in my offer for
two weeks to come — ~~[illegible]~~ It seems
to me as such ~~[illegible]~~ like a permanent location

as ~~[illegible]~~ any ~~[illegible]~~ site hitherto offered — ~~[illegible]~~
a very few ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ The Square will surround
it with ~~[illegible]~~ unobstructed air & vision — It is on the
highest ground between the two rivers ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ — It fronts to the
in the S.W. sides of Penn Square ~~and some~~ & north
its breadth allows a wide passage to be taken off on the west side complete for isolating the site
~~nearly all these buildings~~, & ~~[illegible]~~
~~of the manner in which that Square is~~
This is [illegible] ~~divided~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ the highest
road from the Bulletin West of the
World & is only one and a half square
at most further than ~~[illegible]~~ & [illegible]
~~[illegible]~~ Lot 2 or No. 4 ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~
~~Town Survey~~. ~~[illegible]~~

I shall ~~[illegible]~~ avoid ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ an inconsiderate
decision & by judicious agents continue to promise ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ for a little time ~~[illegible]~~
and [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ not from [illegible] —

Please drop me a line & make
such remarks as occur to you and inform me when you will be at home.

Yours truly
Saml. Moore

A lot on Walnut & Juniper 125 by 176 $17000 & one on Walnut
between 12 & 13 — from 101 feet extending 235 ft. Price say 23000

1 8 2 9

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., March 11, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director
to
Hon. John Sergeant,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir

I am diligently seeking for a suitable lot and should be pleased to see you return, that I might have the aid of your judgment in this particular.

No place is, I believe, to be had on either Independence or Washington Square. One is now a subject of enquiry corner of 8th and Race, extending to a burial ground and finishing on Franklin Square. The positions really within our power are, the present location probably, though the acquisition of the adjoining lots is not absolutely certain.

2 - The Farmers Brewery corner of 10th and Filbert - 148 by 157 feet, price say 34,000 dollars
700
dollars can be bought off - thematerials worth say 4000 to 5000 - (this lot has some good qualities and many friends.)

3 - A lot of W. Sansom - 200 feet on Arch and 150 on 13 Street, running on the rear to a wide alley. Price not ascertained, probably about 30,000 dollars.

4 - A lot S.W. corner of Chestnut and 12th - 100 to 150 on Chestnut and extending to George Street - price about 28,000 to 30,000 for 100 feet and 37,000 for 150.

5 - A lot N.W. corner of Chestnut and Filbert Streets 150 feet on Chestnut 204 on Filbert running back to Penn Square - price 30,000 dollars, atless front in proportion. I believe I have made an approach to this lot in a way that I think will place it in my offer for two members to consider. It seems to me as much like a permanent location as any site hitherto offered. A very few years will   beautiful   . It is on the highest ground between the two rivers. It fronts to the north on the south west section of Penn Square, its breath allows a wide passage to be taken off on the west completely insulating the Mint.

This site is on the high ground from the Bullion Mart of the world and is only one and a half squares, at most, farther than No.2 or No.4.

I shall avoid an inconsiderate division and by judicious agents continue to pioneer for a little time and decide on public motions not from persons.

Please drop me a line and make such remarks as seccur to you and inform me when you will be at home.

Yours truly, SAM'L. MOORE.

A Lot on Walnut and Juniper 125 by 178 $17,000 and one on Walnut between 12 & 13 - from 101 feet extending 235 to George price say 23,000.00

Philada 3 mo 12th 1829

Esteemed Friend

I offer the following described lot of ground as a suitable place for the new mint — it is situated between 10th & 11th streets and between Cherry and Sassafras Streets having a front of 198 ft on Cherry Street by 130 ft on 11th Street — Should it be approved of the price will be moderate — if it is probable that lot may suit I will wait on thee at any time thou may fix upon —

This lot (being part of Montgomery square) is surrounded by gardens and good improvements that will make your buildings very airy and pleasant and I believe this size might be increased on Cherry street if necessary —

Respectfully
thine &c

Samuel Webb

No 305 Arch St. (above 8th)

White River dollars { Mexican wt. $\overset{dwt\ gr}{16\text{-}22}$ — $\overset{oz\ dwt}{4\text{-}8}$ fine silver in $\overset{oz}{12}$
Ferdinand — 16-4 — 3-13 — ditto

The above is the result of the assay of two specimens of the dollar denominated White River recd. March 13th. 1829 from the Cashier of the Bank of the U. States & assayed by Mr. Richardson

value Mexican .47$\frac{4}{10}$ cents per ounce — Mint March 13. 1829
" Ferdinand .39$\frac{3}{10}$ " " "
value by Tale —— Mexican "40 cents estimated on this one
" " Ferdinand 31$\frac{2}{4}$ cents 31$\frac{3}{4}$ " " " "

— Mint . March – 1829 —

2 dollars rec.d March 13. 1829

from Cashier B.U.S. —

One Mexican ^{dated} 1826 wd by A.E. – 405 grs

One Ferdinand 1816 " by " 388 grs

on each was impressed by

Mr. Eckfeldt the letter O —

Weighed by Mr. Richardson

Mexican 16^{d}.22^{grs} = 406 grs

Ferdinand 16 – 4 = 388 —

The Mexican on assaying is found to contain $\overset{Oz. dt.}{4.8}$ fine in 12 Oz value $\overset{cents}{47\frac{4}{10}}$ per Oz.

The Ferdinand 3.13 " in 12 Oz. value $37\frac{3}{10}$ per Oz

This individual Mexican

dollar is worth intrinsically 40 cents

This individual Ferdinand

dollar is worth ——— .31 3/4 cents

estimating the fine silver they contain

without regard to charge of refining —

consequent on their coinage. —

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, Mar. 18th 1829.

SIR,

Enclosed you will find my draft No. 221. *on the Bank of the United States, for Dollars,* 5000 ——— *the amount of Warrant, No* 340. *issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, on receipt whereof be pleased to favor me with an early acknowledgment,* specifying the *sum* received.

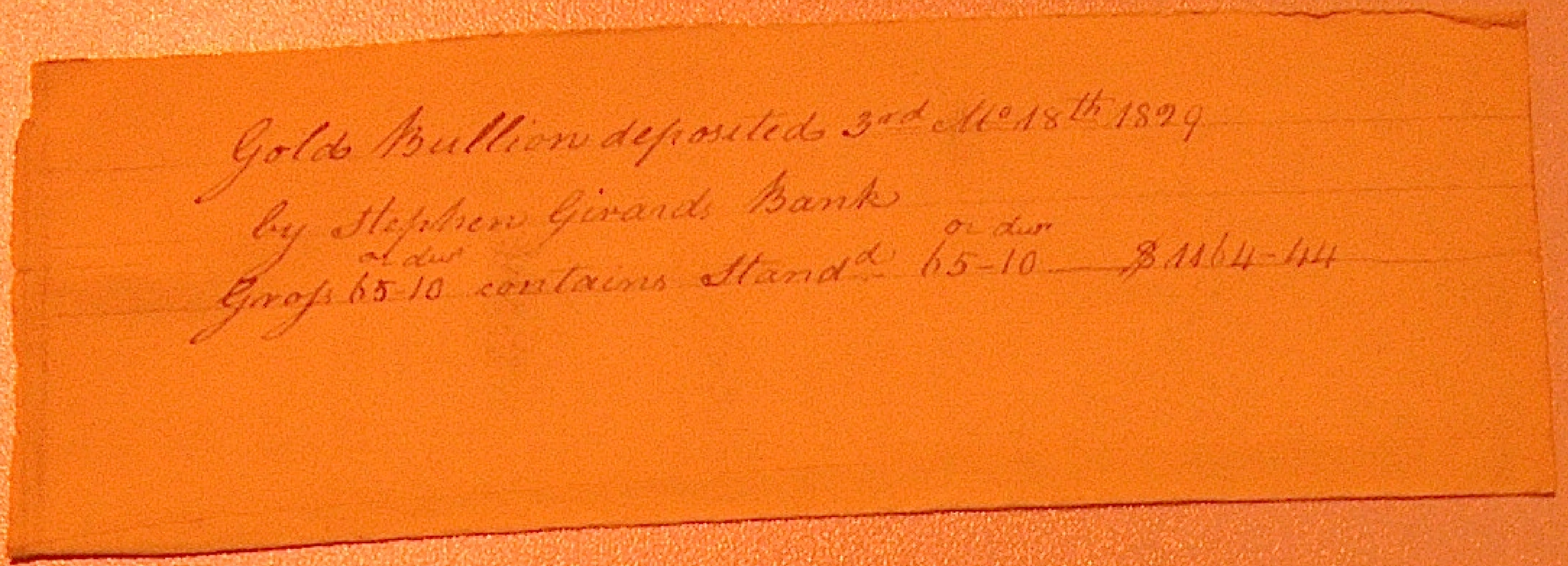
With due consideration, I am,

Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM CLARK,

Treasurer of the United States.

Jas Rush Esqr



Gold Bullion deposited 3rd Mo 18th 1829

by Stephen Girards Bank

Groſs $^{oz\ dwt}$ 65-10 contains Stand^{d} $^{oz\ dwt}$ 65-10 — $1164-44

7 dwts . . . 1019-0

ditto . . . 1-1-0 . . . 994-0

0-19-0 . . . 1007-5

0-18-0 . . . 1005-8

0-17-0 . . . 11,004-5

Stephen Girards

	oz dw gr		oz dwt		oz dwt		gr	Stamp for Gold gr	Stamp for Silver Dwt gr
No 1 better	0-19-6	Groſs wt.	1002-0	Standd	1090-17	Gold in oz 12	25	16	11.16
2 ditto	1-0-0	. . . .	1003-10	. . . . .	1097-3	. . . .	30	20	11.16
3 ditto	0-16-12	. . . .	998-10	. . . . .	1075-8	. . . .	30	20	11.12
4 ditto	0-19-0	. . . .	972-10	. . . . .	1058-15	. . . .	36	25	11.16
5 ditto	1-0-12	. . . .	1006-0	. . . . .	1102-5	. . . .	25	25	11.17
6 ditto	0-16-0	. . . .	1004-0	. . . . .	1078-19	. . . .	35	29	11.12
7 ditto	0-18-12	. . . .	999-0	. . . . .	1085-6	. . . .	35	25	11.16
8 ditto	1-1-0	. . . .	1012-5	. . . . .	1111-9	. . . .	30	25	11.17
9 ditto	0-19-0	. . . .	994-0	. . . . .	1082-3	. . . .	35	25	11.16
10 ditto	0-18-0	. . . .	1007-5	. . . . .	1091-17	. . . .	35	29	11.15
11 ditto	0-17-0	. . . .	1005-5	. . . . .	1085-0	. . . .	30	25	11.13
			11,004-5		11959-2		346.	264	127.21

$31\frac{5}{11} = 24. = 11.15$

$31\frac{5}{11} = 24 = 11.15$

Treasury Department,
Comptroller's Office,
20. March, 1829.

Sir,

Your letter of the 17. instant is received. The error referred to does exist in the adjustment of your Account of Bullion coined – for the 4. Quarter of the past year, as reported upon by the Auditor, and accidentally passed unnoticed by the examining Clerk of my Office.

The mistake will be corrected in the next settlement of the Account.

Respectfully

Jos. Anderson
Comptroller.

James Rush, Esq.
Treasurer of the Mint.

Washington 23 Mar 29

Dear Sir

A resolution has been sent to the Treasury Department directing the Secretary to ascertain the true proportional value between pure gold & silver in relation to each other, — I have been putting some thoughts on paper and now shall begin to read & enquire from other sources into the subject — before I prepare a circular to be directed to yourself and sent abroad, I want your aid which I know you will be as willing as you are able to give, I had written a crude letter to you making many special enquiries as to the elements that enter into and determine the results sought for. But I have discarded the letter on account of its crudities and would simply ask of you to state, what are these elements? ~~which enter into~~

In sending a circular abroad some special direction should be given to the enquiry that the objects may be perceived and also the course thro which it is to be traced —

I am very respectfully

yours S D Ingham

1 8 2 9

Treasury Department,
Washington, D.C.,Mar.23,1829

Ingham, S. D.,
to
Samuel Moore, Director,
U.S.Mint, Phila., Pa.

Dear sir

A resolution has been sent to the Treasury Department directing the Secretary to ascertain the true proportional value between fine gold and silver in relation to each other, - I have been put- ting some thoughts on paper and now shall begin to read and enquire from other sources into the subject - before I prepare a circular to be directed to yourself and sent abroad, I want your aid, which, I know, you will be as willing as you are able to give.

I have written a crude letter to you making many special en- quiries as to the elements that enter into and determine the aspects sought for, but I have discarded the letter on account of its crudities and would simply ask of you to state, what ŏn those elements.

In sending a circular abroad, some special direction should be given to the enquiry that the object may be procured and also the cause through which it is to be traced.

I am,

very respectfully,

Yours,

S. D. Ingham

Dear Sir,

Your favour of the 23d came to hand this after-noon — I shall with much pleasure attend to your wishes in relation to the topics arising under ~~[illegible]~~ the Senate ~~[illegible]~~ resolution.

The first thought that occurred to me was a regret that you had not transmitted ~~the letter sent~~ you containing the terms ~~[illegible]~~ in which your own mind had viewed these topics — but on a little reflection I am rather pleased ~~that~~ as it is — My views will have more original point & therefore more intrinsic value for your object —

The abstract point of the relative value of ~~the~~ gold and silver for a long time in a given place [illegible] can be readily ascertained. The price current of the day [illegible] can be stated — but the [illegible] subject assumes [illegible] various practical aspects [illegible] the moment it is touched — The spirit ~~[illegible]~~ of the inquiry [illegible] is I apprehend [illegible] to determine [illegible] ratio of [illegible] what is the ratio of the two metals [illegible] which will more strongly dispose them to [illegible] equally [illegible] one [illegible] fluctuations [illegible] the coming [illegible] to elicit facts & illustrations [illegible] by a view of opposite [illegible] questions [illegible] & proportions [illegible] is of course your immediate purpose — and to contribute ~~[illegible]~~ something in aid of it shall ~~[illegible]~~ occupy my immediate attention for two or three days, when I will communicate what occurs to me — Excuse my present brief answer —

Hon. S. D. Ingham.

Yours with much esteem

Saml. Moore

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., March 26, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Hon. S. D. Ingham,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir

Your favor of the 23rd came to hand this afternoon. I shall with much pleasure attend to your wishes in relation to the topics arising under the Senate's resolution.

The first thought that occurred to me was a regret that you had not transmitted your continuing the train in which your own mind had aimed those topics - but on a better reflection, I am rather pleased as it is - my views willcover more original ground and therefore more intrinsic value for your object.

To elicit facts and illustrations by a series of apposite questions and propositions - it is course your immediate purpose and to contribute something instead of it shall occupy my immediate attention for two or three days, when I will communicate what occurs to me -

Excuse my present brief welcome.

Yours with much esteem,

SAMUEL MOORE

Washington 29 Mar 29

Dear Sir

I have recd your favors in relation to the mint I immediately laid them before the President who from his promptitude in despatching business will soon decide I have no doubt; as soon as he does ~~you~~ I will forward the result —

I ought to have sent you the resolution of the Senate at first, I now copy it as follows

"Resd. That the Secretary of the Treasury ascertain with as much ~~precision~~ accuracy as possible the proportional value of gold & silver, in relation to each other; that he state such alteration in the gold coins of the U.S. as may be necessary to conform those coins to the silver coin in their relative value; and that he report to the Senate at their next session".

The Senate appear to have taken it for granted that the gold & not the silver required alteration, but still it will be necessary to enquire into the relative market & mint values of silver ~~as~~ as well as gold because if silver coin is too low altho the resolution does not contemplate a change in that, yet the consideration would control any proposed change in the in the gold — you have conjectured one of my reasons for suppressing my remarks, the other was their crudeness —

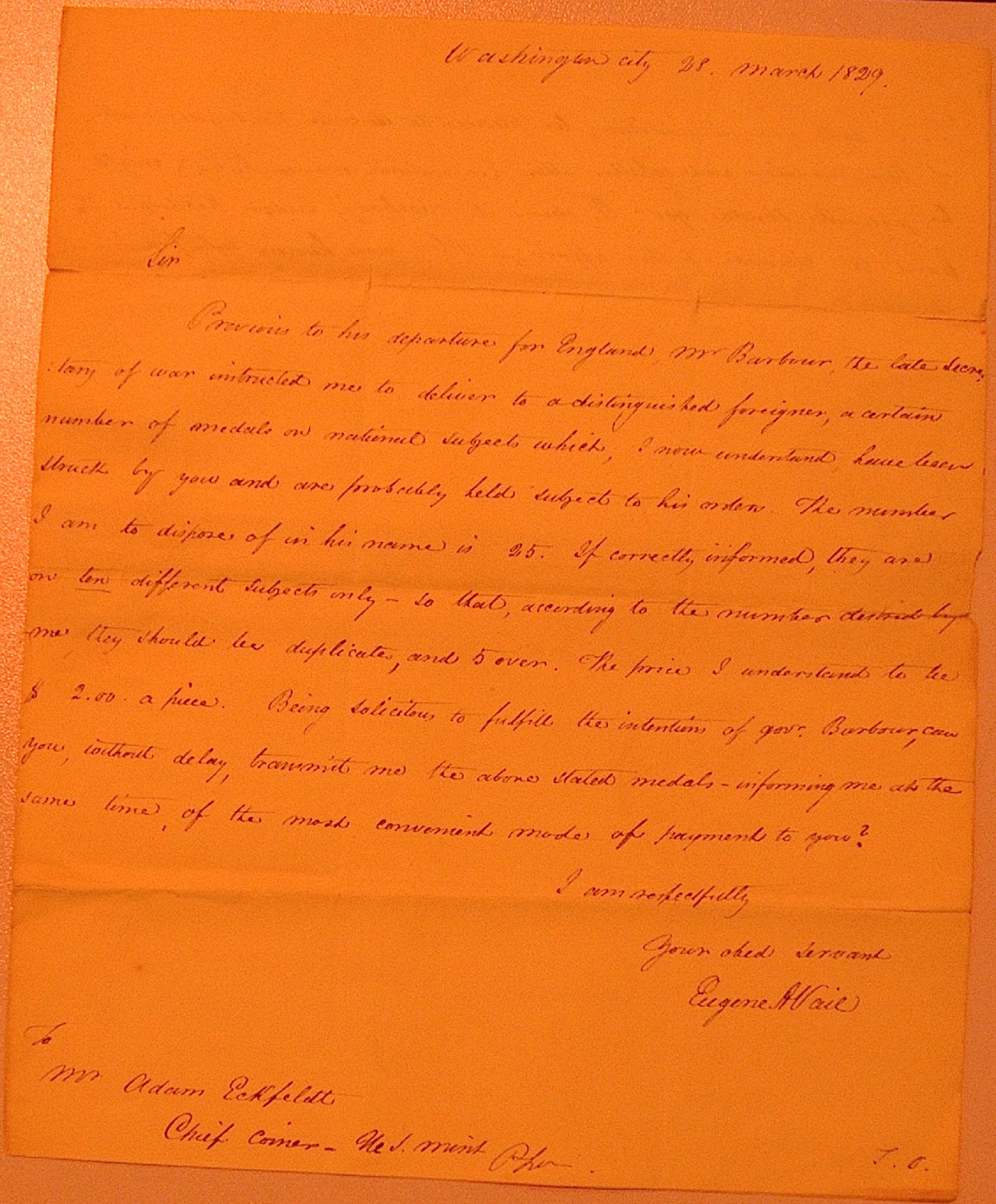
Quer. Is it an evil that gold rather than silver is shipped abroad? — something must go to pay balances and the waste of gold coins it seems to me rather disqualifies them for circulation, — If gold coins are shipped to the injury of Spain circulation ~~may we not~~ is not the only loss [illegible] in the coinage? and if we coin chiefly silver ~~we~~ may we not avoid that? — but I am running into details which I did not intend, — The ramifications of this subject are so interminable & minute that it is difficult to follow them & impossible to find their end. There has been much speculation abroad on this subject, most of which betrays either great ignorance or something worse so far as I have examined it, — if you know of any elementary works that would throw light on it I wd thank you to name them, —

very sincerely yours, S D Ingham

Dr Moore

Mr. Ingham
March 27. 1830
with copy of the
Senate Resolution

1575



Washington city 28. March 1829.

Sir

Previous to his departure for England, Mr Barbour, the late Secretary of war instructed me to deliver to a distinguished foreigner, a certain number of medals on national subjects which, I now understand, have been struck by you and are probably held subject to his order. The number I am to dispose of in his name is 25. If correctly informed, they are on ten different subjects only — so that, according to the number desired by me, they should be duplicates, and 5 over. The price I understand to be $ 2.00. a piece. Being solicitous to fulfill the intentions of Govr. Barbour, can you, without delay, transmit me the above stated medals — informing me at the same time, of the most convenient mode of payment to you?

I am respectfully

Your obed. servant

Eugene A Vail

To

Mr Adam Eckfeldt

Chief Coiner — the U.S. mint Phia.

T. O.

P. S. will you, in addition, be pleased to describe the subject matter of these medals – and whether others, (on national american history) might be procured, should Govr. B. deem it necessary; Judge Hopkinson the friend he charged of this affair in Pha. not having satisfied him on that point.

Philad.a March 31. 1829

Dear Sir

That part of the Senate resolution on which it is your purpose to invite communication embraces the question What is the true proportional value of gold & silver — Not having at hand a copy of the resolution I have not a ~~distinct~~ full recollection of its ultimate purport but imagine it bears on some proposition a little more ~~[illegible]~~

The abstract question ~~of the~~ of the ~~[illegible]~~ proportional value of gold & silver at ~~a~~ this particular moment is not it ~~may be readily ima-~~ ~~gined~~ is obvious the ultimate aim of that part of the Senate resolution on which you purpose to invite communications — The spirit of the enquiry whatever may be the form I presume is — ~~[illegible]~~ To determine what is ~~the~~ that proportion of gold to silver at which a given quantity of the one would be found in a series of years under ordinary circumstances & ordinary vicissitudes most generally equivalent to a given quantity of the other. My mind is not so much at home on this subject as your partial judgement led you to suppose — Another question has occupied my thoughts more, which tends to preclude this — I mean the inexpediency of having more than one standard of value & the preference due to silver as that standard —

This question the moment it is touched expands ~~it~~ into a very diffusive inquiry ~~which is no small [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible]~~ & the difficulty ~~[illegible]~~ is really great ~~to avoid too copious a train of thought &~~ to steer clear of a multitude of ~~[illegible]~~ excursive views ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~sufficiently to~~ than more directly pertinent to ~~[illegible]~~ of the enquiry ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~a [illegible]~~. I have devoted some reflection to this subject

a new stimulus for your ~~the~~ free modification or repetition ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ as appear ~~likely to elicit most of the information~~
~~[illegible]~~ to [illegible] ~~which it appears to me~~ ~~the~~ ~~enquiry~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~and~~
~~calculated to~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~elicit information~~ pertinent to the General enquiry ~~[illegible]~~ rejected
~~of the question~~ ~~[illegible]~~ to be the ~~[illegible]~~ ~~the case~~ ~~[illegible]~~ is likely to elicit facts for the calculation
~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~difficulties~~ and would ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ to avoid ~~questions~~ which ~~would~~ on this branch of the subject
nearly ~~in~~ being ~~[illegible]~~ into discussion, the ~~policy~~ expediency of substitut-
ing by readjusted proportion to make gold perform a conspicuous part in
our ~~currency~~ circulation, ~~the~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~in time place~~ ~~[illegible]~~ the ultimate
aim of the ~~[illegible]~~ resolution, I ~~[illegible]~~ suppose, not only from a subject
[illegible] of its terms ~~when I noted~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~its introduction~~ in
~~[illegible] but also from~~ ~~Mr~~ the tenor Smith's ~~[illegible]~~ observations then con-
veying on the subject a few days since, is to ~~[illegible]~~ make this enquiry
a preparation for that measure. ~~Yet I must confess that it~~
~~[illegible] difficult~~

1 What is the ~~usual~~ ordinary ~~[illegible]~~ am^t of Gold & silver, usually derived from those sources which supply America and Europe with the precious Metals.

2 Has the proportion in which those metals are produced been found liable to material fluctuation on comparing [illegible] with [illegible] periods or [illegible] years with each other.

3 In our commercial intercourse with those countries which [illegible] in return the precious metals at what proportional value are fine gold & fine silver valued and received.

4 What is the actual proportional value at which fine Gold and fine silver are estimated ~~by~~ in the current [illegible] usually those nations with which the U. States have their chief commercial relations.

5 Has this proportion been uniform from an early period, or if occasionally varied ~~by~~ on what principal does the variation ~~appear to have~~ proceeded

6 Is the proportional value of gold & silver ~~[illegible]~~ adopted by these nations, usually found to retain both in general circulation as acceptable equivalents for each other.

7 Has Gold generally borne a premium in the U. States above the nominal value according to the denom^n. & value of our coin. — At what periods has this premium been most conspicuous ~~at~~ State the actual premium at those periods & ~~what has been~~ the rate of for. exchange ~~during~~ ~~the same~~ the same periods.

8 Was the am^t. of Gold imported into the United States sensibly increased within those periods when the premium on it was high.

9 At what rate of exchange on London do English gold coins begin to command a premium on its real value estimated according to our gold coins.

10 At what rate of exchange on London does gold of the U. State ~~or foreign gold other than English~~ begin to bear a premium

11 ~~a premium~~ — ~~What is the ordinary proportion~~ between ~~the premium on gold and the rate of exchange~~

11 In what proportion are Gold & silver employed in the Arts and at what proportional rates are articles of gold and silver of corresponding w^t. & workmanship usually [illegible]

12 When foreign exchange is at par does gold command a premium on its nominal value for the purpose of the arts ~~or~~ or otherwise

I have wished to avoid as much as was practicable points which would ~~[illegible]~~ necessarily bring into discussion on this branch of the subject the expediency of attempting by restrained proportions to make gold become a conspicuous part in our circulation, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ and more particularly so because I look for very little advantage to our cut of such a measure & the ~~[illegible]~~ opinion of the more of this resolution for whom I entertain very great respect ~~[illegible]~~ are in favor of it — However you will find much room for amendment ~~[illegible]~~ in ~~[illegible]~~ of the list —

~~[illegible]~~ I must express a hope that as soon as you have submitted the several points of ~~[illegible]~~ inquiry ~~[illegible]~~ by your ~~the~~ intended circular you will dismiss this inquiry from your mind for the next six months ~~[illegible]~~ — ~~[illegible]~~ When the various ~~[illegible]~~ Gentlemen will be ~~[illegible]~~ are more or less in detail ~~according to the different~~ habits of thinking ~~[illegible]~~ the ~~[illegible]~~ up will not occupy ~~[illegible]~~ the [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ much time — I fear you are doing too much —

If any other the above lines of Gentlemen more than you have before elected and answered, I have [illegible] to better satisfy you. I shall with pleasure try to amend the whole list if you will favour me with yours.

Yours with [illegible]

[illegible]

Hon S. D. Ingham

1587

Cy

To Mr. Ingham
March 31. 1829
[illegible]

111

1 8 2 9 Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., March 31, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Hon. S. D. Ingham,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir

The abstract question of the proportional value of gold and silver at this particular moment is not, it is obvious, the ultimate aim of that part of the Senate's resolution on which you propose to invite some conversations. The spirit of the enquiry whatever may be the form, I presume is - to dertimine what is that proportion of gold to silver at which a given quantity of the one would be found in a series of years under ordinary circumstances and ordinary vicissitude, most equably equivalent to a given quantity of the other.

This question, the moment it is touched, expands in a very diffusive manner and the difficulty is really great to select out of a multitude of excursive views, those most directly pertinent to the enquiry.

I have devoted some reflections to the subject and now submit for your free modification or rejection such topics as appear pertinent to the general inquiry and likely to elict facts for its solution.

1 - What is the ordinary annual amount of gold and silver severally DERIVED from those sources which supply America and Europewith the precious metals.

2 - Has the proportion in which those metals are produced been found liable to material fluctuation on comparing remote with recent periods or recent years with each other.

3 - In our commercial intercourse with those countries which yield in return the precious metals, at what proportional value are fine gold and fine silver valued andinvoiced.

4 - What is the actual proportional value at which fine gold and fine silver are estimated in the coinage and currency by those nations severally with which the United States have their chief commercial relations.

5 - Has this proportion been uniform from an early period, or if occasionally corrected, on what principle does the readjustment appear to have proceeded.

6 - Is the proportional value of gold and silver adopted by those nations, severally, found to retain both in general circulation as acceptable equivalents of each other.

7 - Has gold generally borne a premium in the United States above the nominal value, according to the denomination and value

continued

of our coins. At what periods has this premium been most conspicuous. State the actual premiums at those periods and the rate of foreign exchange during the same periods.

8 - Out.

9 - At what rate of exchange on London do English gold coins begin to command a premium, on its real value estimated according to our gold coins.

10 - At what rate of exchange on London does gold of the United States begin to bear a premium.

11 - In what proportion are gold and silver employed in the arts and at what proportional rated are articles of gold and silver of corresponding weight and workmanship usually vended.

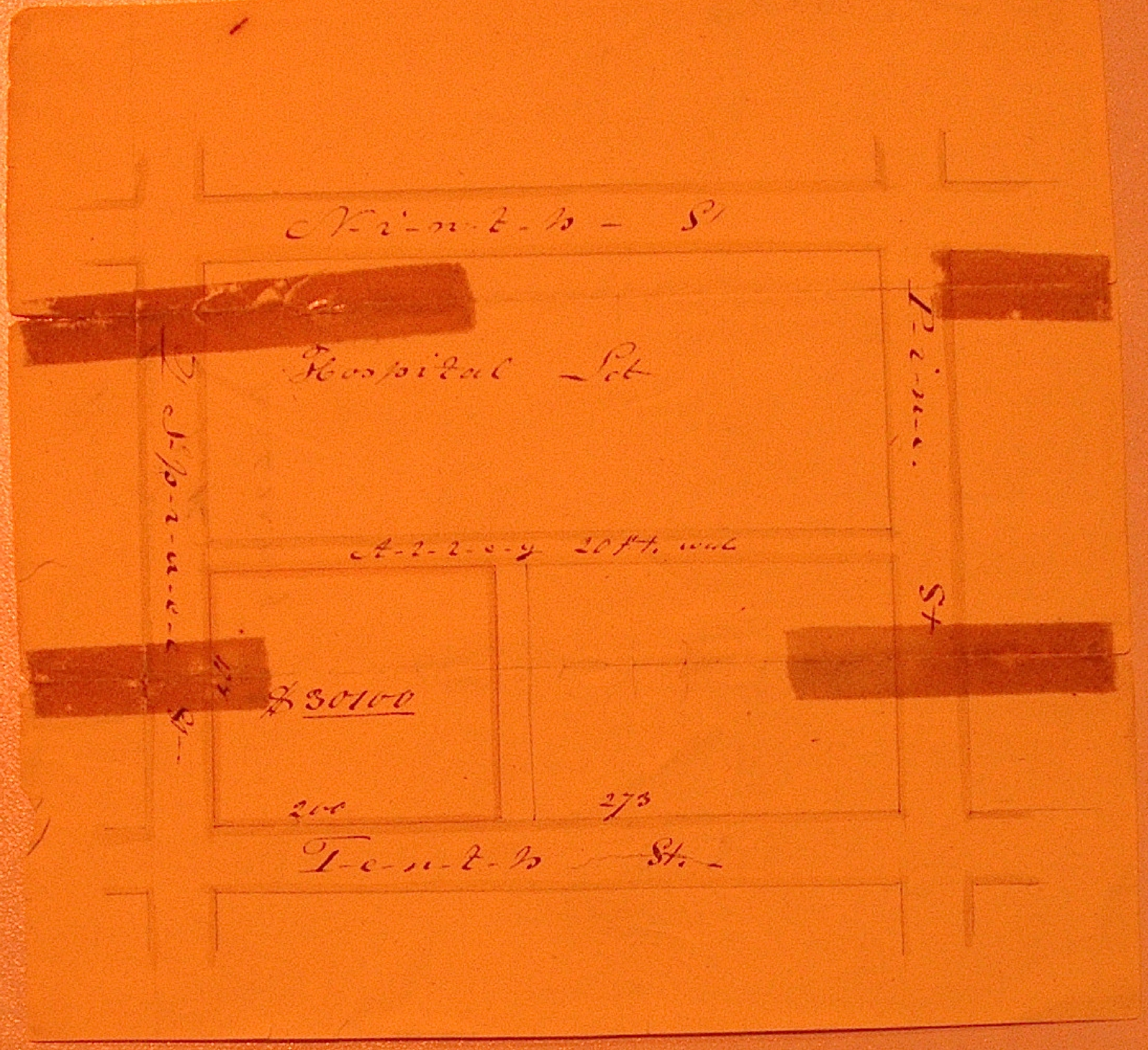
12 - When foreign exchange is at par, does gold command a premium on its nominal value for the purposes of the arts or otherwise.

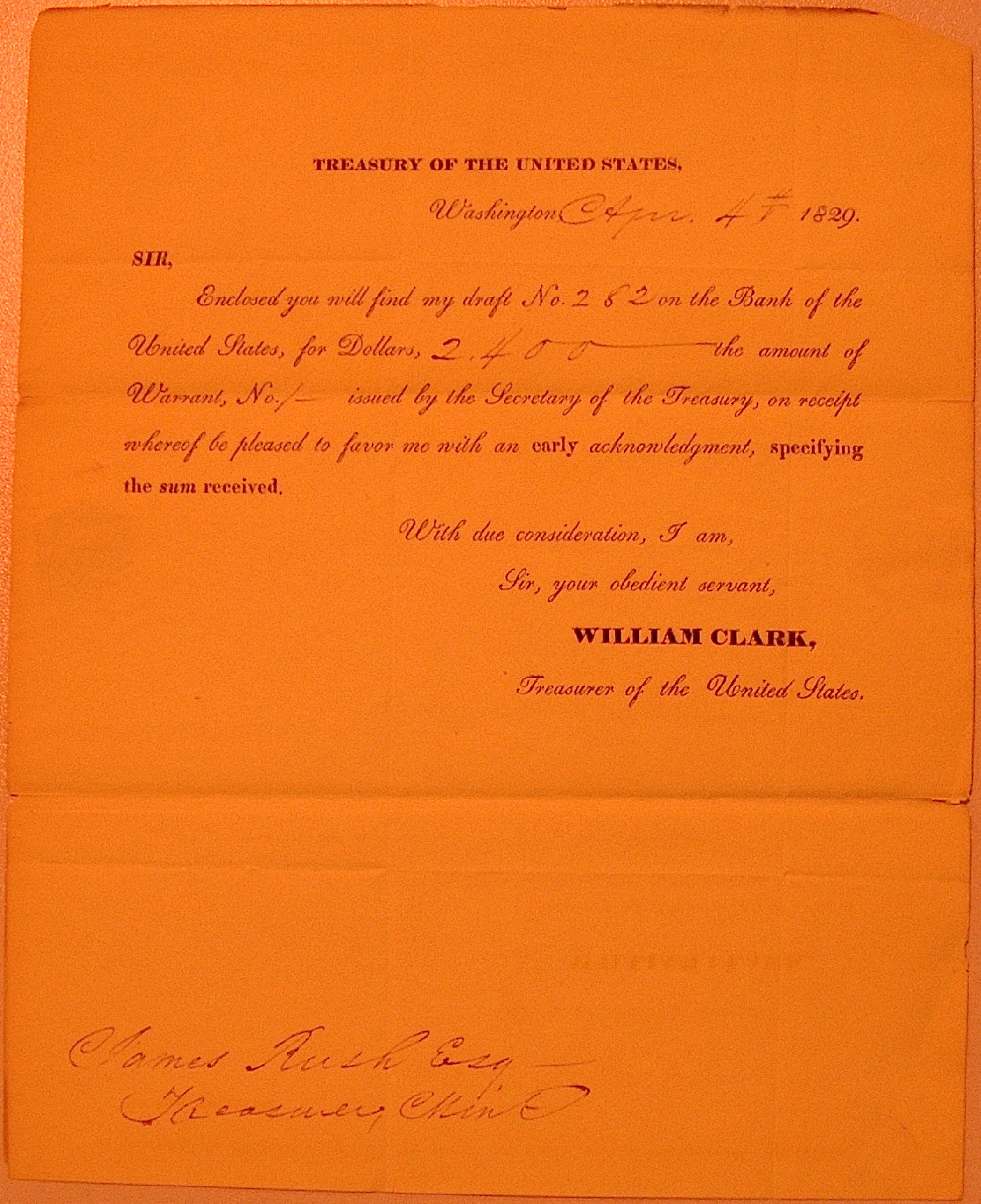
I must express a hope that as soon as you have submitted the several points of enquiry by your intended circular, you will dismiss this enquiry from your mind for the next six months when the various questions can be answered. The summing up will not occupy much time - I fear you are doing too much.

If neither the above series of questions, nor those you have before selected and arranged, when collected together satisfy you, I shall, with pleasure, try to answer the whole list, if you will favor me with yours,

Yours with much esteem,

SAMUEL MOORE


Ninth St
Hospital Lot
Pine St
Spruce St
Alley 20 ft. wide
$30100
200
273
Tenth St



TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Washington Apr. 4th *1829.*

SIR,

Enclosed you will find my draft No. 2 8 2 *on the Bank of the United States, for Dollars,* 2.4 0 0 —— *the amount of Warrant, No.* / — *issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, on receipt whereof be pleased to favor me with an* early *acknowledgment,* specifying the *sum* received.

With due consideration, I am,

Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM CLARK,

Treasurer of the United States.

James Rush Esq —
Treasurer Mint

Hon. S. D. Ingham

Philad^a. Apl 3^d 1829

Dear Sir

I was obliged to visit ~~[illegible]~~ Bucks County on the 1st & on return-ing last evening found your favour of the 29 & 30 — Upon [illegible] the question of the true pro-portional value of gold & silver [illegible] in the same way that I do from the [illegible] aspects of it which [illegible] themselves more especially than they can be examined or were noted [illegible]. This may be taken as an indication that the pro-portion admits no true solution in definite terms. An ideal proportion [illegible] these metals to an equal quantity of human effort may be approximated within reasonable degree — It will be found however to have no near affinity with the proportion assumed for them in the currency of nations ~~and if [illegible]~~ so that if ~~[illegible]~~ a considerable proportion of the communities ~~commercial~~ of the world should determine that one half of every debt should be paid in gold & the other in silver the nominal value of gold must be greatly advanced or the relation of debtor & creditor seriously disturbed — But I ~~[illegible]~~ avoid details — By a subsequent query in your favour of the 29th I ~~presume you have no more~~ ~~[illegible]~~ with satisfaction that your plan [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ or any benefits to be derived from making gold compose ~~a~~ a more conspicuous part in our currency by a readjustment of its relation to silver — If it ~~[illegible]~~ were ~~considered~~ thought desirable to ~~[illegible]~~ retain gold ~~at~~ its nominal value ~~[illegible]~~ ~~by~~ by changing the gold or silver coins — the former I think ~~[illegible]~~ must be advanced ~~[illegible]~~ — ~~[illegible]~~ still [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ preferable on grounds that seem to me conclusive — the ~~[illegible]~~ latter ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] question proposed to develope that [illegible] — which could in the ordinary state of things affect this, — ~~[illegible]~~ subject to the fewest contingent evils — ~~[illegible]~~ The resolution appears to ~~[illegible]~~ imply the ~~[illegible]~~ ~~the gold rather than the silver — [illegible]~~ the policy of making ~~[illegible]~~ a change — & as unquestionable & [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ for inquiring on this head only ~~[illegible]~~ the preferable mode of ~~[illegible]~~ doing it — Yet in ~~I~~ conversation with Mr [illegible] I ~~[illegible]~~ thought he had not fully made up his mind on that point — ~~[illegible]~~ ~~first~~ though evidently ~~[illegible]~~ inclining in favour of the change

To Mr Ingham
Apl 3^d 1829
[illegible]

112

appeared ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ to entertain advice in a very ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~with~~ im-
partiality spirit ~~[illegible]~~ ~~of feeling~~ — Mr ~~Galatin~~ Gallatin ~~[illegible]~~ is
decidedly in favour of ~~[illegible]~~ retaining gold by a change ~~[illegible]~~ in the proportional value. The subject came incidentally up between us two years
since being in pursuit ~~[illegible]~~ of his own ~~&~~ he can ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~with~~ the advantages of ~~[illegible]~~ but so far as he has communicated them to me it still remains
~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~to the point that~~
an of ~~the~~ important results to which ~~the~~ such a measure would ~~[illegible]~~
He has left with me a series of questions which shall have ~~[illegible]~~ early attention, none of them touching the same point to which you called my attention. ~~[illegible]~~

The authors to whom you now refer you are few. Locke I have not read — Harris on Coins is not a late ~~[illegible]~~ work. I think a very judicious writer. I read his work about two years since somewhat cursorily & about the same time Lord Liverpool on the Coins of England whose work you know is highly celebrated — His ~~system was adopted in England~~ was but the policy of ~~it~~ his system has not escaped ~~[illegible]~~ criticism & I doubt ~~if~~ whether with the ~~[illegible]~~ experience lights of them they would now adopt it. There is a very carefully written article under the head of Money in the Suppt. to the Encyclopedia Brittanica ~~or~~ ~~in which probably~~ an reference to ~~[illegible]~~ good authorities on the calculated points but my recollection is not clear as to that — I shall ~~[illegible]~~ examine ~~[illegible]~~ reference those & search for other works & will mention any ~~things~~ over them I find & will thank you to do so ~~[illegible]~~

may not be expected, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~Mr [illegible] has not come~~ ~~I should~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ of Mr [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ I would respectfully ask that ~~[illegible]~~ the President would be pleased to confirm the selection of the site for the Mint which I had the honour to submit — It is but for a few days more to the 10th of this month at furthest, that I can be sure of obtaining this lot location — It is earnestly sought for at the same price by a private purchaser & no one has been offered for ~~[illegible]~~ ampler which ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ the public ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ equally ~~[illegible]~~ appropriate.

Yours

Saml Moore

1829

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, Pa., April 3rd, 1829

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Hon. S. D. Ingham,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir

I was obliged to visit Bucks County on the 1st inst. and on returning last evening found your favor of the 29th and 30th. You find the question of the true proportional value of gold and silver perplexing in the same way that I do - from the numberless aspects of it which intrude themselves more rapidly than they can be examined or even noted down. This may be taken as an indicator that the proportion admits no true solution in definite terms.

In what proportion nature yields those metals to an equal assiduity of human effort may be approached within reasonable degrees. It will be found, however, to have no near affinity with the proportion assumed for them in the currency of nations, so that if a considerable proportion of the communities of the world should determine that one half of every debt should be paid in gold and the other in silver, the nominal value of gold must be greatly advanced, or the relation of debtor and creditor ruinously disturbed. But I avoid details. By a frequent query in your favor of the 29th. I perceive with satisfaction that you place little value on any benefits to be derived from making gold perform a more conspicuous part in our currency by a readjustment of its relation to silver. If it were desirable to retain gold,its nominal value must be advanced, changing the gold or silver coins, the former, I think preferable on grounds that seem to me conclusive. The object as viewed in a list of questions proposed is to develop that proportion which could, in the ordinary state of things effect this, subject to the fewest contingent evils.

The resolution appears to imply that the policy of making such a change is unquestionable and presents for inquiry on this head only, the preferable mode of doing it. Yet in conversation with Mr. Sanford, I thought he had not fully made up his mind on that point, though evidently inclining in favor of the change appeared to entertain an adverse suggestion in a very impartial spirit. He has left me a series of questions which shall have early attention, none of them touching the pricise point to which you called my attention.

The authors to whom I can refer you are few: Lashe I have not read: Harris on coins is not a late but, I think, a very judicious writer. I read his work about two years since, somewhat cursorily; and about the same time Lord Liverpool on the coins of England, whose work, you know, is highly celebrated. The policy of his system has not escaped criticism and I doubt whether, with the lights of their experience, they would now adopt it. There is a very carefully written article under the head of Money in the suplement to the Encyclopedia Brittanica, in which probably are references to good authorities on the collateral points but my recollection is not clear as to that. I shall examine them and search

-continued-

for other works and will mention any one that I find very interesting and will thank you to do so.

If the arrival of Mr. LIVEN(sic) may not be expceted soon, I would respectfully ask that the President would be pleased to confirm the selection of the site for the Mint, which I had the goodness to submit. It is but for a few days more to the 10th of this month at farthest, that I can be sure of obtaining this lot. It is earnestly sought for at the same price by a private purchaser and no one position has been offered for acceptance which, as I verily believe, the public sentiment would consider equally appropriate.

Yours, etc.,

SAMUEL MOORE

NOTE: On the 2nd page of the original letter is mentioned the name of Mr. Gallatin immediately following the comments of Mr. Sanford.

The matter pertaining to Mr. Gallatin had been ruled out.

Silver Bullion deposited at the Mint by The Bank United States April 3rd 1829

Mint	Bar	Gross weight			Standard S. & Gold				
Nos	Nos.	Ounces	dwt		Ounces	dwt	Ounces	dwt	gr
1	22	309	15	. . .	331	2	8	8	2
2	41	990	5	. . . .	623	11	465	17	12
3	43	963	0	. . . .	597	19	459	12	6
13	126	1003	0	. . . .	1117	14			
14	129	1020	5	. . . .	1136	18			
11	130	1023	15	. . . .	1107	9			
12	131	1018	15	. . . .	1111	9			
		6328	15		6026	2	933	17	20
1	1	994	0	. . . .	1100	14			
3	3	998	0	. . . .	1109	16			
4	8	1017	15	. . . .	1131	15			
6	9	983	0	. . . .	1086	5			
8	11	1031	0	. . . .	1146	10			
5	46	1022	15	. . . .	1139	14			
9	140	657	0	. . . .	732	3			
10	141	1008	15	. . . .	1124	2			
7	266	942	15	. . . .	1050	11			
2	267	939	0	. . . .	1046	7			
		9594	0		10667	17			
32	119	1010	0	. . . .	1104	6			
31	121	1009	15	. . . .	1089	17			
30	400	1019	0	. . .	1118	18	. . 5	4	6
		3038	15		3313	1	5	4	6

Mint	Bar	Gross Weight			Standard S. & Gold				
Nos	Nos.	Ounces	dwt		Ounces	dwt	Ounces	dwt	gr
23	303	1006	5	. . .	1025	1			
27	304	965	0	. . .	992	1			
28	325	999	10	. . .	1095	2			
22	368	1001	10	. . .	1090	6	. . 6	12	18
26	369	1001	0	. . .	1082	15	. . 6	5	2
24	370	1004	0	. . .	1081	6	. . 4	11	6
18	371	995	10	. . .	1074	10	. . 4	2	22
16	372	1002	0	. . .	1079	3	. . 5	13	20
17	373	1004	15	. . .	1086	16	. . 5	2	17
19	374	1004	15	. . .	1079	15	. . 5	2	17
20	375	996	15	. . .	1085	3	. . 5	13	6
		10981	0		11771	18	43	4	12
15	75	990	15	. . .	1104	1			
29	288	1001	10	. . .	1086	9	. . 4	3	11
		1992	5		2190	10	4	3	11
25	376	993	10	. . .	1076	19	. . 5	12	20
21	377	992	10	. . .	1075	18	. . 6	11	13
		1986	0		2152	17	12	4	9

In computing the standard amount of the 32 bars they were considered as being wholly of Silver. Twelve of them are marked for & contain a portion of Gold as designated in a separate column & therefore their several amounts of Standard Gold must be deducted from the amount of Standard Silver in the above Statement.

Philada April 2d 1829

Sir,

Mr Paul Beck one of the executors of my fathers estate has requested me to offer to your consideration as a situation for the Mint, a lot on Market ~~St~~ near Schuylkill 7th St. 237½ ft front by 306 feet to ~~Lby~~ Filbert St. the price $25.000 or the 237½ ft front on Market St by 170 ft deep to a 20 ft wide Street @ 5$ per foot.

Very respectfully
yr obt servant
Samuel M Leiper

To/ Samuel Moore Esquire
Director of the Mint.

Mint of the U. States
Philada. Apl. 4. 1829

~~Dear~~ Sir

Other engagements have hitherto prevented me from ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~the~~ paying due attention to your series of enquiries but they will now ~~be~~ ~~[illegible]~~ be taken up and I hope to be able to reply in relation to most of them ~~[illegible]~~ within the present month — My present object is to refer you as requested to the volume containing Hatchetts experiments to ascertain the waste by attrition of different alloys of gold and silver — They are given at large in first part of the Trans. of the Royal Society of London for the year 1803

I am very respectfully
Your &c
Saml. Moore

Hon. N. Sanford
Albany

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., April 4, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Hon. N. Sanford,
Albany, N.Y.

Sir

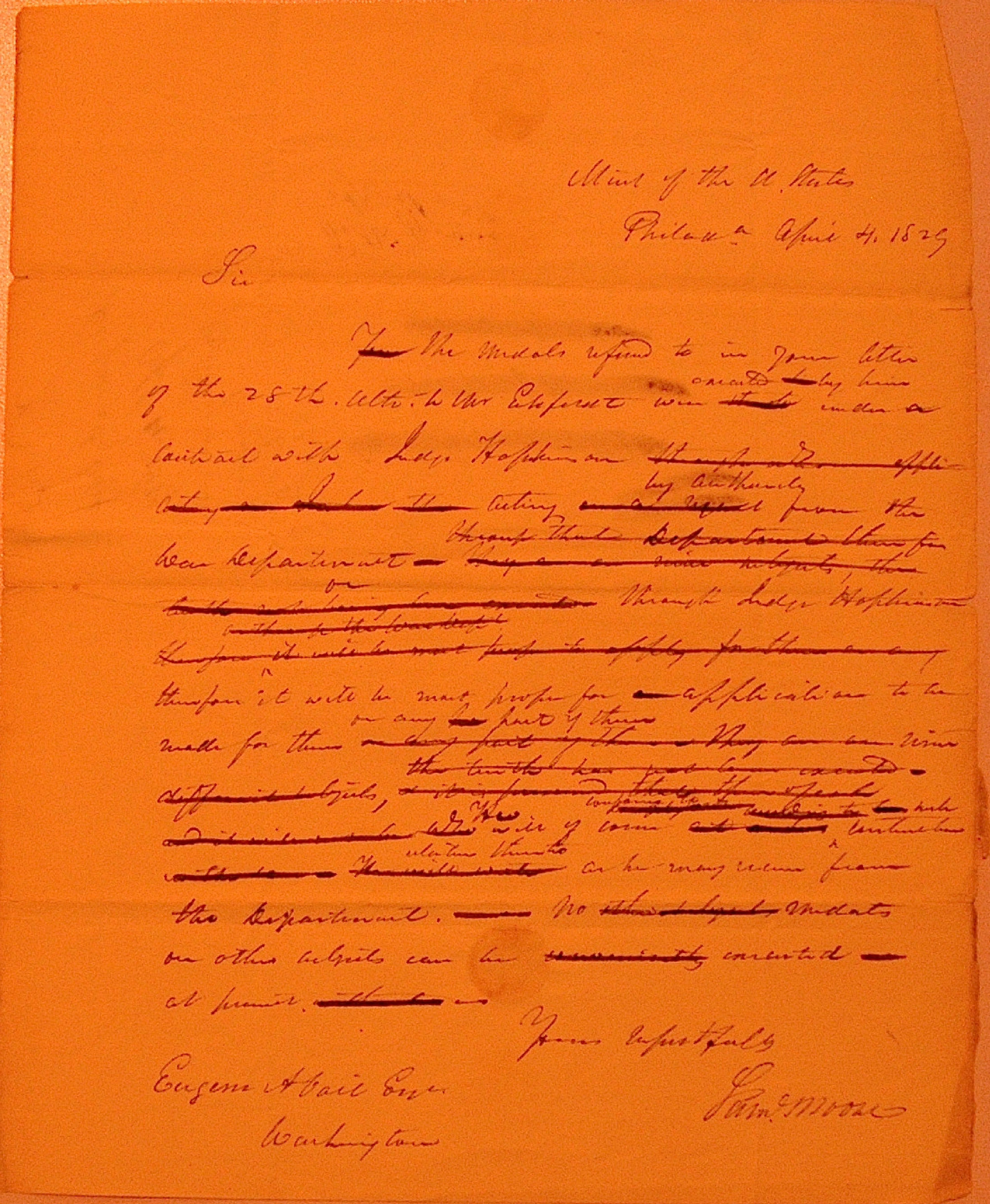
Other engagements have hitherto prevented me from paying due attention to your series of enquiries, but they will now be taken up and I hope to be able to reply in relation to most of them within the present month.

My present object is to refer you as requested to the volume containing Hertihill's experiments to ascertain the wast, by attrition of different alloys of gold and silver. They are given at large in part first of the Transactions of the Royal Society of London for the year 1803.

I am very respectfully,

Yours etc.,

SAMUEL MOORE



Mint of the U. States
Philada. April 4. 1829

Sir

~~The~~ The medals referred to in your letter of the 28th. ultº. to Mr Eckfeldt were ~~[illegible]~~ executed ~~by~~ by him under a contract with Judge Hopkinson ~~[illegible]~~ ~~appli~~ ~~cation~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~the~~ acting ~~on a request~~ by authority from the War Department — ~~through that Department there for~~ ~~they are on nine subjects, the~~ ~~[illegible]~~ or through Judge Hopkinson ~~without the War Dept~~ ~~therefore it will be most proper to apply further on any~~ therefore it will be most proper for ~~an~~ application to be made for them ~~[illegible]~~ or any ~~[illegible]~~ part of them ~~they are on nine~~ ~~different subjects,~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~the tenth has not been executed~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ Mr. Hn. will of course ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ relative thereto as he may receive from the Department. — No ~~[illegible]~~ medals on other subjects can be ~~conveniently~~ executed — at present. ~~[illegible]~~

Yours respectfully

Saml. Moore

Eugene A Vail Esqr.
Washington

1829

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, Pa., April 4, 1829

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Eugene A. Vail, Esq.,
Washington, D.C.

Sir

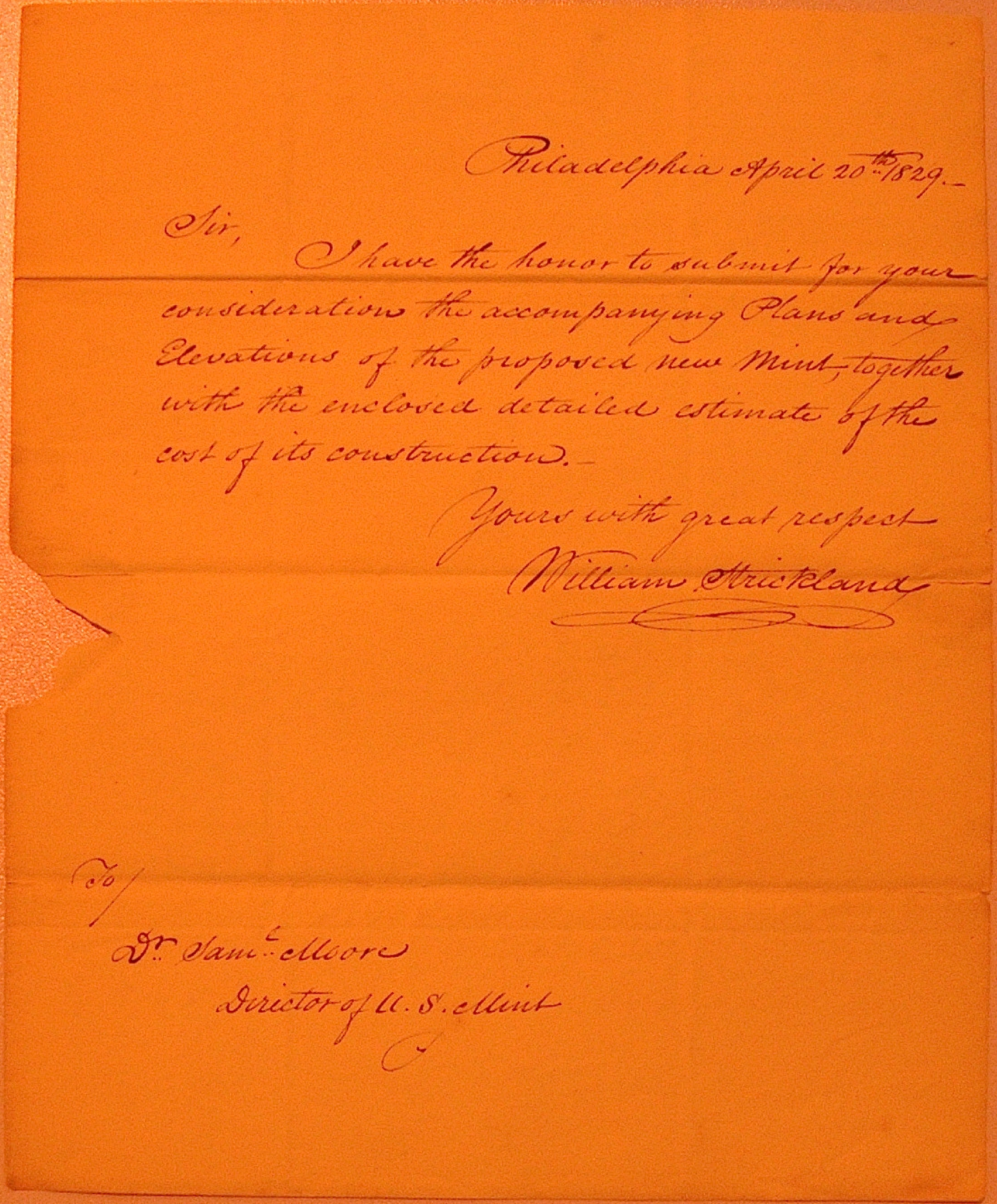
The Medals referred to in your letter of the 28th ulto. to Mr. Eckfeldt were executed by him under a contract with Judge Hopkinson acting by authority from the War Department or through Judge Hopkinson therefore, it will be most proper for application to be made for them of any part of them.

He will of course conform to such instructions as he may receive from the Department.

No Medals or other objects can be executed at present.

Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL MOORE



Philadelphia April 20th 1829.–

Sir,

I have the honor to submit for your consideration the accompanying Plans and Elevations of the proposed new Mint, together with the enclosed detailed estimate of the cost of its construction.–

Yours with great respect

William Strickland

To/

Dr. Saml. Moore

Director of U. S. Mint

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa.. April 17, 1829

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
S. Swartwout, Collector of the Port,
New York.

APRIL-17-1829

Sir

I forward by this mail under cover to you as requested by the Secretary of State, two caskets for Edmond Roberts, Esquire, which, I have to request you will so please to have delivered to him.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL MOORE.

Mint of the United States

Philada April 17 1835

Sir

I forward by this mail under cover to you as requested by the Secretary of State two caskets for Edmund Roberts Esqr which I have to request you will be pleased to have delivered to him.

Very respectfully

Your obed. Serv.

Saml. Moore

S. Swartwout Esq
Collector of the Port
N. York

Dear Sir 3

Apl. 15. 1829 1.

I concur with you in the wish to bring the coin affecting within estimated limits & consider the premium on gold that the actual price of gold ~~measured~~ in silver in the U. States is all we need regard if there be any such price possessing permanency. I have several times proved this basis but there ~~[illegible]~~ are difficulties in ~~this~~ it also — that we examine the price for a series of years & take the average, regarding nothing but the naked fact that such a price ~~[illegible]~~ — & may this average be offered as a measure how much an established prop. [illegible]

The actual ~~[illegible]~~ ~~actual~~ price of gold expressed in silver does indeed seem to be the measure of this defect in our ratio but on examining it ~~more~~ carefully it ~~[illegible]~~ appears more strictly to express ~~a difference~~ another fact belonging to a different theory of the [illegible]. The premium on gold with us indicates truly the condition of our trade with England. It occurs only when that is such that Bills on London are above ~~at~~ par & Philadelphia especially with England, because when we have ~~[illegible]~~ for a number of years past become indebted to her, we must pay in gold, it is the only ~~[illegible]~~ legal tender — we obtain it by shipping produce by buying a Bill which transfers ~~the~~ proceeds of a shipment to us, or we ship gold directly. — Should England make silver equally a legal tender ~~&~~ whatever might be our debt ~~[illegible]~~ our ratio of gold to silver would appear to be the true one — there would be no premium on gold except the trivial difference between the expense of transporting ~~silver~~ gold and silver. I have not carefully examined but I think any other nation ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ than [illegible]

But you will justly reply it is of no moment what ~~is~~ the cause of this premium on gold is, provided that its permanency has been ~~[illegible]~~ ascertained — It has not however been permanent. Gold rarely if ever bore any premium ~~[illegible]~~ during the first 20 years after our coinage was instituted ~~[illegible]~~. During the latter years of that period at least the Banks gave out gold freely & seemed often to do it in preference to silver — During some eight years after the commencement of the war the times were out of joint, & no ~~[illegible]~~ quotation of the price of gold will probably be found ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ than usual. During the last ten year it has frequently & I believe generally been a premium & for the last five or six it has uniformly been 10 % about making the average five nearly 2 to 7 per cent on our gold coins. — For another branch of our foreign trade that with China, the case is reversed — gold is undervalued there as much as silver is in England; ~~[illegible]~~ it is a legal tender indeed but by the customs of the trade virtually prohibited. These nations are always [illegible] to [illegible] & bear a higher [illegible] — and but the [illegible] of our dollars was interrupted ~~to [illegible]~~ our coins in that form [illegible] exported, ~~it~~ to [illegible] & Mexican ~~[illegible]~~ silver has often borne a premium ~~[illegible]~~ over ~~[illegible]~~ its intrinsic value ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ & gold [illegible] in [illegible] for it — both facts would indicate that gold was ~~too highly~~ rated above its value. ~~[illegible] had not [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ What avail can this view of facts ~~[illegible]~~ at home afford — under an increased supply value equal to the average premium of 30–20. or even two years, last all our gold would have been ~~withdrawn~~ by the demand prevailing throughout the last two years.

And yet ~~[illegible]~~ these domestic facts it appears to me are by far the best data & claim the first notice — but on account of the want of constancy in these facts the general and more remote principles & elements of the inquiry will require to be ~~[illegible]~~ regarded as guides in estimating the effect of any ~~[illegible]~~ change of ratio — we have much the same view of the primary elements — 1 The proportional productions of gold & silver 2d The effect of various ratios among foreign nations & modified by this order ~~[illegible]~~ usually & 3d The effect of our own ratio as adapted to our circumstances. — The 1st would demand special attention if nations were now considering de novo of instituting a due relation between gold & silver with a regard to the numbers of those that would prefer one or the other — The 2d would especially concern any one [illegible] about to enter the commerce of nations & establish the principles of its coinage & but the first and not [illegible] [illegible] as [illegible] This accordingly was attended to by Mr [illegible] in his Report on the [illegible] — The 3d concerns now chiefly ~~[illegible]~~ those who [illegible] to make

proportion [illegible] for gold & silver ~~[illegible]~~ more perfectly adapted to our own ~~[illegible]~~ commercial & domestic wants — The ~~[illegible]~~ will however claim ~~[illegible]~~ regard though subordinate & the (latter) will I presume be ~~[illegible]~~ obviously assumed — Any individual nation attempting such a (mention) would collate its own ~~[illegible]~~ facts fully ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ & deliberately — It may be that they shall furnish a series of effects so constant that nothing (further) the ~~[illegible]~~ instruction ~~[illegible]~~ they afford ~~[illegible]~~ for the object — But if the facts are desultory ~~[illegible]~~ or incongruous the ~~[illegible]~~ practice of other nations & the results derived from it will be of value in estimating the tendency of a given change and the general consideration of the proportions of gold & silver [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] under a sure stimulus of supply. Value ~~in~~ claims regard if it were only for the purpose of showing that all the assumed proportions are arbitrary, having no near relation to the proportion of supply. This single fact seems to make it plain that all nations [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ possess gold circulating equally with silver at any time, tho the ratio was generally [illegible] — that a few nations possess it [illegible] only a few specially ~~[illegible]~~ prefer either gold alone or gold & silver conjointly and that this arbitrariness ~~[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]~~ state of things [illegible] a change in our ratio with a ~~[illegible]~~ view to obtain gold [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] in the form and weight ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] approximation to this [illegible] supply [illegible] [illegible]~~

Yours &c
Saml Moore

Honl S. D. Ingham
Sec. of the Treasury.

P.S. I am not yet satisfied exactly whether the change in the English monetary system is to be considered exclusively the cause why generally a premium has prevailed in favour of gold generally since that time — If silver was a general legal tender before that whatever might have been the state of our European relations gold would not have ~~[illegible]~~ been at a premium — I also [illegible] that before that period bills on London were rarely ~~[illegible]~~ above par, they were frequently [illegible] below.

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., April 15, 1829

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Hon. S. D. Ingham, Secretary of the Treasury of the U.S.,

Dear sir

I concur with you in the search to bring the the coin inquiry within the intended limits and consider the position proved, that the actual price of gold measured in silver in the United States is all we need regard, if there be any such price possessing permanency. I have several times pursued this train, but there are difficulties it it also. Shall we examine the price for a series of years and take the average, regarding nothing but the naked fact that such prices have thus existed and may this average be offered as a measure, how much our established proportion is in defect.

The actual price of gold expressed in silver does indeed seem to be the measure of this defect in our ratio, but on examining it carefully, it appears more strictly to express another fact belonging to a different theory of the case. The premium on gold with us indicates truly the condition of our trade with England.

It occurs only when that is such that Bills are far advanced above par. But why specially with England, because when we become indebted to her, we must pay in gold, it is the only general legal tender.

We obtain it by shipping produce, by buying a Bill which transfers the proceeds of a shipment to us, as we ship gold directly.

Should England make silver equally a legal tender, whatever might be our debt, our ratio of gold to silver would appear to be the true one. There would be no premium on gold except the trivial difference between the expense of transporting gold and silver. I have not carefully examined, but I think no other nation to which we are disposed to fall in debt thus degrades silver.

But you will justly reply, it is of no moment what the cause of this premium on gold is, provided its permanency has been ascertained. It has not, however, been permanent. Gold rarely, if ever, bore any premium during the first 20 years after our coinage was established. During the latter years of that period, at least the Banks gave out gold freely and desired often to do it in preference to silver. During six or eight years after the commencement of the war the times were out of joint, and no very instructive quotations of the price of gold will probably be found within those years.

During the last ten years it has frequently and I believe generally borne a premium and for the last five or six it has done so of about three to seven percent on our gold coins, making the average five, nearly.

√ For another branch of our foreign trade, that with China, the case is reversed - gold is undervalued there as much as silver is in England: it is a legal tender indeed, but by the customs of the

-continued-

trade virtually prohibited.

Spanish dollars are always preferred to ours and bore a higher premium but the coinage of our dollars was intermitted to prevent our coins in that form from being exported to Canton and India. Silver has often borne a premium on its intrinsic value, but facts would indicate that gold was rated above its value. What average can this view of facts at home afford and yet these domestic facts, it appears to me, are by far, the best data and claim the first notice - but on account of the want of constancy in those parts, the general and more remote principals and elements of the enquiry will require to be the effect of any change of our ratio and we have much the same view of the primary elements.

1 - The proportional production of gold and silver.
2nd- The effect of various ratios among foreign nations and modified by their own inconsistancies, severally.
3 -The effect of our own ratio adapted to our circumstances.

The first would demand special attention if nations are now considering "de novo" of instituting a due relation between gold and silver with a regard to the number of those that would prefer the other.

The 2nd would especially concur any new people about to rule the convenience of nations and establish the principles of its coinage and this accordingly arrived at by Mr. in his report but the first could not properly be a new demand the Mint.

The 3rd concurs more directly prepare to make the present case the proportion expressed for gold and silver more perfectly adaptitious to our own commercial and domestic wants. The two preceeding will however, claim regard though subordinate and the latter will, I presume be obviously resumed. Any individual nation attempting such a would collate its own facts first and deliberately. It may be that they shall permit a series of effects so constant that nothing can embrace the instruction thus afforded for the object. But if the facts are desultory or incongruous, the practice of other nations and the results derived from it will be of value in estimating the tendency of a price change and the general consideration of the proportion of gold and silver, however rich the world under a sure stimulus of proportional value claims regard of it were only for the purpose of showing that all the assumed proportions are arbitrary, having no near relation to the proportions of supply.

This single fact must render it plain that all nations could not possess gold circulating equally with silver at anything like the ratio usually prevailing. That a few nations possess it because only a few specially prefer either gold alone or gold and silver conjointly and that this artificial state of things renders a change in our ratio with a view to retain gold liable to much uncertainty in its issue and process.

Yours etc.,
SAMUEL MOORE

-continued-

Hon. S. D. Ingham,
Secretary of the Treasury

P.S. I have not yet satisfied myself whether the change in the English Monetary system is to be considered exclusively, the cause why generally a premium has prevailed in favor of gold generally since that time and rarely before.

If silver was a general legal tender before that whatever might have been the state of our commercial relations, gold would not have borne a premium.

I believe however, that before that period, Bills on London were rarely above par, they were frequently below.

NOTE: All of the above is in the form of a postscript attached to the bottom of the complete letter of April 15, 1829.

Washington 5 Apr 29

Dr Sir

You are very right in supposing that I find the coin question a very perplexing one, so many incidents control it that to calculate their influence is impossible —

Does not the operation of supply and demand control the value of these metals in relation to each other? which may be found in the respective market & mint prices of them — Is it necessary then to ascertain what actual quantity is supplied? How can we estimate the influence of laws restricting the exportation, establishing currencies &c shall we not at last be driven to the simple facts which are the results of all the infinitude of incidents that operated? — are not these results to be found in the rate of exchange, premium for gold & silver connected therewith, and most especially in the market & mint prices thro a series of years in different countries? — may not the object of our research be nearer than it seems — how can the influence of any of the causes we are looking for be calculated but by ascertaining the actual results? — I will see the President tomorrow morning on the subject of the mint —

Gen. S Moore —

very truly yours S D Ingham

Washington 11 April

Dear Sir

I have had your favor of the 9th instant and find ~~that~~ the subject of our correspondence branches out with you as it has done with me, but I have been struggling for some days or rather for some few minutes each day for several days to see if the whole enquiry might not essentially be confined within a very narrow compass — — I will suggest for your consideration what I suppose to be the elements of the enquiry. —

1 The relative expence of mining and Smelting Gold & Silver —

2. The relative (or what comes to the same thing, the actual) quantities produced,

3. The relative demand, for coin & for manufactures, and for commerce. —

But it must be evident that neither of these facts is ascertainable, at least with such exactness as to be of any use in determining how many grains of Gold were precisely equal to a given quantity of Silver, — but if these could be ascertained, as the values of these metals are affected by their conversion into Coin, and by legislative restrictions, they acquire from these causes a new relative value — which will vary in different countries. — ~~can~~ Do we then acquire any other fact than the proportionate value ~~price~~ in the market of the particular country in which our enquiries are limited? — But how is this price to be expressed? — ~~answer~~: Inasmuch as wherever there is a difference between the legal standard of relative value and the true relative value, the ~~most valu~~ least valuable at the relative rate established, will be used for currency (if both are current by law) and the other will be an article of Merchandize — and the price of this merchandise will be expressed in the legal current coin that is rated lowest. —

But we find one ~~proportionate~~ established relative value in England, another in France &c — at the same time we find as great a difference in the true relative value in different countries as in their legal regulation — What I mean by the true relative is the market price of both if expressed in paper or the price of the highest expressed in the terms of the lowest current coin — — but as legal restrictions give to a certain extent an artificial value to Gold & Silver, ~~this may not be considered~~ The market price may not be considered the true value; but if these restrictions are permanent, they do as effectually fix the true value as any other permanent cause — we may then obtain the relative value of Gold & Silver in England in France, ~~& in~~ America, but what then? Strike our coinage? What will this do for us do we not want the true relative value in the United States alone? — If Gold be to Silver as 1 to $15\frac{13}{62}$ in England ~~and~~ (I mean in the Market) and 1 to $14\frac{63}{100}$ in Hamburg &c. and yet all these variances influenced by our commercial relations with these countries make Gold in the U.S. as 1 to 16, why shall we go all over the world to seek for ~~an act~~ facts & their influence upon a supposed result, when we have under our eye the actual result sought for, & that too at the only point where it can assist us in regulating our relative standard to the market standard which I conceive to be the object of the Senate — —

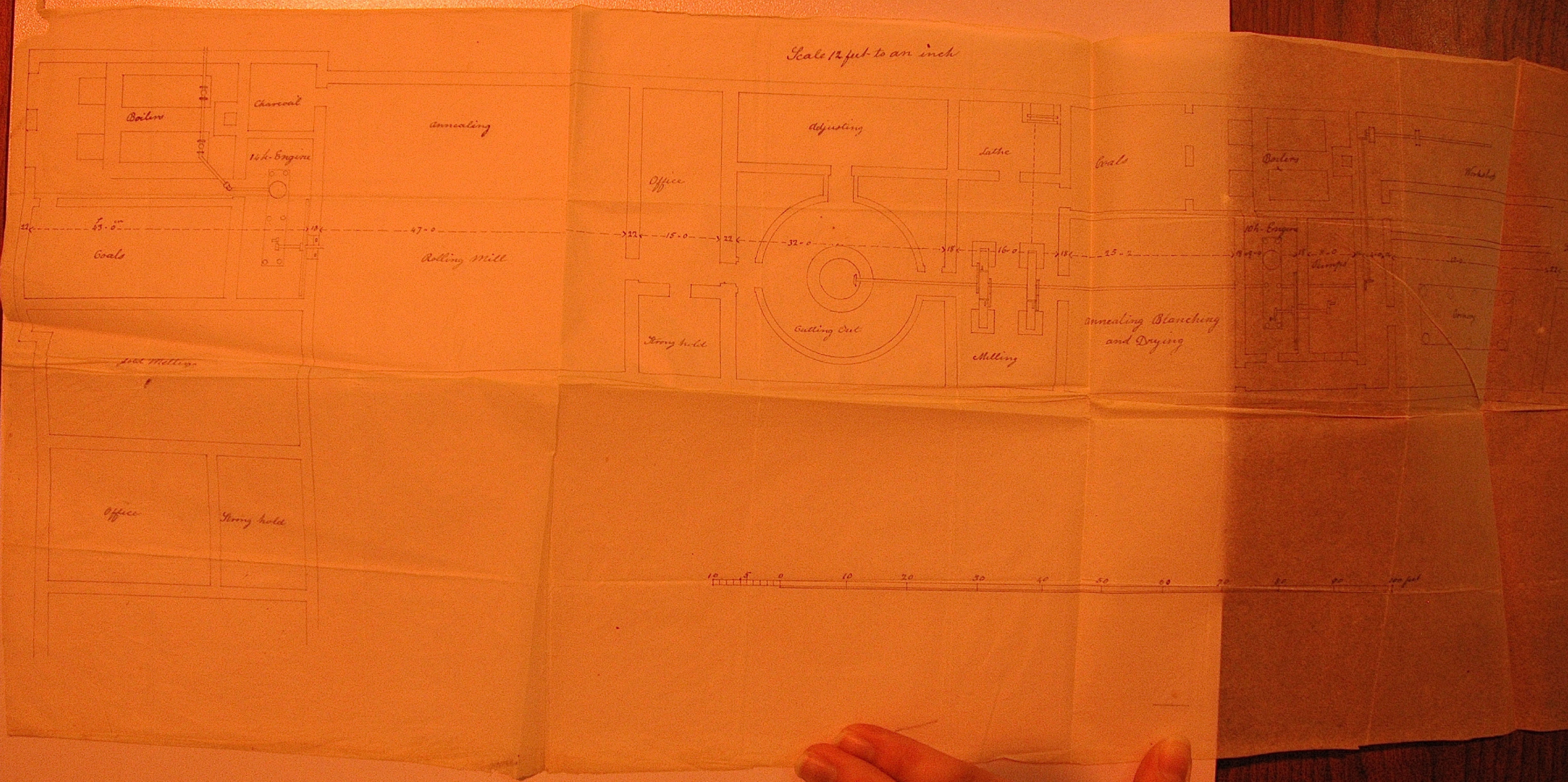
To illustrate this idea a little further, if the true market value of Gold & silver in England be as 16 to 1 and yet the commercial influence viz. the cost of transportation insurance brokerage &c be such ~~that~~ Gold will be to silver in the U.S. as 15½ to 1, then ~~if~~ Why do we look beyond the U.S. for a standard of relative value, or why do we look for any thing but the actual value of the highest expressed in terms of the lowest in the U.S.? —

I have but little confidence in my speculations on the subject, and therefore invite your free scrutiny of my remarks & cogitations — it is by rubbing ~~that~~ the moral & intellectual or Physical qualities are brightened —

I have many more things to say on another branch but this will be sufficient for the present

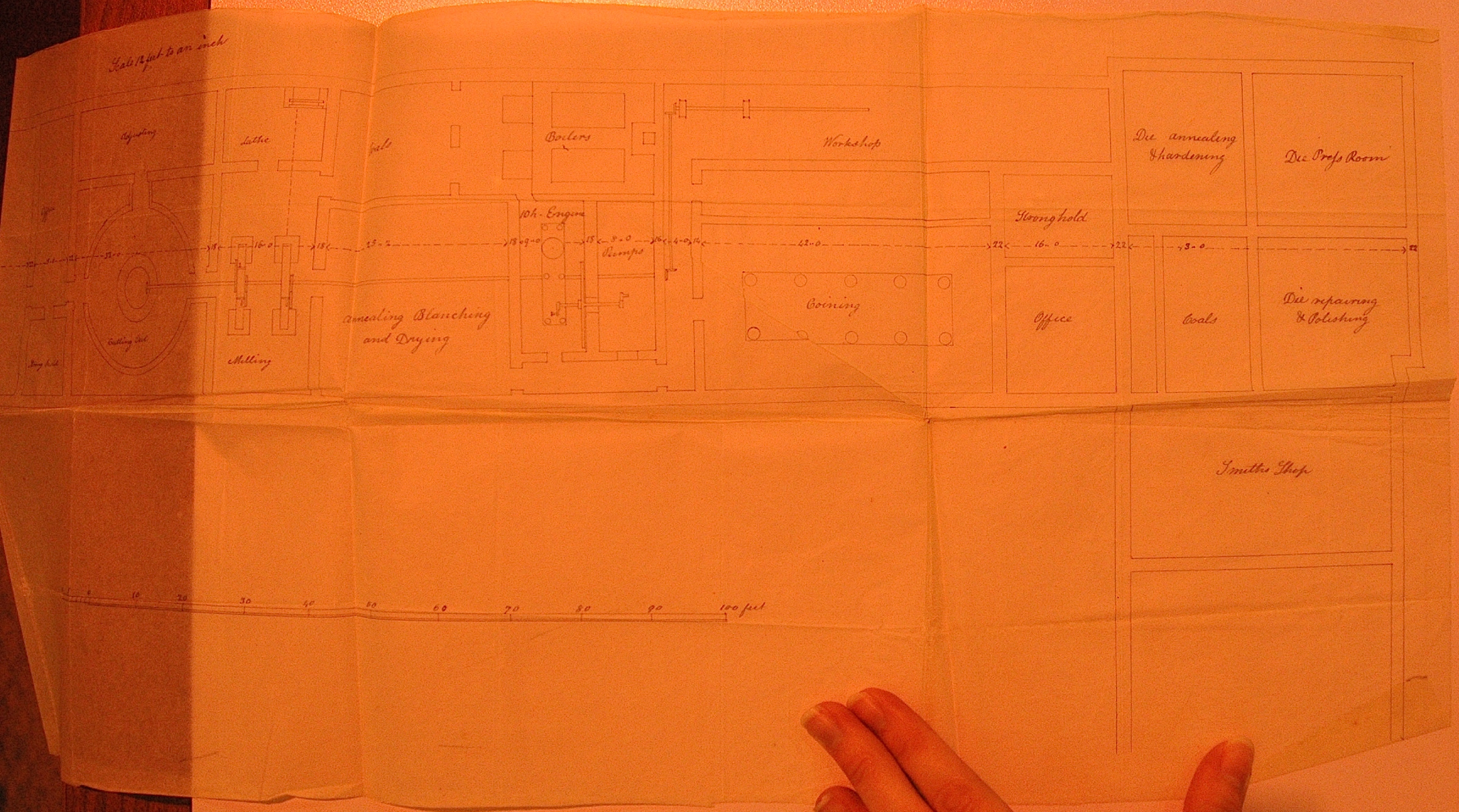
Yours truly S D Ingham

Mr. Ingham
Apl. 11th 1829
1577


Scale 12 feet to an inch

Boilers
Charcoal
14h. Engine
Annealing
Coals
Rolling Mill
22
43 . 6
18
47 . 0
22
15 . 0
22
32 . 0
18
16 . 0
18
25 . 2
Office
Adjusting
Lathe
Strong hold
Cutting Out
Milling
Coals
Annealing Blanching
and Drying
Boilers
10h. Engine
Pumps
Workshop
Drawing
Gold Melting
Office
Strong hold
10
5
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100 feet

Scale 12 feet to an inch
Annealing
Rolling Mill
Office
Strong hold
Adjusting
Cutting Out
Lathe
Milling
Coals
Annealing Blanching and Drying
Boilers
10h-Engine
Pumps
Workshop
Coining
Stronghold
Office
Die annealing & hardening
Die Press Room
Coals
Die repairing & Polishing
22
15 . 0
22
32 . 0
18
16 . 0
18
25 . 2
18
9 . 0
18
8 . 0
16
4 . 0
14
42 . 0
22
16 . 0
22
10
5
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100 feet


Scale 16 feet to an inch
Adjusting
Lathe
Coals
Boilers
Workshop
Die annealing & hardening
Die Press Room
10h. Engine
Strong hold
Pumps
Annealing Blanching and Drying
Coining
Office
Coals
Die repairing & Polishing
Cutting out
Milling
32-0
18
16-0
18
25-2
18
9-0
15
8-0
4-0
14
42-0
22
16-0
22
3-0
22
Smiths Shop
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100 feet

A General description of the materials calculated to be employed in erecting and compleating the *Mint* conformable to a design expressed by an accompanying Model, drawings and estimate of the cost

by John Haviland Archt.

April - 1829

Fort Nelson Virga

The general proportions of the plan together with its parts in detail to correspond in every respect to the dimensions, and form, shewn on the Model, and drawings.

The whole front of 120 feet on Chesnut Street to be executed of Hendersons *best blue Marble*.

The rear elevation is calculated to be formed of the Virginia *Free-stone* - with marble steps and plinth All the angles of the lateral walls both of the East as well as the West longitudinal Elevation to be of free stone, as well as the *water-table-cills*, and *eave course*, to protect the roughcasting to which it is connected -

The external surface of the Eastern and Western fronts to be roughcast and finished in imitation of stone -

The foundations of all the walls to be formed of Leipers best building stone, as high as the top of water table - All other walls to be made of good hard well burnt bricks - The Marble and freestone fronts to be backed in with bricks

All the floors and ceilings of the several rooms in the principal front to be formed of arched brickwork, as expressed by crossed dotted lines on the Plan -

Double Iron doors to each Vault.

Six flights of steps of iron or marble

Cast Iron columns to the Piazza's

Roofs of the Porticos of Copper -

Lateral Roofs of Slate -

Floors of the principal front of Carolina - ½ of the Workshops on the basement paved, and on the floors over them of Yellow Pine on oak joist -

Strong outside Shutters to all the Windows on the basement floor -

Cellars under all the rooms of the principal front excepting the Vaults - -

A brickwall to surround the Building capped with a marble coping all round - finished with strong entrance gates, and an handsome Iron railing extending the whole fronts on Chesnut and Market Streets - Gates &c &c -

Hydrant water introduced -

Alleys - Courts & Piazzas - paved -

Copper gutters and Conductors - provided with water Courses - spouts &c -

Two lightening rods - fixed complete -

One large Well sink and Double Privy attached -

All the rooms of the Southern or principal front to be plastered two plain coats & white work rooms one coat, and skim -

Plain Marble Mantels to the rooms of the best front - Marble coping to the Chimneys

Stone door sills &c -

N.B. - The cost estimated in a private letter at $ 80000 - S. Moore.

Mint of the United States
Philada. April 20. 1829

Sir

Under the appropriation for extending the Mint Establishment various sums of Money will be from time to time, placed in my hands [illegible], for the purpose of being applied to the objects of the Appropriation, and it is desirable that I should be informed as to the manner of accounting for the monies so received, according to the regulations of the [illegible] Department. For the requisite instructions on this head I am directed to apply to you, and shall feel much obliged by an early communication on the subject.

I am very respectfully
Your obt Sevt
Saml Moore

Joseph Anderson Esqr.
Comptroller of the Treasury

1829

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, Pa., April 20, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Joseph Anderson, Esq.,
Comptroller of the Treasury.

Sir

Under the appropriation for extending the Mint Establishment, various sums of money will be, from time to time, placed in my hands, for the purpose of being applied to the objects of the Appropriation, and it is desirable that I should be informed as to the regulations of the Department. For the requisite instructions on this head, I am directed to apply to you, and shall feel much obliged by an early communication on the subject.

I am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL MOORE

Chester April 23rd 1829

Dear

Sir I understand that the Government is about to Erect a mint in the City of Phila de of which you will have the management and as I have a quarrey of Good Stone Suitible for such a Building. I would ask your intrest to procure me the furnishing of the Stone for the same witch I will don on as good terms as aney Other man will; and for my Correcter I refer you to Mr Joseph Engle or the Rev Wm L McCalla Pastor of Spruce St Church I am

Respectfully Yours

Thos Clyde

Doctor Moore

President of the Mint

Sir

Treasury Department
Comptroller's Office
23 April 1829

I received your letter of the 20 instant, requesting instructions as to the manner in which you should account for the moneys which will be placed in your hands from time to time, out of the appropriation made at the last Seſsion of Congreſs, for extending & improving the Mint Establishment.

In reply I have to observe that before preparing the forms & instructions in relation to the manner of accounting for the moneys alluded to, I deem it neceſsary to be furnished with some information as to the plan upon which the work is to be prosecuted.

1 Are the old buildings to be torn down, and if so, what disposition is to be made of the materials?
2. Is any part of the old machinery to be sold? –
3 Are the new buildings to be erected under a contract, the undertakers finding the labourers & materials &c? –

Respectfully

Jos. Anderson
Comptroller

Saml. Moore Esq
Director of the Mint

Mint of the U States

Sir

~~Your [illegible]~~

preparation of the

The communication herewith forwarded

in despensably protracted beyond the time

has been ~~[illegible]~~ ~~beyond the~~ ~~with~~ I feel that an apology is

and the reason is as it has been

due on that account — ~~My attention has been devoted to~~

~~it~~ in this instance owing less to any public engagement than

to a private one — I have had occasion since my last [illegible]

[illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I shall

hope to ~~be~~ be able to forward it — ~~[illegible]~~ I must ask you

receive this essay as its [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] enquiries [illegible]

I shall not forget the enquiries [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~. ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~The enquiry [illegible] referred to~~

~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] to forgotten ~~[illegible]~~

enquiring

~~[illegible]~~ defend ~~but~~ My ~~[illegible]~~ aim is to offer, inferences [illegible] a

conjecture enquiry data

conjecture [illegible] [illegible] more enquiry & better data.

In relation to [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]

~~[illegible]~~ your wishes will [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] attention [illegible]

answers

in any respect ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ — the answers do not

main

bear on ~~[illegible]~~ the purpose of the enquiry are ~~[illegible]~~ is not satis-

purpose

factory.

Very respectfully

Yours &c [illegible]

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., April 27, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Hon. N. Sanford,
Washington, D.C.

Sir

The preparation of the communication herewith forwarded has been indespensibly protracted beyond the period within which I had hoped to be able to forward it.

I must ask you to examine this as well as its rude draft. I shall not forget the enquiries now.

My aim is to offer, respecting them, a conjecture proceeding on more enquiry and better data.

In relation to any of the topics replied to, your wishes will meet cheerful attention if, in any respect, the answers do not bear on the main purpose of the enquiry, or is not satisfactory.

Very respectfully,

Yours, etc.,

SAMUEL MOORE

Original numbers						
		419.3.10		18.8.6		9391
297	No. 6	wt. 83.6.10	Br. 10.	3.9.3	Grs. gold 26 pr. lb	2171 Grains
318	7	83.5.0	9	3.4.12	18	1601
315	8	83.11.10	11½	4.4.4	28	2352
295	9	85.1.–	9½	3.7.14	26	2212
313	10	84.4.–	8	3.–.9	24	2024
	lbs	839.7.10	lbs	36.10.8		19651 Grains

Increase 36.10.8 — off 8 grs. pr. lb — 6716

Stand. 876.5.18 — 12.935 Grs.

		£	s	d
Or.	3 dwt 26.19.–			
Br. 1.3¾ or	2.7.10.			
	29.6.10 @ 77/9 Mint assay	113	19	8
@ 4/11⅞ Mint assay		2613	0	9
Grains silver 1 oz.			5	
		2727	5	5

— Charges. —

		£	s	d
Melting 840 lbs @ 25/ pr. 100 lbs	10.10.–			
Parting Mint assays @ 7/6 ea.	3.15.6			
Dock charges 9/- Cart & man from docks 7/.	16.–			
Melters men porters cart to & from melters	12.9			
Brokerage ⅛ pCt.	3.8.2	19	2	5
pr. 22 inst.		£2708	3	0

E.E.

London 27 Apl 1829.—

(Signed) Baring Brothers & Co.—

Account Sale & N.P. of 10 bars of Silver containing gold recd. per Cambria, Capt. Griswold from N. York for acct. of the Bank U States.–

5 boxes contg. 2 bars of Silver

				Gold		Weighed before melting lbs	oz	dwt
Box No. 1	No. 315 Marks	136.7	11.17½	25 gs.	Weights & qualities as stamped on the original bars –	84	3	10
"	318 —	135.5	11.15	25		83	6	10
2	283 —	135.2	11.16	25		83	3	–
"	299 —	136.7	11.18	25		84	3	10
3	300 —	136.6	11.15	25		84	2	10
"	297 —	135.5	11.17½	25		83	6	10
4	295 —	138.2½	11.15½	25		85	2	10
"	313 —	137.1½	11.14	20		84	6	–
5	312 —	136.1½	11.19	25		83	11	–
"	309 —	137.4	11.13½	25		84	8	–
					lbs	841	5	–

— Melted —

Original number		lbs oz dwt	Mint Assay lbs oz dwt		
312	No. 1 wg	83..8..10	Br. 11.4.1.5	Grs. gold 22 p lb.	1840 grs.
309	2	84.5.–	9.3.5.1	26	2195
299	3	83.11.10	12.4.6.9	21	1763
283	4	83.2½.–	9½.3.6.14	23	1913
300	5	84.–.10	8.3.–.7	20	1680
		419.3.10	18.18.6		9391

Carried forwd.

Mint of the U States

Sir

Philada. Apl. 27. 1829

In reply to your letter of the 20 requesting information respecting certain particulars connected ~~with in particulars connected with~~ the plan ~~of [illegible]~~ on which the buildings are to be erected for ~~the~~ extension of the Mint Est. &c I have to state —

The ~~[illegible]~~ structures to be erected will be, wholly on a vacant lot ~~[illegible]~~ — no part of the present ~~[illegible]~~ buildings of the Mint will be disturbed ~~—~~

No part of the old machinery ~~is [illegible]~~ ~~establishment~~ ~~[illegible]~~ — ~~[illegible]~~ nor any part of the present estabc are to be ~~[illegible]~~ sold under the ~~[illegible]~~ existing provisions ~~[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] [illegible] sold without further [illegible]~~

There will be no general contract — particular parts of the work will, probably be committed ~~either~~ by special ~~by~~ contract ~~—~~ for instance the marble ~~will~~ cutter ~~will~~ may ~~probably~~ engage for ~~the~~ certain parts of ~~[illegible]~~ regular work at a sound ~~[illegible]~~ he finding materials labour &c — or the bricklayer ~~—~~ may ~~[illegible]~~ ~~probably~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~—~~ construct the walls by the perch for stone work and ~~[illegible]~~ by the thousand for brick work he finding lime & sand and labour — the materials will remain most probably ~~[illegible]~~ purchased for ~~[illegible]~~ directly ~~by [illegible] from~~ ~~with~~ by myself with hands and the labour performed under an inspector who hand as well as the labour ~~[illegible]~~ by the day.

Jos. Anderson Esqr.
Comptroll of the Treas.

If this information should not be sufficient ~~[illegible]~~ which to inform the [illegible] form of [illegible] ~~[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]~~

very respectfully

Saml Moore

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., April 27, 1829

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Joseph Anderson, Comptroller of the Treasury,

Sir

In reply to you letter of the 20th requesting information respecting certain particulars connected with the plan on which the buildings are to be erected for the extension of the Mint Establishment, I have to state -

The structure to be erected will be wholly new and on a vacant lot.

No part of the present building of the Mint will be disturbed.

No part of the old machinery nor of the present establishment are to be sold under the existing provisions.

There will be no general contract - particular parts of the work will probably be executed by special contract - for instance- the marble cutter may engage for the certain parts of marble work at a round sum, he finding materials, labor, etc., or the bricklayer may construct the walls by the perch for standard work and by the thousand for brick work, he finding lime and sand and labor, the materials will however, most probably be contracted for directly by myself with best hands and labor performed under an inspector to be paid, as well as the labor, by the day.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL MOORE

Hon. N. Sanford

Sir

Mint of the U States
Philada. Apl. 27. 1829

To
Hon. N. Sanford
Apl. 27. 1829

I have now the satisfaction of replying ~~[illegible]~~ — on various subjects, connected with the ~~[illegible]~~ to a ~~portion~~ part of ~~the~~ your inquiries addressed to me — their numerical order of the inquiry being ~~observed~~ the point to which the several answers ~~has~~ have relation will be apparent without repeating them.

1. The amount of copper coins executed at the Mint to the 31st of Decr. ~~last~~ 1828 was $539,512,98½: Of which $508,820,42 consisted of Cents and $30,692,56½ of half Cents. This amt. it may be noticed differs a little from that reported from the Treasury Dept. to that period. How the discordance originates is not very manifest, but having ~~the~~ two years time for the purpose of procuring a record for myself I have deduced the amount carefully from our books & am satisfied that the above is correct.

2 The discretionary power to determine whether Cents or half Cents shall be coined is considered as residing in the Director of the Mint and ~~to~~ thence be guided by the prevailing demand for either — subject of course to ~~the~~ such control as the President may at any time interpose in relation to it —.

3 Half Cents appear to be an unpopular Coin ~~App~~ Applicants for cents will accept them only in small proportions and generally refuse them altogether. This aversion occasioned the suspension of the coinage of half Cents in the year 1811 and it was not resumed until 1825 when in consequence of their being in a few instances required for this coinage

was of which mention was made in ~~the report for [illegible]~~ the general Report of Jany. 1. 1826 resumed, ~~and~~ a full supply has been at all times since ~~[illegible]~~ on hand. The distribution of these continues however very limited. They are not ~~[illegible]~~ asked for at the Mint for the circulation of this City though cents are daily called for ~~— [illegible] of the City~~ nor are they generally ~~and~~ used by the Banks ~~inclined to take them in their counters~~.

4. The whole coinage of Gold to the 31 Decr. last were as follows.

Eagles	132,592	pieces making . . .	$ 1,325,920.00
½ Eagles	1,394,359	"	6,971,795.00
¼ Eagles	39,239	"	98,097.50
	1,566,190	"	8,395,812.50

5. The whole coinage of Silver to the 31st Decr. 1828 has been as follows.

Dollars	1,439,517	pieces making . .	$ 1,439,517.00
½ Dollars	41,604,347	" "	20,802,173.50
¼ Dollars	1,855,629	" "	463,907.25
Dismes	5,526,250	" "	552,625.00
½ Dismes	265,543	" "	13,277.15
	50,691,286	"	23,271,499.90

6. The wish of depositors generally is to have their bullion coined with the least practicable delay which is ~~[illegible]~~ most effectually accomplished in ~~[illegible]~~ the larger coins. An attention to this accommodation has been at all times deemed important, since the Government sends no gold or silver to the Mint. ~~[illegible]~~ It was ~~[illegible]~~ in this view specially ~~[illegible]~~ enjoined in a letter of the 13th June 1805 from Mr. Jefferson ~~to~~ to my predecessor for his guidance. The coinage of dollars was however ~~suspended~~ in 1806 by ~~[illegible]~~ direction of the President under date of May of that year founded on a suggestion from the former U.S. Bank ~~of that period~~ that

I have the pleasure to say that the coinage of half dismes which has been ~~[illegible]~~ suspended since 1805 is about to be resumed with some improvement ~~[illegible]~~ a new press ~~[illegible]~~ for ~~[illegible]~~ this coin having been lately completed

dollars were more liable to be exported than half dollars. This was referred to in ~~my~~ the annual report ~~[illegible]~~ of Jany. 1 1827 with an expression of ~~[illegible]~~ an opinion in favour of this policy. Under the ~~[illegible]~~ influence of these considerations the determination what coins shall be coined from time to time ~~rests with~~ devolves on the Director of the Mint and is regulated with ~~[illegible]~~ reference to the purposes of the supply of bullion and the state of the machinery at any given time, the denominations less than half dollars being issued for periods of a less ~~[illegible]~~ copious supply.

7. 8 & 9. These enquiries are passed over at the present time with the purpose of attempting ~~with [illegible] [illegible]~~ better information or conjecture ~~[illegible]~~ respecting the objects of them.

10 The ~~Spanish~~ coinage of dollar it is presumed continues to ~~be coined in the Mint of Mexico~~ a limited extent in Spain but of this fact I have no direct information. The latest ~~[illegible]~~ specimen of the Mexican dollar seen at the Mint are, it is believed of the year 1824 ~~[illegible]~~.

11 By an attention ~~[illegible]~~ examination ~~[illegible]~~ made of Spanish ~~dollars~~ silver coins in 1826 of various dates it appeared ~~that~~ they loose by wear about one per cent in 50 years - the emission of the Carolus dollars began in 1772 & on an average the dollars of that period ~~—~~ were found worth about 99½ cents whereas Spanish dollars of recent emission are worth about 100 $\frac{45}{100}$, dollars of intervening years are corresponding values. The fractions of the Spanish dollar like all small coins loose ~~[illegible]~~ in a higher proportion. The average value of these coins of the ~~date of~~ 1772 years ~~[illegible]~~ found to be as follows - Quarters 24 cents each, eighths 12 cents, sixteenths 5½ cents. Their value when recently coined may be stated ~~[illegible]~~ from the ~~[illegible]~~ of the denomination ~~[illegible]~~ as follows. Quarters 25 cents, eighths 12½ cents, sixteenths 6¼ - The latest emission ~~[illegible]~~ examined ~~[illegible]~~ were of 1820, & 1821 ~~[illegible]~~ which gave for quarters 24.8. eighths 12½. sixteenths 6.2

Tables accompanying my Report made [illegible] 1826 on Mr. Woodbury's Resolution give these facts more ~~[illegible]~~ in detail

4

12 No immediate exchanges of coin for bullion are made at the Mint. The law contemplates ~~prompt~~ payment of the value of deposits at a discount of ½ per cent ~~[illegible]~~ if the depositors should desire this privilege & the state of the treasury should ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ permit ~~[illegible]~~ such an application of the requisite funds. This ~~mode of accommodating depositors~~ provision ~~[illegible]~~ of the law authorizing this indulgence has rarely been resorted to. The object ~~[illegible]~~ has with equal ~~[illegible]~~ benefit to depositors been ~~[illegible]~~ obtained in a more convenient mode. The former U. S. Bank adopted the plan of accepting Mint certificates ~~of deposit~~ at the discount of ½ per cent, and the present U. S. Bank ~~[illegible]~~ ~~extends~~ afford at the same discount and a similar accommodation, ~~[illegible]~~ the Mint can ~~[illegible]~~ disregarding the interval to elapse before ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~. in con~~sequence~~ Depositors ~~therefore~~ can thus at all times ~~[illegible]~~ realise the value of their deposits ~~[illegible]~~ at the discount contemplated in the law, —not in cash in coin ~~from the Mint~~ but in funds convertible into ~~[illegible]~~ coin ~~[illegible]~~. The existing provisions of the law ~~[illegible]~~ may be and may be resorted to if the Bank should depart from its present practice considered sufficient on this head; ~~[illegible]~~ it should be ~~[illegible]~~ deemed proper to ~~[illegible]~~ make ~~[illegible]~~ an exchange ~~for~~ of coin for bullion without ~~discount~~ any allowance of dist. for delay of ~~coin~~- ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ the supply of

13 When bullion is ~~[illegible]~~ sufficiently abundant to keep all ~~[illegible]~~ the presses in regular operation generally, the delay of coinage will be from 30 to 40 days. In 18[illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ a yearly unusual pressure. Deposits were occasionally in our vaults ~~[illegible]~~ four months before they could be coined. The inconsiderable ~~[illegible]~~ amount of gold bullion and the ~~[illegible]~~ inconvenience of operating on small masses & frequently interrupting thirty the silver coinage have ~~has~~ induced ~~and the~~ a general rule of coining gold ordinarily at the close of each quarter, only ~~[illegible]~~ if gold unexpectedly accumulates the interval is shortened, but it is never [illegible]

PROCESSED

16

34. A dollar ~~[illegible]~~ is composed ~~of~~ as follows

371 1/4 grains fine silver, worth by our system 100
44 3/4 grains fine copper " " 16/100
416 grains standard — 100 16/100 cents

In this instance also the ~~[illegible]~~ separate valuation of the two metals ~~in their pure state~~ makes the dollar appear to cost more than its nominal value. The law however estimates only the fine silver ~~the ordinary [illegible] of [illegible]~~ ~~Metal~~ in our silver coins — the alloy being ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ and ~~[illegible]~~ Generally in actual coinage it is really so since the fine silver in a dollar will generally be ~~[illegible]~~ in nature always a ~~with~~ portion of the copper ~~which~~ and this being allowed to remain required for the alloy ~~it is cheaper to [illegible] a portion~~ than the expense of ~~[illegible]~~ refining. The expense of refining it ~~of alloy [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the~~ a coin of fine silver were required would ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] alloy than~~ [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ of separating the ~~alloy~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ which would all the copper required ~~[illegible]~~ in our standard [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ exceed the value of the ~~alloy~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~alloy~~ Thus ~~[illegible]~~ also a silver coin of 416 grains of standard silver ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ which ~~[illegible]~~ contains ~~371 1/4~~ 371 1/4 grains of fine silver ~~[illegible]~~ would be coined ~~[illegible]~~ with ~~[illegible]~~ not less ~~cost~~ value than one containing ~~371 1/4~~ 371 1/4 grains of fine silver alone.

The value of Zinc ~~[illegible]~~ has varied from 7 to 3 35 ~~[illegible]~~ cents per lb. & it is now at the ~~[illegible]~~ latter price which is ~~[illegible]~~ singularly low — this is about one ~~fourth~~ eighth of the price of copper. If the enquiry ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] as to the fitness of Zinc & copper as an alloy for our ~~[illegible]~~ coins, it ~~[illegible]~~ may be satisfactorily ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ said that it is inapplicable ~~to [illegible]~~ for this purpose a small proportion of it ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ being found to render ~~rendering~~ these metals too fragile ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ for coinage

Very respectfully
your obedt. servt.
Saml. Moore

~~[illegible]~~ by adding ~~[illegible]~~ when the ~~native~~ gold does not contain (as much as is required to form the [illegible] of the alloy) ~~[illegible]~~ the alloy, ~~with~~ copper ~~[illegible]~~, we are enabled to coin gold in the state in which ~~[illegible]~~ nature often presents it with the least possible ~~[illegible]~~ expense and delay —

The ~~[illegible]~~ alloy most suitable ~~[illegible]~~ for ~~[illegible]~~ gold coins ~~[illegible]~~ appears ~~[illegible]~~ to be one consisting ~~equally~~ of silver & copper ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~from the [illegible] of these metals will not [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] to the colour of pure gold~~ in proportions ~~[illegible]~~ as but combining the advantages of ~~[illegible]~~ any additional security against ~~[illegible]~~ durability ~~[illegible]~~ loss and injury in use ~~[illegible]~~ not unaffected ~~[illegible]~~ by any other ~~[illegible]~~ proportion of these metals and ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ complexion of the coin, slight deviations from this proportion will not materially affect the result

28. No metal can be advantageously substituted for copper in our ~~[illegible]~~ alloy of ~~for~~ gold or silver. In the proportion in which it enters into our coins, ~~any other~~, ~~[illegible]~~ any other metal that would ~~not~~ be more ~~[illegible]~~ would impair either their complexion or their ductility and generally both

29 The proportion of alloy ~~[illegible]~~ furnished for gold ~~furnished for gold~~ viz 1 ~~[illegible]~~ to 11 ~~[illegible]~~ has the recommendation of being that of England & Portugal, the coins of which are familiar to us — It is also ~~as near~~ nearer not greater than the average ~~alloy~~ quantity of ~~[illegible]~~ alloy found in ~~[illegible]~~ ~~native~~ gold. ~~or any proportion that can be assigned~~ ~~without a fraction~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ The average of ~~[illegible]~~ gold deposits since 1st of Jany 18[illegible] has been ~~[illegible]~~ 3 cwt below standard ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~the deposits of [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ There is ~~—~~ no proportion of alloy ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ convenient unless it be that of France ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ of 1 part of alloy to 10 standard ~~[illegible]~~ which is ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ — 1 ~~in 10~~. This has ~~[illegible]~~ an affinity with our decimal system ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ has a claim to a certain preference. and if any change were made ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ for that reason. ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ viz 179 to 1485

30 The proportion of alloy ~~is~~ in ~~the~~ our silver coins ~~is not convenient~~ ~~[illegible]~~ presents a fraction ~~not~~ by no means ~~[illegible]~~ convenient for calculation. The proportion ~~[illegible]~~ ~~9~~ of 1 in 10 which is that of France is completely applicable ~~[illegible]~~ ~~not a little~~ somewhat attractive on this acc^t. as having relation ~~[illegible]~~ to our decimal system — ~~[illegible]~~ the less

14

however enacted all the calculations ~~for the purpose~~ connected with the coinage under ~~[illegible]~~ an exact proportion, familiar & tables have been carefully calculated to facilitate them. ~~Any~~ The objection therefore which originally might have been urged on this ~~account~~ is no longer felt [illegible] the correction of [illegible] to make a perfect coin ~~[illegible]~~ at the Mint. ~~[illegible]~~ The proportion of alloy for silver is greater than [illegible] England [illegible] the proportion [illegible] the [illegible] in the [illegible] not in [illegible]

In an eagle of 270 grains ~~[illegible]~~ 247½ grains must be fine gold and 22½ grains alloy consisting of silver and copper in which the silver is not to predominate. Native ~~[illegible] [illegible]~~ gold generally contains a portion of silver. Gold derived from those sources from which the Mint is supplied may be considered as always containing a minute portion at least for this small proportion of silver is ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] equal to one grain in 247½ grains of gold, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~and [illegible]~~ this is sufficient to fulfil the ~~intention~~ requisition of the law. Provided therefore the quantity of silver ~~[illegible]~~ is not found to exceed the proportion of 11¼ grains to 247½ of gold no process is used for the ascertainment of the same amount of copper alone ~~[illegible]~~ being when necessary ~~is~~ added, to make with the silver & copper ~~[illegible]~~ found ~~[illegible]~~ in the gold the ~~[illegible]~~ requisite proportion of 22½ grains to 247½. The ~~[illegible]~~ actual proportion of silver to copper in the alloy of [illegible] coins ~~[illegible]~~ may be ~~[illegible]~~ estimated to have been on an average about 10 ~~[illegible]~~ grains silver ~~[illegible]~~ to 12½ of copper. ~~[illegible]~~

32 That a portion of silver should be ~~[illegible]~~ allowed ~~in the~~ alloy for gold is ~~[illegible]~~ strongly recommended by the ~~[illegible]~~ consideration that a small portion ~~[illegible]~~ of it exerts nature in the gold that at least it does not impair ~~[illegible]~~ its fitness for coinage ~~[illegible]~~ but rather improves it, ~~[illegible]~~ and that the last minute portion of ~~it~~ silver is not to be separated from gold but at an expense which the silver will not repay. The contrary

---

15

quantity of silver ~~[illegible]~~ admissible in the alloy ~~[illegible]~~ for ~~an~~ an eagle is 11¼ grains, were the then costs of separation ~~[illegible]~~ wanted ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ to the ~~[illegible]~~ and the substitution of ~~[illegible]~~ another alloy. A proportion of silver sensibly greater would be ~~[illegible]~~ to much silver but wanted and impair the ~~[illegible]~~ of the coin — to be ~~[illegible]~~ allowed to employ less silver is inexpedient when the native proportion is less as thereby the expense of adding silver is obviated ~~[illegible]~~ and the addition of copper to complete the alloy ~~[illegible]~~ accomplishes the ~~[illegible]~~ purpose well. ~~[illegible]~~ equally ~~[illegible]~~ Both silver & copper therefore as an alloy for gold & in proportions variable within ~~[illegible]~~ certain limits appears to be ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]

33 Assuming the average proportion of silver & copper in the alloy for gold to be ~~[illegible]~~ 10 ~~[illegible]~~ to ~~[illegible]~~ 12½, the proportionate value of the metals composing an eagle are as follows —

247½ grains fine gold worth ~~[illegible]~~ 10.00
~~10~~ 10 grains fine silver " " .02 69/1000
12½ grains ~~fine~~ copper " " .00 54/1000
270 grains standard gold $ 10.02 123/1000

The law contemplates only the fine metal ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ constituting their value ~~[illegible]~~ the value of the alloy ~~[illegible]~~ the eagle ~~[illegible]~~ does not ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ an ~~[illegible]~~ of the alloy, ~~[illegible]~~ in ordinary coinage ~~[illegible]~~ grains of fine gold with ~~[illegible]~~ be found in nature ~~[illegible]~~ copper, ~~[illegible]~~ the silver ~~[illegible]~~ being allowed to remain ~~[illegible]~~ in the ~~the~~ our alloy — while only so much copper is added ~~[illegible]~~ the expense of separating ~~[illegible]~~ the alloy may be in the first ~~[illegible]~~ In this manner an eagle being ~~[illegible]~~ could be made ~~[illegible]~~ of 270 grains of standard gold — the cost of making them one of 247½ grains of fine gold alone — the value of the ~~[illegible]~~ whole alloy required to make it standard ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ being greater than ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ This is an illustration of the expediency of alloys in coinage —

16

34. A dollar ~~[illegible]~~ is composed ~~of~~ as follows

371 1/4 grains fine silver, worth by our system		100
44 3/4 grains fine copper	" "	16/100
416 grains standard	—	100 16/100 cents

In this instance also the separate valuation ~~[illegible]~~ of the two metals ~~in their pure state~~ makes the dollar appear to cost more than its nominal value. The law however estimates only the fine silver ~~the ordinary [illegible] of [illegible]~~ in fine silver coins ~~limited~~ — the alloy being regarded as worthless ~~[illegible] valueless~~ and ~~[illegible]~~ generally.

In actual coinage it is usual to have the fine silver in a dollar will generally be accompanied with a in nature alloys particularly the copper required for the alloy ~~[illegible]~~ and this being allowed to remain ~~it is cheaper to procure a portion~~ save the expense of ~~[illegible]~~ The expense of refining it ~~[illegible] the [illegible] of the~~ ~~of alloy [illegible] will [illegible]~~ a coin of pure silver were required would ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] alloy than [illegible]~~ the expense of separating the ~~alloy [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ which would all the copper required in our standard alloy ~~[illegible]~~ exceed the value of the ~~alloy~~ ~~alloy~~ Thus ~~[illegible]~~ also a silver coin of 416 grains of standard silver ~~[illegible]~~ which ~~[illegible]~~ contains ~~371 1/4~~ 371 1/4 grains of fine silver ~~could be~~ may be issued ~~[illegible]~~ with not less value ~~[illegible]~~ than one containing ~~371 1/4~~ 371 1/4 grains of fine silver alone.

The value of zinc has varied ~~[illegible]~~ from 7 to 3 35 cents per lb ~~[illegible]~~, & it is now at the lowest ~~[illegible]~~ price which is singularly ~~[illegible]~~ low — this is about one eighth ~~fourth~~ of the price of copper. If the enquiry has ~~in~~ in view a comparison of the fitness of zinc & copper as an alloy for our ~~[illegible]~~ coins, it ~~is [illegible]~~ may be satisfactorily ~~[illegible]~~ and that it is inapplicable for this ~~to those~~ purpose a small proportion of it ~~rendering~~ being found to render those metals too fragile ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ for coinage.

Very respectfully
Your obed. Servt
Saml. Moore

12

26. The use of allay in coinage is founded on considerations of no small amount – ~~[illegible]~~ Pure gold or pure ~~it~~ silver are so ~~[illegible]~~ soft & flexible that it is [illegible] durable for coins – they yield too easily to any force tending to distort their form & the raised devices and ~~[illegible]~~ legends on them would be liable ~~to be defaced~~ not merely to waste by attrition but to be defaced by pressure – The proportion of allay admitted into our standard ~~[illegible]~~ without ~~[illegible]~~ too much impairing the ductility of the ~~[illegible]~~ compound metals gives them ~~[illegible]~~ so much hardness as may suitably protect them from injury – Nature presents no gold or silver entirely pure and to render them so by art requires ~~[illegible]~~ nice processes involving both expense & loss of time. ~~[illegible]~~ There are no coins ~~[illegible]~~ extant which will be found pure under a rigorous assay.

27 It is very convenient & economical to admit ~~[illegible]~~ both of copper & minute portions of silver in the allay of our gold coins. Native gold generally contains both and ~~hence~~ the last minute portion of silver which cannot readily ~~[illegible]~~ is detached from gold. ~~[illegible]~~ The existing provision is judicious ~~in this respect~~ on this point. It allows the silver found in gold to be retained provided it do not exceed half the prescribed allay and silver may be readily separated from gold within that limit. The quantity of allay in our gold coins employed is not greater than is found in nature nor than is useful for the protection of the coins from loss and injury. If the allay were directed to be wholly of silver ~~[illegible]~~ we must incur ~~[illegible]~~ the expense of ~~[illegible]~~ discharging all the copper found native in the gold and of making the requisite addition of silver when this is in defect and the coin would be rendered ~~[illegible]~~ paler than is agreeable to the eye. If the whole allay were directed to be of copper we must incur the expense of separating the last minute portion of silver found native in the gold ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] a labour too high to be agreeable – By allowing so much silver to remain in the gold as could only be detached from it with ~~[illegible]~~ loss ~~to separate from it~~ and completely

4 The weight of our copper coins ought to be designated in terms in the Law. Originally the wt. of the cent was fixed at eleven pennyweights; the final adjustment being submitted to President Washington ~~to be~~ ~~[illegible]~~ according to the results of experience, ~~[illegible]~~ it was finally settled at seven pennyweights for the cent & by his proclamation of Jany 26. 1796 ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~Laws of the United States~~

5 The ~~[illegible]~~ determination What coins shall be executed ought to be expressly committed to some fit authority ~~fit~~ ~~authority~~ ~~direction~~ — the Director of the Mint seems the proper repository of this trust subject to ~~the approbation~~ such instructions as the President may at any time ~~[illegible]~~ give on the subject.

6 Gold & silver coins by the ~~[illegible]~~ existing provisions cease to be a legal tender at their nominal value almost as soon as they have begun to circulate ~~for~~ since some loss of wt. must necessarily ensue ~~for~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ rapidly — It seems reasonable that a coin which it is lawful to issue from the Mint should be a lawful tender & that ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ such coins continue within that limits of ~~allowable~~ deviation from their ~~[illegible]~~ full weight allowable in new coins they should continue to be a legal tender ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

7 To what amount Copper coins ~~[illegible]~~ ~~expressly made~~ shall be a legal tender ~~[illegible]~~ It would seem highly expedient to have ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ expressly enacted — even if the limit was very low ~~as~~ say one dollar, from its relation to which the cent derives its name, x the amt. would be sufficient for all practical purposes ~~[illegible]~~

of our currency. —

~~[illegible]~~ The question ~~whether~~ of the expediency of any change in the proportional value of gold & silver coins is waived — not ~~to~~ being supposed to be embraced in the general ~~[illegible]~~ stated! — The amendments indicated are such as ~~[illegible]~~ are supposed expedient if the proportion remain ~~unchanged~~ as they at present — they will not be less so ~~in the event of~~ — that is if these proportions were changed. Some other amendations of the system, will no doubt occur ~~[illegible]~~ when the ~~[illegible]~~ items of a consistent ~~[illegible]~~ code for the mint are extended in detail, ~~as which~~

~~& A province~~ one may be mentioned where a province adjoining the ~~& I have not yet~~ ~~found~~ ~~the~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~majesty~~ – ~~The~~ ~~list~~ of separating sand from the when contained in it in minute portions. This presents an interesting field ~~[illegible]~~ for ~~[illegible]~~ bullion of this character having ~~[illegible]~~ been very rarely until lately and ~~[illegible]~~ now ~~appearing~~ appearing likely to be very abundant. ~~[illegible]~~ ~~worth of attention~~ ~~illustration~~ It is a subject of ~~[illegible]~~ careful attention & experiment worth us at this time

22 Platina is hitherto in this country one of the most variable metals in value that ~~[illegible]~~ holds a place among ~~[illegible]~~ articles of Merchandise. Nothing claiming to be an average price has been established ~~in this country~~ here. It has at times been as low as 5 to 7 dollars the pound in the crude state – At this moment a small quantity ~~[illegible]~~ might be sold at about 10 dolls an ounce in the purified malleable state small parcels have been sold lately at a much more [illegible] 24 dollars in the crude state. In Paris where there is probably ~~[illegible]~~ regular ~~supply &~~ demand & supply, Platina boilers ~~[illegible]~~ for chemical purposes I learning from a ~~memoir in which~~ the fact is mentioned, ductile Platina are sold at 70 dollars a pound. This of course is ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] – It is probable that a regular demand would produce a regular supply of Platina in the crude state ~~[illegible]~~ about the price ~~[illegible]~~ 15 dollars a ~~pound~~ I do not find it named ~~in the London~~ among the ~~[illegible]~~ metals Quoted in the London price current.

* 23 The price of purified ductile copper suitable for coinage may be estimated with us at about 25 cents in sheets. In prepared planchets or disks ~~suitable for coinage~~ under which form copper has for many years been imported for the mint, the price delivered here ~~[illegible]~~ free of duty may be stated ~~[illegible]~~ on an average of 12 years at 31 cents per pound avoirdupois – Our last importations cost about 29 cents. The expense of copper in the U States have not ~~[illegible]~~ though it is desirable ~~[illegible]~~ to contract for supplying copper in this form at ~~[illegible]~~ the ~~[illegible]~~ same prices & it may therefore

be taken for granted that this is the lowest actual cost or ~~value~~ of a pound of ~~[illegible]~~ copper ~~[illegible]~~ prepared for coinage ~~[illegible]~~. A pound avoirdupois of copper coins contains 41 2/3 cents, so that the value of the copper in a cent disregarding the expense of coining is a small fraction less than three fourths of a cent.

24. ~~It is not~~ There has no reason to ~~[illegible]~~ suppose & it does not appear to me probable that cents or half cents have been fabricated except at the Mint. The difficulty of throwing them into circulation in such quantity as would remunerate the party for the expense of the requisite materials machinery & operations would, it is believed, be such as effectually to ~~effectually~~ discourage it – ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ are liable to be used in the Arts & many are thus destroyed ~~[illegible]~~ & cents of the present size ~~[illegible]~~ have also ~~[illegible]~~ for similar purposes – ~~[illegible]~~ during the late war and of their unauthorised coinage [illegible]. The continuing waste of many cents of their [illegible] in the cents was [illegible] to [illegible] the cents ~~[illegible]~~ original weight

25 ~~We have~~ no metal ~~[illegible]~~ or combination of metals ~~[illegible]~~ sufficiently ~~would have a plausible resemblance to copper~~ ductile for coinage and having a plausible resemblance to ~~[illegible]~~ copper ~~[illegible]~~ which would be less expensive than it. The fabrication of spurious cents or half cents from spurious metals therefore ~~[illegible]~~ while it would ~~[illegible]~~ under greater hazard would not ~~[illegible]~~ promise greater inducement than forming them of copper – It is not probable that such imitation have been executed to any ~~[illegible]~~ considerable extent. I have heard of ~~[illegible]~~ no such ~~if they have been~~ coins having been in circulation.

12

26. The use of alloy in coinage is founded on considerations of no small moment — ~~[illegible]~~ Pure gold or pure silver are more soft & flexible than is durable for coins — they yield too easily to any force tending to distort their form & the raised devices and [illegible] depends on them would be liable not merely to receive by attrition but to be defaced by pressure — The proportion of alloy admitted into our standard ~~[illegible]~~ without too much ~~[illegible]~~ impairing the ductility of the compound ~~[illegible]~~ gives them ~~[illegible]~~ so much hardness as may suitably protect them from injury — Nature permits no gold or silver entirely pure and to render them so by art requires ~~[illegible]~~ some processes involving both expense & loss of time. ~~[illegible]~~ There are no coins extant [illegible] which will be found pure under a rigorous assay.

27 It is very convenient & economical to admit both of the copper & a minute portion of silver in the alloy of our gold coins. Native gold generally contains both and the last minute portion of silver is not readily detached from gold ~~[illegible]~~. The existing provision is judicious ~~[illegible]~~ on this point. It allows the silver found in gold to be retained provided it do not exceed half the prescribed alloy and silver may be readily separated from gold within that limit. The quantity of alloy in our gold coinage employed is not greater than is useful for the protection of the coins ~~[illegible]~~ from loss and injury. If this alloy were directed to be wholly of silver ~~[illegible]~~ our mint must incur ~~[illegible]~~ the expense of ~~[illegible]~~ discharging all the copper found native in the gold and of making the requisite addition of alloy ~~[illegible]~~. When this is in defect and the coin would be rendered ~~[illegible]~~ paler than is agreeable to the eye ~~[illegible]~~.
If the whole alloy were directed to be of copper we must incur the expense of separating the last minute portions of silver found native in the gold ~~[illegible]~~ at a rate too high to be expended. By allowing so much silver to remain in the gold as could only be detached from it with ~~[illegible]~~ loss ~~to separate from it~~ and completely ~~[illegible]~~

14. 15 & 16 are referred to [illegible] for a more careful answer —

17. Of the amt. of silver ~~exported~~ deposites there since the ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ comes ~~[illegible]~~ from the Banks and about 2/3 of the whole quantity from the U.S. Bank alone — Individuals or Mercantile firms send the residue — Gold is brought chiefly by ~~individuals~~ this class ~~or Mercantile Houses~~ but was invariably by Banks

18 The Banks uniformly prefer paying out our American silver coins and the fractions of the Span. dollar. The principal silver coins withheld by the Banks are the Span. dollar & ~~the dollars~~ those of the Span. American States of established character, particularly the Mexican. The ground of this ~~[illegible]~~ procedure I understand to be the wish to diffuse our own coins and the probability that ~~a premium~~ ~~may be~~ the foreign ~~coin~~ dollars mentioned may become the subject of ~~a premium~~ a premium.

19 Our silver coins are less liable to be exported than the dollars ~~of Spain or of the Span. Amer. States~~ above mentioned — For the Canton trade dollars are ~~preferable~~ preferred from ~~long trade~~ long established usage ~~there~~ to heavy dollars, But this is ~~another~~ a cause why ~~[illegible]~~ ~~demand~~ our ~~coin~~ silver coin ~~[illegible]~~ are for export to Europe are less in request than ~~those~~ those dollars ~~mentioned~~ — They are slightly inferior in intrinsic value ~~to those coins of the same States~~. two of our half dollars are of nearly half a [illegible] less value than a Spanish or American dollar of the same date & without [illegible] the latter [illegible] small premium upon our silver coins for export to a market where both are considered as bullion. In exporting gold coin, those returning to the countries to which they are to be exported are preferred being a legal tender there while ours ~~[illegible]~~ would be considered as bullion — Except in this our own gold coins ~~[illegible]~~ are I understand in equal request with other gold coins, ~~[illegible]~~ & bear an equal premium on their intrinsic value, [illegible] — our silver coins

6 would ~~not~~ not be confined to bullion or still less than its rated value for exportation – ~~They would~~ ~~[illegible]~~ they would be deemed bullion then ~~[illegible] only as [illegible] bullion~~ to Europe ~~[illegible] there would be [illegible]~~ – whereas here they would be rated at their nominal value which is above their value ~~[illegible] only as bullion whereas here they are taken at [illegible]~~ as bullion after having been [illegible] for a short period in use Mint value – For the Canton trade though not ~~[illegible]~~ confined to Spanish dollars, they ~~would~~ would be confined to bullion –

20. The exporter of our silver coins which he takes by tale at their ~~[illegible]~~ referring to the inquiries 18. 19. 20 silver coins have been avoided in comparison with silver and gold with gold which I have supposed was their intended bearing. It may be added however that many of the Banks have for some years past been in the habit of paying out gold in discharge of notes or checks. Previous to the late law this was done generally when requested. Gold it seems had only borne a premium before that period. At the date of the operation of the former U.S.B. they had more than a Million of gold in their vaults and have been in the practice of paying it out when required of them. Very little gold is to be found in possession of the banks now and for [illegible] and at par only as a personal favour for some special purpose. The premium on gold appears to be intimately associated with the rate of exchange on London – It prevails when Bills are at a certain rate above par and at such periods gold is exported in preference to silver and commands a premium for that purpose, [illegible] being a legal tender it is a more available remittance than silver or a substitute for Bills.

21 The laws respecting the Mint ~~[illegible]~~ various have been passed at ~~different~~ various periods, and ~~distributed~~ through ~~[illegible]~~ many volumes ~~of [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] through so many [illegible]~~ concentrated in ~~[illegible]~~ one with ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ but would also be a valuable improvement – ~~[illegible]~~ of analysis [illegible] on this subject by accompanying the details of such an act ~~[illegible]~~ ~~the [illegible] to [illegible] of the Establishment to [illegible]~~ an existing opportunity would be offered for ~~[illegible]~~ the modification of some existing provisions keeping in ~~[illegible]~~ view the assumed capacity & facilities contemplated in the new Mint establishment & the introduction of a few others, not hitherto enacted. The details of such an act would be worthy of ~~[illegible]~~ as much care that it might form the ~~[illegible]~~ ordinance of the Mint – Among the provisions ~~[illegible]~~ which require to be amended or

7

introduced the following may be enumerated ~~[illegible]~~, and others will no doubt occur ~~[illegible]~~ when any ~~[illegible]~~ Bill for the Companies actually drawn & the various provisions ~~[illegible]~~ thereof arranged under one view –

1 The authority ~~by~~ on which the fashion of our coins ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ emblems of ~~[illegible]~~ to be designated & devices & inscriptions & ornaments ~~[illegible]~~ from the first were admitted which ~~[illegible]~~ the law does not specify – This was done no doubt ~~[illegible]~~ with the approbation of ~~[illegible]~~ the Govt. which ~~[illegible]~~ was thus here ~~[illegible]~~ and ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ of other [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ and as the inscription United States of America ex- press the same fact the other was unnecessary – the stars are not limited in the law but an alteration which with the new coins [illegible] give a pleasing ~~aspect & the [illegible]~~ – ~~[illegible]~~ I would provisions ~~[illegible]~~ on the subject would I presume be one which, ~~[illegible]~~ after providing the material points, should refer ~~[illegible]~~ the subject ~~[illegible]~~ to the Director under the approbation of ~~the~~ the President – ~~[illegible]~~ to have been confided wholly ~~[illegible]~~ to the Director – Mr [illegible] to whom [illegible] the subject shortly after entering the Mint has no [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ on the subject ~~[illegible]~~ though the Mint in

2 The ~~[illegible]~~ extreme limit ~~[illegible]~~ notorious limit ~~[illegible]~~ of allowance [illegible] for [illegible] in the purity ~~[illegible]~~ of our coins usually called remedy require correction. It is now unnecessarily liberal. No injury to the public has ever indeed from it – the officers intend always to make the purity & weight of the coins conform – to law & the result of the annual assay has proved their ~~[illegible]~~ fidelity & solicitude in this respect – But ~~an~~ our allowance ~~for [illegible]~~ deviation has an incorrect appearance at this day & its tendency is wrong – A similar limitation ~~[illegible]~~ ~~for~~ for error in weight is also a desideratum – The allowance for fineness & weight appear to be blended in one limit ~~[illegible]~~ if they are not ~~[illegible]~~ they blended there is no allowance for ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ the latter ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ The provisions respecting these limits were submitted to the Committee on the Mint during the first session of the late Congress but while some explanation was passing between

6 would ~~not~~ not be confined to bullion & will on their [illegible] value for exportation — ~~They would~~ ~~[illegible]~~ they would be deemed bullion there ~~Except~~ ~~only as~~ ~~bullion~~ in Europe ~~[illegible] they would be [illegible]~~ whereas here they would be rated at their nominal value which is above their value ~~only as bullion whereas here they are taken at their no-~~ as bullion after having been used for a short period in use minal value — For the Canton trade though not ~~[illegible]~~ fixed to Spanish dollars, they ~~would~~ would be preferred to bullion —

20. The exporter ~~of our~~ and ~~[illegible]~~ silver coins which be taken by tale at their nominal value will ~~find~~ ~~[illegible]~~ to ~~[illegible] bullion according to their intrinsic value~~ [illegible] good reason for preferring generally the larger denominations ~~coin~~ ~~in the [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ — ~~they [illegible]~~ they are less diminished by wear than the smaller denomination — or the trouble of counting the higher denomin. ~~[illegible]~~ will contri- habits not easily [illegible] in [illegible] of the lower coin. bute to their preference ~~&~~ for the Canton trade ~~[illegible] they [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] the preference~~ ~~[illegible] both the~~ ~~considerations would be [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] to the [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] [illegible] than~~ ~~[illegible] of the higher denomination~~ of smaller coin ~~the larger denomination would be [illegible]~~ — ~~[illegible]~~ The exporter of our gold coins will find the usual denom. ~~[illegible]~~ equally fit for his purpose as they are usually ~~not~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ before we [illegible] diminished their ~~weight~~ weight. There is nothing in the principles of our coinage ~~[illegible]~~ that ~~[illegible]~~ renders one denomin. intrinsically preferable to another — When coined from the Mint their ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] in the~~ ~~[illegible]~~ proportion ~~[illegible] to each other~~ indicated by their denomination.

21 The laws respecting the Mint & regulating ~~our~~ coinage having been passed at ~~different~~ various periods, are ~~distributed~~ through ~~many~~ ~~[illegible]~~ volumes ~~[illegible]~~ to concentrate ~~all~~ them in ~~[illegible]~~ a with ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ Act would alone be a valuable of amalysis [illegible] on this subject improvement — ~~[illegible]~~ In arranging the details of such an Act ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~in doing this the~~ ~~[illegible] condition to~~ ~~[illegible] of the Establishment [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ an existing opportunity would be offered for ~~[illegible] of the [illegible]~~ the modification of some existing provisions keeping in view the ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] & the introduction of a few other, not less expedient. The details of such an Act would be [illegible] of [illegible] of [illegible] that it might form the ~~[illegible]~~ ordinance of the Mint — Among the provisions ~~[illegible]~~ which require to be amended or

introduced the following may be enumerated ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~, and others will no doubt ~~[illegible]~~ one ~~[illegible]~~ when any ~~[illegible]~~ Bill for the purposes actually drawn & the various provisions ~~[illegible]~~ should be arranged under our view —

1 The authority ~~[illegible]~~ by which the fashion of our coins is to be ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] to be designated — devices & inscriptions & ornaments to [illegible]~~ from the first were admitted which ~~[illegible]~~ the law does not specify — This was done no doubt ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~by the Director [illegible]~~ with the approbation of ~~the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]~~ the Govt. which ~~[illegible]~~ was then here & ~~[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]~~ and a [illegible] ~~[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]~~ of other [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ as the inscription United States of America ex- press the same fact, the ~~other~~ were necessary — the stars are not [illegible] in the law but an alteration which ~~[illegible]~~ new coins [illegible] [illegible] ~~[illegible] & the [illegible]~~ — ~~Without [illegible] further~~ ~~[illegible]~~ provisions ~~[illegible]~~ on the subject would I presume be one, which ~~[illegible] [illegible]~~ after providing the material points, should refer ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ the subject to the Director under the approbation of ~~the~~ the President — ~~[illegible] [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ whom ~~[illegible]~~ confided wholly to the Director — Mr [illegible] to whom [illegible] the subject shortly after entering the Mint had no ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ the ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ on the subject ~~[illegible]~~ though the Mint in extreme limit ~~[illegible]~~ extreme limit ~~[illegible]~~ of allowance [illegible]

2 The ~~[illegible]~~ for casual errors in the purity ~~[illegible]~~ of our coins [illegible] called [illegible] requires attention. It is now unnecessarily liberal. No injury to the public has ~~[illegible]~~ arisen from it — the officers intend always to make the purity & weight of the coins conform as near to law as the result of the assay has ~~[illegible]~~ proved their ~~[illegible]~~ fidelity & [illegible] in this respect — But ~~an~~ our allowance ~~for [illegible] [illegible] deviation~~ has an inconvenient appearance at this day, [illegible] [illegible] is wrong — A similar limitation ~~[illegible]~~ ~~for~~ for error in weight is also a desideratum — The allowance for fineness & weight appear to be blended in our present law & if they are not ~~[illegible]~~ they blended there is no allowance for ~~[illegible] which [illegible] [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] without [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ the latter ~~[illegible] which would~~ ~~[illegible]~~ which ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~ The questions respecting these limits were submitted to the Committee on the Mint during the first session of the late Congress but while some explanation were passing between

8

a ~~the~~ Bill, embracing other points were ~~called~~ drawn up and this matter as on the subject ~~the [illegible]~~ [illegible] ~~the [illegible]~~ ~~subject before [illegible]~~ was eventually omitted. The limitation ~~[illegible]~~ of weight proposed to ~~the [illegible]~~ [illegible] in fineness for gold 1 in 288 for silver ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ These limitations are [illegible] those of England & France. 1 in 240, in weight for gold 1 in 500 for silver 1 in 250.

~~[illegible] to deposition [illegible]~~

3. The Director of the Mint should be authorised to appoint with the appn. of the President Assistant Officers in the various Departments of the Mint. ~~This~~ This power was considered as residing in the Director & was exercised under every Presidency until the last— when Mr. Adams expressed a ~~doubt~~ doubt respecting its ~~[illegible]~~ that propriety under the present law. ~~He~~ was probably right.— such a power is ~~[illegible]~~ ~~an Assistant [illegible]~~ ~~an Assistant Coiner~~ ~~an Assistant~~ ~~[illegible] and an Assistant [illegible]~~ however of so small moment. ~~[illegible]~~ The liability to ~~[illegible]~~ a suspension ~~[illegible]~~

to follow the remedy [illegible].

3. The Director of the Mint should be authorised with the approbation of the President to appoint assistant Officers in the various Departments of the Mint. This power was considered as existing and was occasionally exercised under every Presidency until the last when Mr. Adams expressed a doubt respecting the strict propriety, under the present law. He was probably right. Such a power is however of so small moment. The liability to which we are exposed to a suspension of our operations by the sickness of one Officer would alone justify the measure. The extended operations of the Mint and their tendency to expand still further together with the expediency of supplying our circulation effectually with an abundance of our smaller coins which the facilities of our new Establishment will render practicable also strongly recommend such a provision.

8

a ~~the~~ Bill ^embracing other points^ was ~~called~~ ^drawn^ up and this matter as on the subject ~~the [illegible] [illegible] the a [illegible]~~ on the ~~subject before it~~ was ^eventually^ omitted – The limitations ~~then~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ^I would propose^ to ~~the Committee~~ ~~were~~ ^are^ in fineness for gold 1 in 258 for silver ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ 1 in 240, in weight for gold 1 in 500 for silver 1 in 250 ^Their limitations are nearly the same as those of England & France.^

~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] to depositors [illegible] the officers should be [illegible]~~

~~These limitations~~ ~~should be made~~ ~~applicable~~ not to single coins but to larger amounts say 100 [illegible] ~~the value~~ to depositors the officers concerned should be accountable for ~~[illegible]~~ ^excess^ within the limit of 1 in 10

3. The Director of the Mint should be authorised to appoint with the app.n of the President Assistants Officers in the various Departments of the Mint. This power was considered as residing in the Director & ^was^ exercised under every Presidency until the last – when Mr. Adams expressed a ~~doubt~~ doubt respecting its ~~[illegible]~~ that propriety ^under the present law^. He was probably right. – ^such a power is^ ~~Assayer~~ ~~An Assistant~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~an Assistant~~ ~~an Assistant Coiner~~ ~~Assayer and an Assistant Engraver~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ^is^ of ~~great~~ ^no small^ moment. ~~Either officers of the Mint [illegible]~~ The liability to ~~[illegible]~~ of a suspension ~~[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]~~

to follow the remedy sounds.

2. The Director of the Mint should be authorised with the Approbation of the President to appoint assistant Officers in the various Departments of the Mint. This power was considered as existing and was occasionally exercised under every Presidency until the last when Mr. Adams expressed a doubt respecting its strict propriety under the present law. He was probably right. Such a power is however of no small moment. The liability to which we are exposed to a suspension of our Operations by the sickness of an officer would alone justify the measure. The extended operations of the Mint and their tendency to expand still further together with the intention of supplying our circulation effectually with an abundance of our smaller coins which the facilities of our new Establishment will render practicable also strongly recommend such a provision.

8

a ~~the~~ Bill, embracing other points or details of and this matter
in on the subject ~~the fidelity [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] on the subject before [illegible] it~~ was eventually omitted. The limitation ~~then proposed by the Committee was~~ I would propose due in fineness for gold 1 in 258 for silver ~~240~~ ~~[illegible]~~ 1 in 240, in weight for gold 1 in 500 for silver 1 in 250 — these limitations are [illegible] of a Grain.

~~[illegible]~~

3. The Director of the Mint should be authorised to appoint with the appr.n of the President Assistant Officers in the various Departments of the Mint. This power was considered as residing in the Director & was exercised under every Presidency until the last — when Mr. Adams expressed a ~~doubt~~ doubt respecting its ~~[illegible]~~ that propriety under the present law. He was probably right. — such a power is ~~[illegible] an Assistant [illegible] an Assistant Coiner [illegible] an Assistant Engraver~~ of no small moment. ~~[illegible] officers of the Mint [illegible]~~ The liability to ~~[illegible]~~ a suspension ~~[illegible]~~

to follow the remedy remarks.

The Director of the Mint should be authorised with the approbation of the President to appoint assistant Officers in the various Departments of the Mint. This power was considered as existing and was occasionally exercised under every Presidency until the last when Mr. Adams expressed a doubt respecting its strict propriety under the present law. He was probably right. Such a power is however of no small moment. The liability to which we are exposed to a suspension of our Operations by the sickness of an Officer would alone justify the measure. The extended operations of the Mint and their tendency to expand still further together with the expediency of supplying our circulation effectually with an abundance of our smaller coins which the facilities of our new Establishment will render practicable also strongly recommend such a provision.

8 –

as on the subject a Bill, embracing other points, ~~was~~ drawn up and this matter ~~[illegible]~~ was eventually omitted – The limitations allowed before the ~~[illegible]~~ are in fineness for gold 1 in 258 [illegible] for silver 1 in 240, in weight for gold 1 in 500 [illegible] for silver 1 in 250.

3. The Director of the Mint should be authorized to appoint with the approbation of the President Assistant Officers in the various Departments of the Mint. This power was considered as vested in the Director and was exercised under my predecessor until the late Mr. Adams expressed a doubt under the present laws respecting its propriety. He was probably right. Such a power is ~~[illegible] an Assistant Coiner, Assayer and an Assistant Engraver~~ is of no small moment. ~~[illegible]~~ The liability to [illegible] of a suspension of the operations of the Mint by the sickness of the Officers [illegible] the higher degree of [illegible] in some of our operations [illegible] which will certainly be in various parts attainable when the New Mint shall be completed, together with its [illegible] thereby [illegible] it.

The weight of our copper coins assigned to be [illegible] in the Act establishing the Mint [illegible] weight of the Cent was originally [illegible] grains at eleven pennyweights [illegible] the original adjustment being submitted to the President [illegible] by his proclamation [illegible] Jany 26. 1796 [illegible] these weights remain unaltered but have [illegible] interfered with any [illegible] for the weight of our copper coins and [illegible] when the law [illegible] it is made as strict as it was [illegible] For intentional deviations there is a [illegible] penalty, [illegible] to the [illegible] of the [illegible] deviations from [illegible] should also be modified – [illegible]

sheet No.1 Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., April 27, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Hon. N. Sanford,

Sir

I have now the satisfaction of replying to a part of your inquiries addressed to me on various subjects connected with the Mint. The numerical order of the inquiries being observed, the point to which the several answers have relation will be apparent without repeating them.

1st- The amount of copper coins executed at the Mint to the 31st of December, 1828 was $539,512.98½, ofwhich $508,820.42 consisted of cents and $30,692.56½ of half cents.

2 -The discretionary power to determine whether cents or half cents shall be coined is considered as residing in the Director of the Mint, and should be guided by the prevailing demand for either - subject, of course, to such control as the President may at any time interpose to it.

3 - Half cents appear to be an unpopular coin. Applicants for cents will accept them only in small proportions, and generally refuse them altogether. This reluctance occasioned the suspension of the coinage of half cents in the year 1811, and it was not resumed until 1825, when in consequence of their being in a few instances inquired for, the coinage was resumed, of which mention was made in the general report of January 1, 1826. A full supply has been at all times since on hand. The distribution of them continues, however, very limited. They are not asked for at the Mint for the circulation of this city, though cents are daily called for, nor are they generally usedby the banks.

4 - The whole coinage of Gold to the 31 December last, were as follows:-

Eagles		132,592	pieces, making	- - -	$1,325,920.00
Half	"	1,394,359	" "	- - -	6,971,795.00
Quarter	"	39,239	" "	- - -	98,097.50
		1,566,190			$8,395,812.50

5 - The whole coinage of silver to the 31 December, 1828 has been as follows:-

Dollars		1,439,517	pieces making	- ----	$1,439,517.00
Half	"	41,604,347	" "	- - -	20,802,173.50
Quarter	"	1,855,629	" "	- - -	463,907.25
Dismes		5,526,250	" "	- - -	552,625.00
Half	"	265,543	" "	- - -	13,277.15
		50,691,296			$23,271,499.90

6 - The wish of depositors generally is to have their bullion coined with the least practicable delay, which is most effectually accomplished, in the larger coins. An attention to their accomodation has been at all times deemed important, since the Government sends no gold or silver to the Mint. It was in this view, specially enjoined in a letter of the 13th June, 1805, from Mr. Jefferson

-continued-

from Mr. Jefferson to my ~~predessor~~ predecessor for his guidance. The coinage of dollars was, however, suspended in 1806 by direction of the President under date of May 1, of that year, founded on a sugges-tion from the former U.S. Bank, that dollars were more liable to be exported than half dollars. This was referred to in the annual report of January 1, 1827 with an expression of an opinion in favor of this policy. Under the influence of these considerations, the determination, what coins shall be executed from time to time, devloves on the Director of the Mint, and is regulated with refer-ence to the pressure of the supply of bullion, and the state of the machinery at any given time, the denominations less than half dollars being reseverd for periods of a less copious supply.

I have the pleasure to say that the coinage of half dismes,, which has been intermitted since 1805, is about to be resumed with some improvement of it. A new press designed for this coin now is nearly completed.

7,8,9-These enquiries are passed on at the present time with the purpose of attempting with better information a conjecture respecting the objects of them.

10- The coinage of dollars it is presumed continues to a limited extent in Spain, but of this fact I have no direct information. The latest issues of the Ferdinand dollar seen at the Mint are, it is believed, of the year 1824.

11- By an attentive examination made of Spanish silver coins in 1826 of various dates, it appeared that they loose by wear about one percent in 50 years. The emission of the Carolus dollars began in 1772 and on an average, the dollars of that period were found worth about 99½ cents, whereas Spanish dollars of recent emmision are worth about 100-45/100 dollar of intervening years give corresponding results. The fraction of the Spanish dollar, like all small coins, loose in a higher proportion. The average value of those coins of the year 1772 and onward for a few years were found to be as follows - Quarters 24 cents each, eighths 12 cents, sixteenths 5½ cents. Their value when recently emitted may be stated, from the result of the examination, as follows:- Quarters 25 Cents, eighths 12½ Cents, sixteenths 6¼. The latest emission examined were of 1820 and 1821, which gave for Quarters 24.8, Eighths 12½, sixteenths 6.2. The tables accompanying my report made in December,1826 on Mr. Woodbury's resolution, give these facts more in detail.

12- No immediate exchanges of coins for bullion are made at the Mint. The provisions of the Law authorizing this under certain circumstances has rarely been resorted to. The object has, with equal benefit to depositors been obtained in a more convenient mode. The former United States Bank adopted the plan of accepting their certificates at the discount of ½ percent, and the present United States Bank affords a similar accomodation at the same discount and, disregarding the interval to elapse before the Mint can redeem its certificates in coin and for small deposits the discount is not infrequently waived. Depositors can thus, at all times realize the value of their deposits at the discount contemplated in the Law; not indeed in coin but in funds convertible into coin. The existing provisions of the Law may be considered sufficient on this head and may be resorted to, if the Bank should depart from its present practice. If it

-continued-

should be deemed proper to make an exchange of coins for bullion without any allowance of discount for delay of coinage, specific provision would be requisite which I forebear now to designate, not having considered the enquiry as having this bearing.

13- When the supply of bullion is nearly equable and sufficiently abundant to keep all the processes in regular train, the delay of coinage in regard to silver will be from 30 to 40 days. In 1827 a year of unusual pressure, deposits were occasionally in our vaults four months before they could be executed. The inconsiderable amount of gold bullion received and the inconvenience of operating on small masses and frequently interrupting thereby the silver coinage, have introduced a general rule of coining gold ordinarily at the close of each quarter only. If gold unexpectedly accumulates, the interval is shortened, but it is never extended.

14, 15 & 16 - are deferred to another period for a more careful answer.

17- Of the amount of silver deposits, three-fourths comes from the Banks and about 2/3 of the whole quantity from the United States Bank alone - individual or mercantile firms send the residue. Gold is brought chiefly by this class, but occasionally by Banks.

18- The Banks uniformly prefer paying out our American silver coins and the fractions of the Spanish dollar. The principal silver coins withheld by the Banks are the Spanish dollar and those of the Spanish American States of established character, particularly the Mexican. The ground of this proceedure, I understand to be the wish to defer our own coins and the probability that the foreign dollars mentioned may become the subject of a premium.

19- Our silver coins are less liable to be exported than the dollar above mentioned for the Canton trade dollars are preferred from long established usage, to half collars, but this is a cause why our silver coins were for export to Europe are less in request than those dollars. Two of our half collars are of nearly half a cent less value than a Spanish or American dollar of the same date, A merchant will, therefore prefer the latter at a small premium beforeour silver coin for export to a market where both are considered as bullion. - thus are slightly inferior in intrinsic value. In exporting gold coins, those pertaining to the same terms to which are to be exported are preferred, being a legal tender, while ours would be considered bullion, except in this instance gold coins are, I understand, in equal request with other gold coins and bear an equal premium on their intrinsic value when gold bears a premium. Our silver coins would not be preferred to bullion of well authenticated value for exportation to Europe, they would be deemed bullion there, whereas, here they would be rated at their nominal value which is above their value as bullion after having been worn for a short period in use.

20- The exporter of our silver coins which he takes by tale at their nominal value, will have a good reason for preferring generally the larger denominations that are less diminished by wear than the smaller, even the trouble of counting the higher denomina-

-continued-

tion will contribute to this preference, and for the Canton trade habits not easily remitted are decidedly in favor of the larger coin. The exporter of our gold coins will find the several divisions equal, fit for his purposeas they are usually, before use has diminished their weight. There is nothing in theprinciples of our coinage that renders one denominations intrinsically preferable to another.When emitted from the Mint, their true values are in the proportion indicated by their several denominations.

In replying to the enquiries 18, 19, 20, silver coins have been viewed in comparison with silver; and gold with gold which I have supposed was their intended bearing. It may be added, however, that none of the Banks have, for some years past, been in the habit of paying out gold in discharge of notes and checks. Previous to the late war, this was done generally when requested. Gold, it seems, had rarely borne a premium, before that period. At the close of the operations of the former United States Bank, they had more than a million of gold in their vaults and had been in the practice of paying it out when requested of them. Very little gold is to be found in possession of the banks now and it is paid out at par only as a personal favor for some special purpose. The premium on gold appears to be intimately associated with ratio of exchange on London; it prevails when Bills are at a certain ratio above par and at such periods gold is exported in preference to silver and commands a premium for that purpose, since being a legal tender it is a more available remittance than silver as a substitute for Bills.

21- The Laws respecting the Mint and regulating our coinage having been passed at various periods are distributed through many volumes. To concentrate them in a single Act would alone be a valuable improvement of our legislation on this subject. In arranging the details of such an Act an inviting opportunity would be offered for the modification of some existing provisions, keeping in view the amended capacity and facilities contemplated in the new Mint establishment and the introduction of a few others, not heretofore, enacted. The details of such an Act would be worthy of much care that it might form the settled ordinance of the Mint. Among the provisions which require to be amended or introduced, the following may be enumerated, and others will, no doubt, occur when any Bill for the purposes actually drawn and the various provisions stand arranged under our view.

The extreme limit for casual errors of allowance in the purity of our coins, usually called remedy requires correction. It is now unnecessarily liberal. No injury to the public has indeed come from it. The officers intend always to make the purity and weight of the coins conformable to Law and the result of the annual assay has proved their fidelity and attention in this respect. But our allowance has an incongruous appearance at this day and its tendency is wrong. A specific limitation for error in weight is also a desideratum. The allowance for error in fineness and weight appear to be blended in our present Laws - if they are not thus blended, there is no allowance for the latter, which would be an instance of rigor without example in such cases.

The Director of the Mint should be authorizied with the approbation of the President to appoint assistant officers in the various

-continued-

Departments of the Mint. This power was considered as existing and and was occasionally exercised under every President, until the last when Mr. Adams expressed adoubt respecting the strict propriety, under the present Law. He was probably right. Such a power, however, SUR of no small moment. The liability ot which we areexposed to a sus-PENSION of operations by the sickness of an officer would alone justify the Measure. The extended operatdons of the Mint and their tendency to expand still farther, together with the expediency of supplying our circulation effectively with an abundance of our small coins which the facilities of our new Establishment will render practicable, also thoroughly recommend such a provision.

The limitations I would propose are in fineness for gold 1 - 288, for silver 1 - 240, thewweight for gold 1 - 500, for silver 1 - 250. These limitations are as rigorous as those of England a and France. In deliveries to depositors, the officers concerned should be answerable for exact weight in the aggregate within the limit of 1 - 1,000. The penalty annexed to the provision of the present Law respecting casual deviation from the standard should also be modified, It is too severe.

(4)- The weight of our copper coins ought to be designated in terms in the Law. Originally, the weight of the Cent was fixed at eleven pennyweights. Its final adjustment being submitted to President Washington, according to the results of experience. It was finallly settled at seven pennyweights for the Cent, as by his proclamation of January 26, 1796.

(5)- The determination what coins shall be executed, ought to be expressly confided to some fit authority - the Director of the Mint seems the proper repository of this trust, subject to such instructions as the President, may,at any time issue, on the subject.

(6)- Gold and silver coins by the existing provisions cease to be a legal tender at their nominal value, almost as soon as they have begun to circulate, since some loss of weight must necessarily ensue very speedily.

It seems reasonable that a coin which it is lawful to issue from the Mint should be a lawful tender, and that while coins continue within that limit of deviation from their full weight allowance in new coins, they should continue to be a legal tender.

(7)- To what amount copper coins shall be a legal tender, it would seem highly expedient to have expressly enacted - even if the limit were very low, say one dollar, from its relation to which the cent derives its name, the amount would be sufficient for all essential purposes of our currency.

(8)- The question of the expediency of any change in the proportional value of gold and silver coin is waived, not being supposed to be embraced in the quiries stated. The amendments indicated are such as are supposed expedient, if the proportion remain as at present. They will not be less so, if that proportion were changed. Some other emendation of the system than those mentioned will, no doubt, occur when the item of a consistant code for the Mint are extended in detail, one may be mentioned now, a provision respecting the separation of gold from silver, when contained in it in minute portions. This presents an interesting field, bullion of this character having been very rarely processed until lately and

-continued-

now appearing likely to be very abundant, It is a subject of careful attention and experiment with us at this time.

‡22- Platine is hitherto in this country, one of the most variable metals in value that holds a place among articles of merchandise. Nothing claiming to be an average price has been established here. It has at times been as low as 5 to 7 dollars per pound in its crude state - at this moment a small quantity might be sold at aboud 24 dollars in its crude state, in its purified malleable state small parcels, say only a few ounces, have been sold lately at 10 dollars an ounce. In Paris where this is probably a much more regular demand and supply, Platina boilers for chemical purposed, I perceive, from a memoir in which the fact is mentioned, and sold at 70 dollars a pound, his is, of course, well refined ductile Platine. I do not find it named among the metals quoted in the London price current.

23 - The price of purified ductile copper suitable for coinage, may be estimated with us at about 25 cents in sheets. In prepared planchetts or disks, under which form copper has for many years been imported for the Mint the price delivered here, free of duty, may be stated on an average of 12 years at 31 cents per pound avoirdupois. The refiners of copper in he United States have not thought it desirable to contract for finishing copper in this form at the same prices and it may, therefore, be taken for granted that this is the lowest actual cost or value of a pound of copper prepared for coinage. A pound avoirdupois of copper coins contains 41-2/3 cents so that the value of the copper in a cent, disregarding the expense of coining is a small fraction less than three fourths of a cent.

24 - I have had no reason to suppose and it does not appear to me (PROBABLE, THAT CENTS OR HALF CENTS HAVE BEEN) fabricated, except at the Mint. The difficulty of throwing them into circulation in such quantity as would remunerate the party for the expense of the requisite materials, machinery and operations would, it is believed, be such as effectually to discourage it.

25 - We have no metal nor combination of metals, sufficiently ductile for coinage and having a plausible resemblance to copper which would be less expensive than it. The fabrication of cents or half cents from spurious metals therefor, while it would involve greater hazzard would not promise greater involvment than forming them of copper. It is not probable that such imitations have been executed to any considerable extent, I have heard of no such coins having been in circulation.

26 - The use of alloys in coinage is founded on considerations of no small moment. Pure gold or pure silver are more soft and flexible than is desirable for coins, they yield too easily to any force tending to distort their form and the raised devices and legends on them would be liable, not merely to waste by attrition but to be defaced by pressure. The proportions of alloy admitted into our standard without too much impairing the ductility of the compound gives them so much hardness, as very sensibly to protect them from injury. Nature moreover, presents no gold or silver entirely pure and to render them so by art requires nice processes involving both expense and loss of time. There are no coins extent, I believe, which will be found pure under a rigorour assay.

-continued-

27 - It is very convenient and economical to admit a portion both
of silver and copper in the alloy of our gold coins. Native gold
generally contains both and the last minute portion of silver es-
pecially is not readily detached from gold. The existing provision
is judicious on this point. It allows the silver found in gold to
be retained, provided it do not exceed half the prescribed alloy,
and the silver may be readily separated from gold within that limit.
The quantity of alloy employed in our gold coinage is not greater
than is generally in native nor than is useful for the protection
of the coin from loss and injuiry. If this alloy were directed to
be wholly of silver, we must incur the expense of discharging all
the copper found native in the gold and of making the requisite
addition of silver when this is in defect and the coin would be
rendered paler than is agreeable to the eye. If the whole alloy
were directed to be of copper, we must incur the expense of separa-
ting the last minute portion of silver found native in the gold
and gives a color too high to be agreeable. By allowing so much
silver to remain in the gold as could only to detached with loss
and completing the alloy by adding copper when the gold does not
contain so much as may be required to form the residue of the alloy,
we are enabled to coin gold in the state in which nature often pre-
sents it and with the least possible expense and delay. The alloy
most suitable for gold coins appears to be one consisting of silver
and copper in proportion nearly equal but combining the advantages
and adequate degree of ductility, a seciruty against loss and in-
jury in use, not surpassed by any other proportion of those metals
and a complexion in the coins little inferior in brightness to that
of pure gold. Slight deviations from these proportions will not
sensibly effect the result.

28 - No metal can be advantageously substituted for copper in our
alloy of gold or silver. In the proportion in which it enters into
our coins, any other metal tha would not be more expensive would
impair either their complexion, their ductility and generally both.

29 - The proportion of alloy furnished for gold coin 1 to 11 has
the recommendation of being that of England and Portugal, the coins
of which are familiar to us. It is , moreover, not greater than
the average of silver and copper found in gold. The average fine-
ness of our gold deposits since the first of January has been about
three percent below our standard. Taking the last two years together
it has been about six percent below. A partlof this excess of alloy
frequently consists of other metals than silver or copper which re-
quires to be detached by means which will discharge a portion of the
copper also. In general, the quantity of silver and copper contained
by gold as sent to the Mint requires no addition. There is no propor-
tion of alloy for gold more convenient than ours, unless it be that
of France which consists of one part of alloy to ten of standard.
This has an affinity with our decimal system and if any change were
made, has claims to preference for that reason.

-continued-

Sheet No.8 Phila., April 27, 1829

INCLUDED ON SHEET #7

~~There is no proportion of alloy more convenient than ours unless it is that of France, which consists of one part of alloy to 10 standard. This has an affinity with our decimal system and if any change were made has claims to preference, for that reason.~~

30 - The proportion of alloy in our silver coins, viz: 179 to 1485 presents a fraction by no means convenient for calculation. The proportion one in ten (1 - 10), which is that of France is simple and applicable and is somewhat attractive on this account and as being to our decimal system however, rendered all the calculations connected of coinage familiar under our present proportion and tables have been carefully calculated to facilitate them. The objections therefor, which originally might have been used on this account are no longer felt at the Mint. Our proportion of alloy for silver is greater than that of England, France or Spain. To make the execution of a perfect coin would be facilitated by a higher standard. The proportion assumed by France approximates to a mean between the other if a change were deemed in other respects not inexpedient in our silver coinage, would be an eligible proportion for the United States.

31 - In an eagle of 270 grains, 247½ grains must be pure gold and 22½ grains alloy consisting of silver and copper in which the silver is not to predominate.. Native gold generally contains a portion of silver. Gold derived from standard sources from which the Mint is supplied may be considered as always containinga minute portion at least equal to one grain in 247½ grains of gold, for this small proportion of silver is given up by gold very reluctently. This is sufficient to fulfil the requisition of the law. Provided, therefor, the quantity of silver is not found to exceed the proportion of 11¼ grains to 247½ of gold, no process is resorted to for the ascertainment of its given amount, copper alone being added when necessary to make with the silver and copper found in the gold, the requisite proportion of 22½ grains to 247½. The actual proportion of silver to copper in the alloy of our gold coins may be estimated to have been on an average about 10 grains of silver to 12½ of copper.

32 - That a portion of silver should be allowed in the alloy for gold is strongly recommended by the consideration that a small portion of it exists native in the gold that at least it does not impair its fineness for coinage but rather improves it and that the last minute portion of silver is not to be separated from gold but at an expense which the silver will not repay. The extreme quantity of silver admissible in the alloy of our eagle is 11¼ grains, worth three cents if separated. This would not be an equivalue for its separation and the substitution of another alloy. A proportion of silver sensibly greater would be so much silver lost. To be allowed to employ less silver is expedient when the native proportion is less as thereby the expense of adding silver is obviated and the addition of copper to complete the alloy so accomplishes the purpose equally well, while the excess of copper is not very visible. To employ both silver and copper therefor as an alloy for gold and in proportions variable within certain limits appears to be a

-continued-

judicious measure.

33 - Assuming the average proportion of silver and copper in the alloy for gold to be 10 to 12½, the proportional values of the metalscomposing an eagle are as follows:-

247½	grains fine gold worth by our system - - -	$10.00
10	" " silver " " " " - - -	.02-69/1000
12½	" " copper " " " " - - --	.00-54/1000
270	2 Standard gold - - - - - - - - - - -- --	$10.02-123/1000

The Law contemplates only the fine metal in our coins as constituting their value. If the alloy were wholly worthless the value of the eagle would be ten dollars. The above method therefor of composing the eagle has an aspecton account of the alloy being estimated. This does not however assume in ordinary coinage 247½ grains of gold will be found in nature associated with silver and generally with a part if not the whole of the copper required for our alloy, while being allowed to remain, the expense of separating them is avoided, only so much copper being added as the alloy may be in defect.

In this manner an eagle of 270 grains of standard gold could formed with less expense than one of 247½ grains of fine gold alone. The cost of making it fine being greater than the value of the whole alloy required to make it standard. This is an illustration of the expediency of alloys in coinage.

34 - A dollar is composed as follows:-

371¼	grains fine silver worth by our system- - -	100.
44¾	" " copper " " " " - - -	.16/100
416	" standard - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	100.16/100 Cents

In this instance also, the separate valuation of the two metals makes the dollar appear to cost more than its nominal value. The Law, however, estimates only the fine silver in our silver coins, the alloy being considered without value and generally, in actual coinage, it is really so, since the fine silver in a dollar will generally be associated in nature with at least a portion of the copper required and this being allowed to remain saves the expense of refining, which would exceed the value of all the copper required in our standard silver. Thus also, a silver coin of 416 grains of standard silver which contains 371¼ grains of fine silver may be formed with less expense than one containing 371¼ grains of fine silver alone.

35 - The value of zinc has varied from 7 to 3 cents per ~~lb~~ (pound) It is now at the latter price which is singularly low. This is about one eighth of the price of copper. If the enquiry has in view a comparison of the fitness of zinc and copper as an alloy, it may be satisfactory to add that it is inapplicable for this purpose, a small portion of it being found to render those metals too fragile for coinage.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL MOORE

The United States of America

To Bonsall & Curtis Dr

April 29th 1829	For drawing Deeds for four lots of ground on Chesnut street purchased for the Mint establishment and a Brief of Title	35.
	Cash paid Alderman Pettit for the acknowledgments of same	5
	" paid for Certificates of Search	11.87
	" paid for Recording	8.

Received from Samuel Moore Director of the Mint fiftynine Dollars 87/100 the amount of the above account.— $59.87

Bonsall & Curtis

(Duplicate)

Estimate of the Value of 12 bars of silver containing a portion of gold deposited by the U. S. Bk. Apl. 3d. 1829. —

1 Bar of parcel no. 3 viz
No. 400 ~~[illegible]~~ St. wt. 1118.18 ~~[illegible]~~ — $1291.04 ~~$2331.71~~
~~[illegible]~~ deduct for alloy &c

Value payable when coined
the whole being counted as silver }

8 Bars of Parcel no. 5 viz
Nos. 368.369.370.371. ~~[illegible]~~
372.373.374.375 } St. oz. dt. 8657.14 $ 9991.96 ~~8659.70~~

deduct for alloy &c —

Value payable when coined
the whole being counted as silver }

1 Bar of Parcel no. 6 viz.
No. 288 Stand. wt. — oz. dt. 1086.9 = $ 1253.59

deduct for alloy &c —
Value payable when coined
the whole being counted as silver }

2 Bars of parcel No 7 viz

Nos. 376 ~~377~~ St. wt.
377 } St. wt. 2152.17 = $ 2484.06

deduct for Alloy &c —

Value payable when coined
the whole being coined as
silver.

The value of the gold in bar No 400 ~~[illegible]~~ if separated without loss
would be $ ~~[illegible]~~ — 92.67

deduct charge of separation say
40 cents per pound on the gross wt. } 34.06

deduct also value of the gold
coined as silver — } 6.18

additional value
on acct. of gold subject to the due
allowance for delay
in coinage — } 40.18

52.49

N. B. — The blanks were left to be filled by Mr. [illegible] & were then filled & the commun. handed to Mr. Mc [illegible]

The value of the gold in ~~4~~ 8 Bars
No. 368 to 375 ~~[illegible]~~ — 768.44

deduct charge of separation
say 40 cents per pound
on the gross wt. — } 288.60 ~~288.60~~

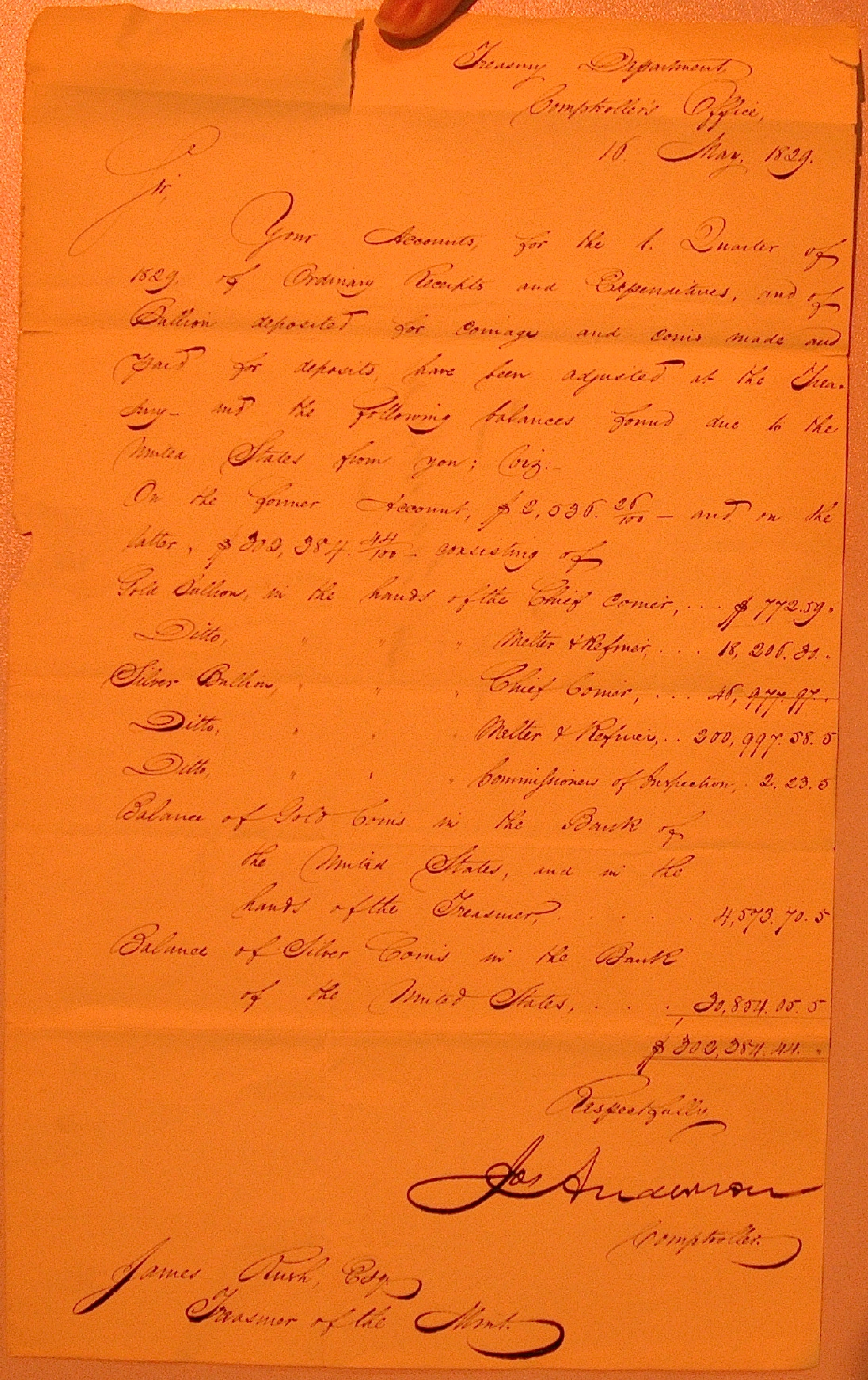
also deduct value of the
gold coined as silver } 51.23 ~~59.11~~ 339.83 ~~347.71~~

Addit. value on acct. of the
gold subject to the due
allowance for delay of coinage } ~~420.73~~ 428.61

Value of the gold in Bar No 288 = 74.19
charge of separation at 40 c. 33.30
value of gold coined as silver 4.94 38.24
addl. value on acct. of gold
subj. to ~~the~~ deduction for delay } — 35.95

value of gold in Bars 376 & 377 $213.67
charge of separation at 40 c $66.20
value of gold coined as silver 14.24 80.44
addl. value on amount of gold
subj. to deduction for delay } — 133.23

Whole amt. coined as silver —
Nett addl. amt. for gold —
value of 12 bars subject to reasonable
deduction for delay —



Treasury Department
Comptroller's Office,
16. May, 1829.

Sir,

Your Accounts, for the 1. Quarter of 1829, of Ordinary Receipts and Expenditures, and of Bullion deposited for Coinage and Coins made and paid for deposits, have been adjusted at the Treasury and the following balances found due to the United States from you; viz:-

On the former Account, $2,536. 26/100 - and on the latter, $302,384. 44/100 - consisting of

Gold Bullion, in the hands of the Chief Coiner, . .	$772.59.
Ditto, " " " Melter & Refiner, . . .	18,206.31.
Silver Bullion, " " , Chief Coiner, . . .	46,977.97.
Ditto, " " . Melter & Refiner, . .	200,997.58.5
Ditto, " " . Commissioners of Inspection,	2.23.5
Balance of Gold Coins in the Bank of the United States, and in the hands of the Treasurer, . . .	4,573.70.5
Balance of Silver Coins in the Bank of the United States, . . .	30,804.05.5
	$302,384.44.

Respectfully,

Jos. Anderson
Comptroller.

James Rush, Esqr.
Treasurer of the Mint.

Sir

Treasury Department
Comptroller's Office
5th May 1829

In compliance with your request, forms of the manner in which you should state & render your accounts of disbursements in extending the Mint establishment, under the authority of an appropriation of $120.000 - by an act of Congress of the 2d March 1829, have been prepared by this Department, and are transmitted herewith. -

It will be proper, after copies shall have been taken by you, of the original contracts which you may make in the execution of this work, that the latter should be sent to be filed in this Department as a guide in the settlement of your accounts. -

After the work shall have been completed and the expense thereof ascertained the amount is to be introduced into the Mint Account of Coinage, in the same manner as similar expenses have been heretofore introduced into that account.

With great respect,

Jos Anderson
Comptroller

Saml. Moore Esqr
Director of the Mint of the U.S.
Philada.

Account Sales of Eleven Bars of Mexican Silver received per Montgomery for account of the Bank of the United States.—

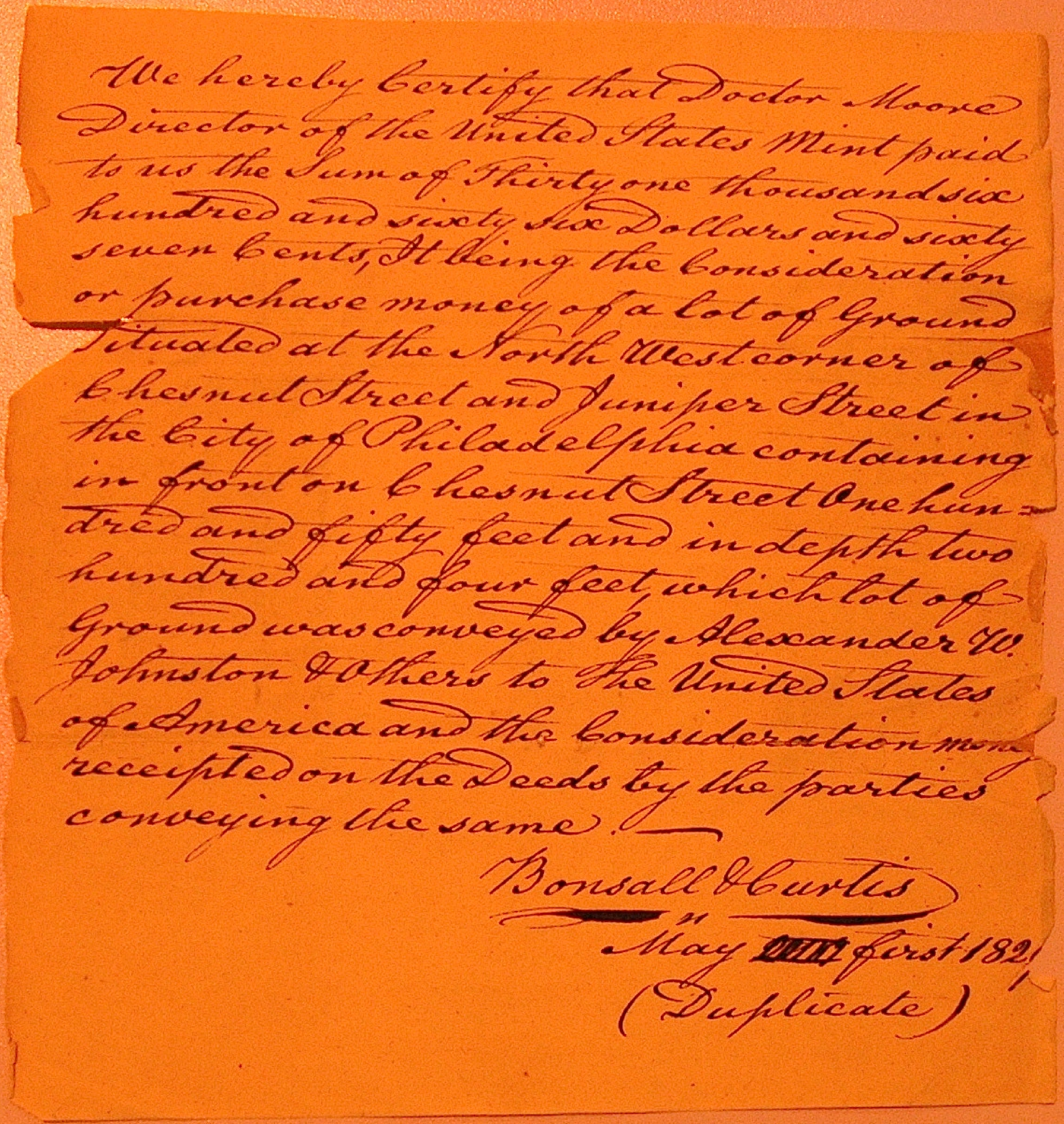
	Weight Kilogr.	Silver					Gold		
			F c					(or 3f.43c. 444/000 p. gramme)	
No. 316	31.120/1000	@ 961/1000	@ 210.35 p.k.	F. 6546	10	@ 9/1000	@ 30.90 p.k°.	961	60
298	31.679	" 977	" 213.85.	" 6774	55	" 6.	" 20.60.	652	60
296	31.627	" 977	" 213.85.	" 6763	45	" 6.	" 20.60.	651	50
317	30.837	" 975	" 213.42.	" 6581	20	" 6.	" 20.60.	635	25
314	31.222	" 960	" 210.13.	" 6560	65	" 6.	" 20.60.	643	15
239	30.783	" 992	" 217.14.	" 6684	20	" 3.	" 10.30.	317	05
309	31.123	" 977	" 213.85.	" 6655	65	" 6.	" 20.60.	641	15
310	31.149	" 976	" 213.64.	" 6654	65	" 6.	" 20.60.	641	65
311	31.322	" 972	" 212.76	" 6664	05	" 6.	" 20.60.	645	25
308	30.735	" 955	" 209.04	" 6424	85	" 7.	" 24.03.	738	55
307	30.555	" 976	" 213.64	" 6527	75	" 5.	" 17.17.	524	60
	K° 342.152			F. 72.837	10		Gold—	F. 7.052	35
							Silver—	72.837	10
							Total.—	F. 79.889	45

Charges.—

Charges for separating the Gold from the Silver @ f.1.40 p.k°. . . .	F. 478.40		
Charges at Havre as pr. note inclosed	447.—		
Carriage from Havre to Paris	113.50		
Charge of two assays at f.2.50 pr. each bar	55.—		
Cartage to weighers, Store & other small charges	25.55	1.119	45
Value on the 15th of May . . .		F. 78.770	—

E.E.— Paris 8th May 1829.—

(Signed) Hottinguer & Co.



We hereby Certify that Doctor Moore Director of the United States Mint paid to us the Sum of Thirty one thousand six hundred and sixty six Dollars and sixty seven Cents, It being the Consideration or purchase money of a lot of Ground Situated at the North West corner of Chesnut Street and Juniper Street in the City of Philadelphia containing in front on Chesnut Street One hundred and fifty feet and in depth two hundred and four feet, which lot of Ground was conveyed by Alexander W. Johnston & Others to The United States of America and the Consideration mon receipted on the Deeds by the parties conveying the same.

Bonsall & Curtis

May ~~[illegible]~~ first 182

(Duplicate)

Balt: 5th May 1829

Sir

I am under the impression that the original receipt for the Plata Piña I deposited with you on the 2d inst. was for 4900 oz & upwards instead of 4,694.15 ozs per statement — You will oblige me by referring to the original certificate or receipt & write me as early as it may be convenient whether I am correct or not —

Yrs with respect —

Jacob Daley

Mr James Rush   Baltimore May 6th 1843

Sir

Referring to mine of yesterday, I have now the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your favor of same date, with Certificate for $461.$\frac{53}{100}$ proceeds of 400oz Stand Silver, on account of error to my prejudice in deposit marked W—

With thanks for your earlier attention
I am respectfully &c

Jacob Daley

Jamy Rush Esq.r

Duplicate

To The Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia .... Dr

1829 June 12.	For Prem.m on $390 Copper Coins pr. Sch.r Georgetown Philad.a to New York at 3/4 P.Ct. Lby	D.s 3.92
20	For .. „ .. on . 500 ....„..... „ pr. Sch.r Franklin .. ditto to .. ditto ... at 3/4 „ ‡ „	..... 4.75
May 14	For ..„ ... on 1.040 .... „ pr. Sch.r Wm Penn .... ditto to Boston .. at 3/4 „ ‡ „	..... 8.80
	Dollars	17.47

Philadelphia June 30. 1829. Received of James Rush Esq.r Agent for the distribution of Copper Coins the above sum of Seventeen Dollars 47/00 In full

For The Union Insurance Coy of Philad.a

Brill.d White Secy

Director of the Mint
Philadelphia

Enclosed you have Fifty Dollars for which please send me by first Hartford Packet 5000 Cents. Oblige Resy. Yr Ob Se.

John Olmsted

Hartford (Con) May 19 – 1829

New York May 21st 1829

— Moore Esqr

Sir

About four weeks ago being in Vera Cruz I accidentally saw there a New Orleans Newspaper from which I learned that the Mint at Philadelphia was to be enlarged and supposing that some Machinery will be required for that purpose is the cause of my addressing you

I belong to a Company denominated the Anglo Mexican Mint Association which was formed in London for the purpose of erecting and working a Mint in the City of Guanaxuato the Capital of a State of that name in the Republic of Mexico

The Board of this Assn. had the Machinery for a Mint on a pretty large scale made in England by Messrs Bolton & Watt and G & J Rennie but when ready for shipping it was ascertained that a Mint on a much smaller scale would be quite effecient for Guanaxuato it was therefore determined to retain the Machinery prepared and send other Machinery made on on a smaller scale — such has been done and I believe the Board would very willing dispose of the Machinery on hand

I am not authorised to enter into any negociation on the subject therefore my only object is (should you be in want of such Machinery) to inform you that it is to be disposed of — I believe the Board would not object to dispose of the Machinery for the Rolling and Coining departments seperately — Two of the Coining preſses have been used the Machinery of that department, is therefore these two preſses short which could be replaced by getting other two made when the Coining department would consist of four Coining preſses, four Cutting out preſses, Milling Machines &c in proportion the whole is Connected so as to be worked by a 10 Horse Engine — The Rolling Mill has two pair of 12 in. Rollers and two pair of 9 in., to this Machine is connected a pair of very powerful shears for cutting of the Ragged ends of the Bars before Rolling, the whole Connected so as to be worked by a 14 Horse Engine

The whole of the machinery is made on the most improved principles both for power and economy in working and no expense has been spared in getting it up in a workman like manner

The Board have got the Engines be-longing to the different departments but would not object to disposing of either seperately

Should you wish to write the Board on the subject addreſs to the Anglo Mexican Mint Aſsociation No 7 Saint Helens Place Bishopsgate street London

I am the person that was sent out by the Board to Erect the Mint at Guanaxuato which having Completed I am this far on my return to England again — I leave this on Sunday for that place by the Liverpool packet — my addreſs is to the care of the Aſsn as above

I am

Sir

with Respect

your Most Obdt Servt

Jas. Baird

N. B. Should you not be the proper person I should have addreſsed on the subject you will much oblidge by referring this letter to the one I should have addreſsed J.B.

Mint U. States

May 26. 1829

Sir

Yours ~~of~~ of the 19 th, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~remitting~~ covering 50 dolls ~~for~~ to procure the amt ~~short~~ in [illegible] was recd a few days since & ~~the~~ a reply then postponed in the expectation of advising you at the same time of the shipment of the ~~50 dolls~~ amt ~~of~~ No. [illegible] for Hartford [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ but one is wanted the Mint, this work I understand is now being ~~The Scales are ready & packed~~ The final good appointments will be announced & the [illegible] delivered ~~[illegible]~~ at Hartford at the expense & risk of the U States.

Yours respectfully

Saml Moore

John Olmsted Esq.

Hartford. Conn.

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., May 26, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
John Olmstead, Esq.,
Hartford, Conn.

Sir

Yours of the 19th conveying fifty ($50.00) dollars to procure the amount in Cents, was received a few days since and a reply thus far postponed in the expectation of advising you at the same time of the shipment of the amount.

No vessel for Hartford however, is now here but one is expected, the Minor, I understand, this week.

The first good opportunity will be embraced and the cents delivered at Hartford at the expense and risk of the United States.

Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL MOORE.

Philada June 3d 1829

Dear Sir

I returned late last evening from Washington after an absence of five days – the object of the visit was to submit the plan of the New Mint to the President, which Mr Ingham considered it most proper to ~~be done~~ do personally – The plan was approved, and in a few days, as soon as Strickland returns from the Breakwater, the Architect will be finally decided on, & proposals for contracts to supply the several kinds of materials necessary will be invited – One of them will be addressed to you in regard to the supply of lumber — It is expected that we shall break ground this Month and commence the structure in July. – ~~[illegible]~~

Yours truly

Saml Moore

L. S. Coryell Esqr.
New Hope

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 3rd, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
L. S. Coryell,
New Hope,

Dear Sir

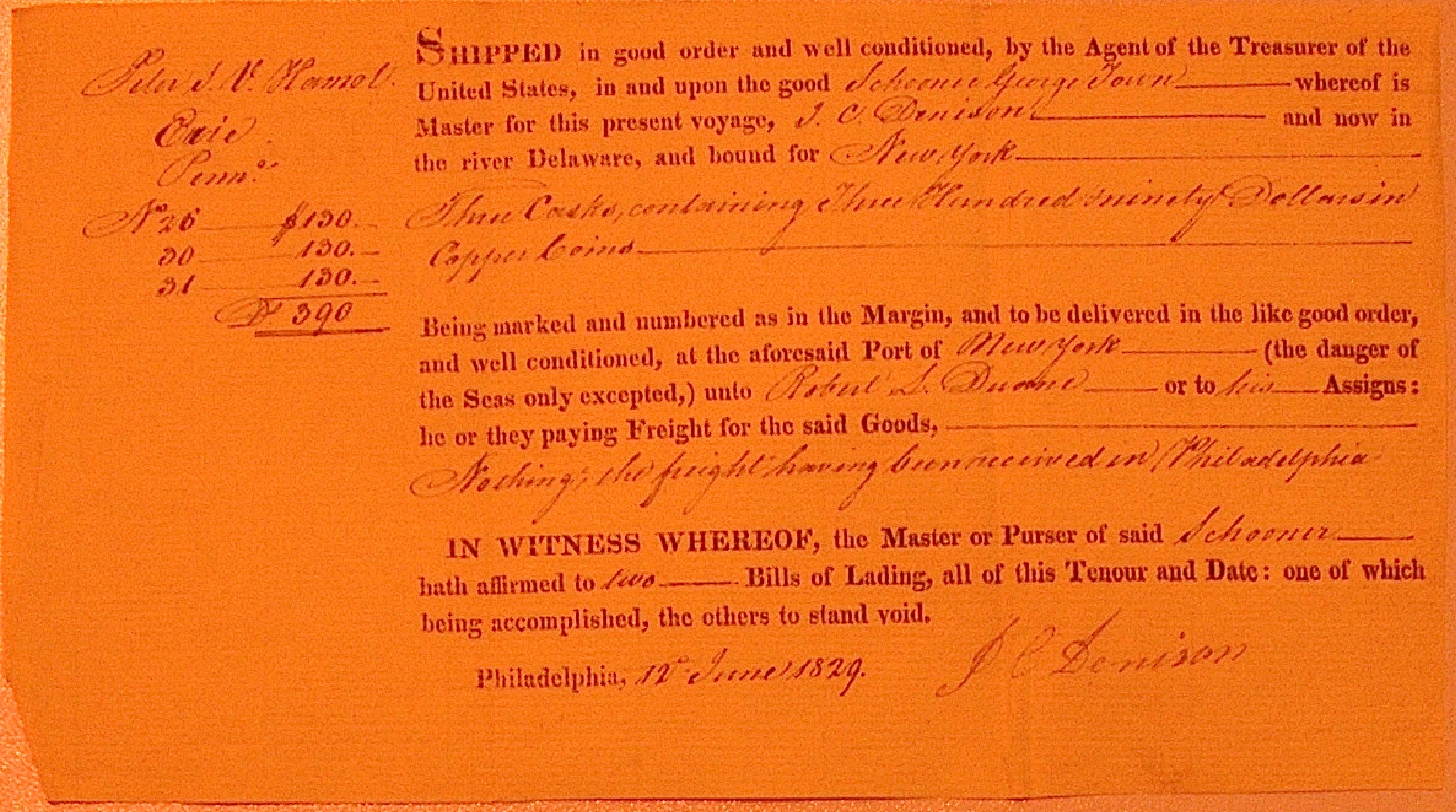
I returned late last evening from Washington after an absence of five days. The object of the visit was to submit the plan of the New Mint to the President, which Mr. Ingham considered it most proper to do personally.

The plan was approved, and in a few days, as soon as Strickland returns from the Breakwater, the architect will be finally decided on, and proposals for contracts to supply the several kinds of materials necessary will be invited.

One of them will be addressed to you in regard to the supply of lumber. It is expected that we shall break ground this month and commence the structure in July.

Yours truly,

SAMUEL MOORE.



Peter S. V. Hamot.
Erie
Penn.ª

Nº 26	$130.
30	130.
31	130.
	D. 390

SHIPPED in good order and well conditioned, by the **Agent** of the **Treasurer** of the **United States**, in and upon the good Schooner George Town whereof is **Master** for this present voyage, J. C. Denison and now in the river **Delaware**, and bound for New York

Three Casks, containing Three Hundred Ninety Dollars in Copper Coins

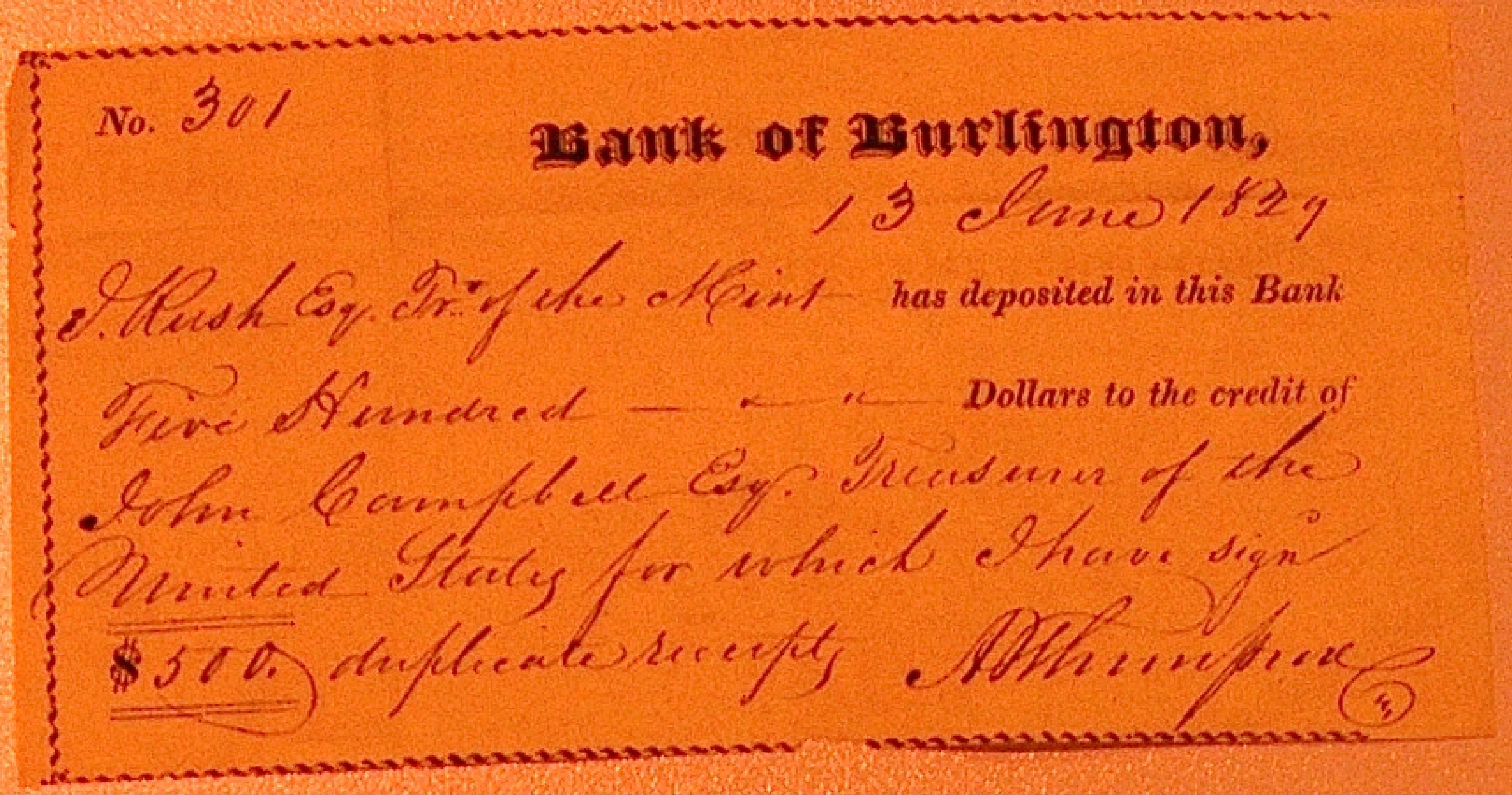
Being marked and numbered as in the Margin, and to be delivered in the like good order, and well conditioned, at the aforesaid Port of New York **(the danger of the Seas only excepted,) unto** Robert L. Duane **or to** his **Assigns: he or they paying Freight for the said Goods,**

Nothing; the freight having been received in Philadelphia

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the **Master** or **Purser** of said Schooner hath affirmed to two **Bills of Lading,** all of this **Tenour** and **Date**: one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

Philadelphia, 12th June 1829.

J. C. Denison



No. 301

Bank of Burlington,

13 June 1829

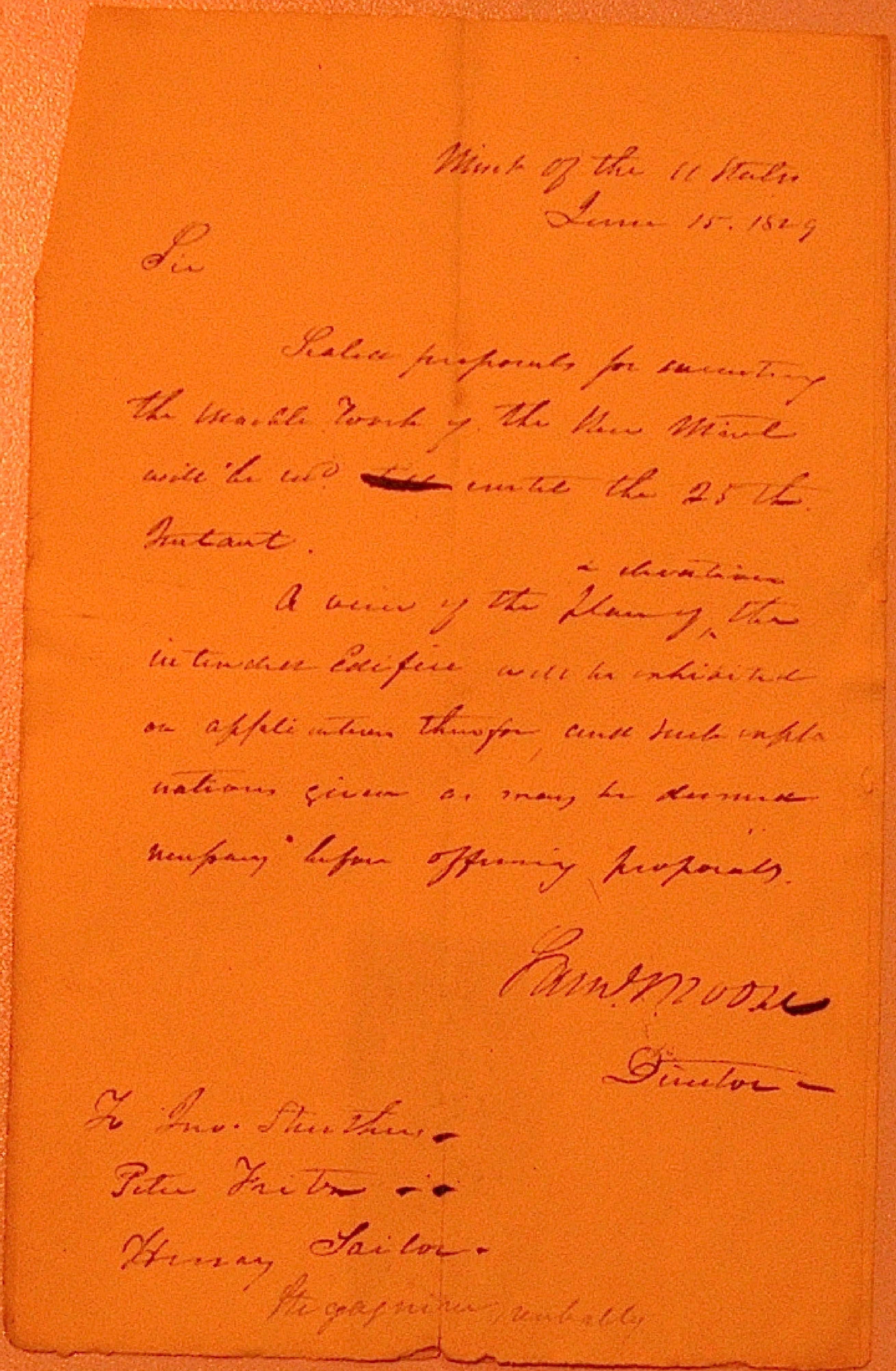
J. Rush Esq. Tr. of the Mint has deposited in this Bank

Five Hundred — — Dollars to the credit of

John Campbell Esq. Treasurer of the

United States for which I have sign.

$500. duplicate receipts A Thompson C



Mint of the U States
June 15. 1829

Sir

Sealed proposals for executing the Marble Work of the New Mint will be recd ~~[illegible]~~ until the 25th Instant.

A view of the Plans & elevations of the intended Edifice will be exhibited on application therefor, and such explanations given as may be deemed necessary before offering proposals.

Saml Moore
Director —

To Jno. Struthers —
Peter Fritz —
Henry Sailor —
Stegagnini Kimball

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 15, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to (
(John Struthers
(Peter Fritz
(Henry Sailor
(Stegamier - probably

Sir

Sealed proposals for executing the Marble work of the New Mint will be received until the 25th instant.

A view of the plan and elevation of the intended edifice will be exhibited on application therefor, and such explanations given as may be deemed necessary before offering proposals.

SAMUEL MOORE, Director.

Mint of the U. States
June 15. 1829

Sir

Sealed proposals to supply stone for the new Mint will be received until the 22d inst.
(22d inst)

~~[illegible]~~ bed of Foundation stone,

The larger class of building stone,

~~and~~ Freestone Ashler.

The two former to be proposed for by the perch. The freestone ashler to be proposed for by the superficial foot, measured on the face of the wall. The thickness on the beds not to be less than nine inches.— One third of the whole quantity to be delivered as may be required for the mint building this season, commencing from the first to the tenth of July. ~~the [illegible] of July~~; the remainder as may be wanted next season.

The proposals will specify the price delivered at the site of the new Mint, corner of Chesnut and Juniper Streets, and also the price if delivered at some convenient Wharf to be named therein.

Yours &c
Saml Moore

Mr Geo. G. Leiper.

Mr. L. Beasley

Thomas Clyde

Invitation
for proposals
for ~~[illegible]~~
Stone —
June 15. 1829

1 8 2 9

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 15, 1829

Moore, Samuel, Director,
(Geo. Leiper
to(Jno. L. Crosby (CROSBY) OK
(Thomas Clyde

Sir

Sealed proposals to supply stone for the new Mint will be received until the 22nd inst. Foundation Stone.

The larger class of building stone

Free stone Ashler

The two former to be proposed for by the perch. The free stone ashler to be proposed for by the superficial foot measures on the face of the wall. The thickness on the beds not to be less than nine inches.

One third of the whole quantity to be delivered as may be required for the said building, this season, commencing from the first to the tenth of July. The remainder as may be wanted next season.

The proposals will specify the price delivered at the site of the new Mint, corner of Chestnut and Juniper Streets, and also the price if delivered at some convenient wharf to be named therein.

Yours, etc.,

SAMUEL MOORE

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 17, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Mess. DeRham, Julin & Moore

Gentlemen

Your letter of the 15th and the Keg of dollars referred to therein, were both received yesterday.

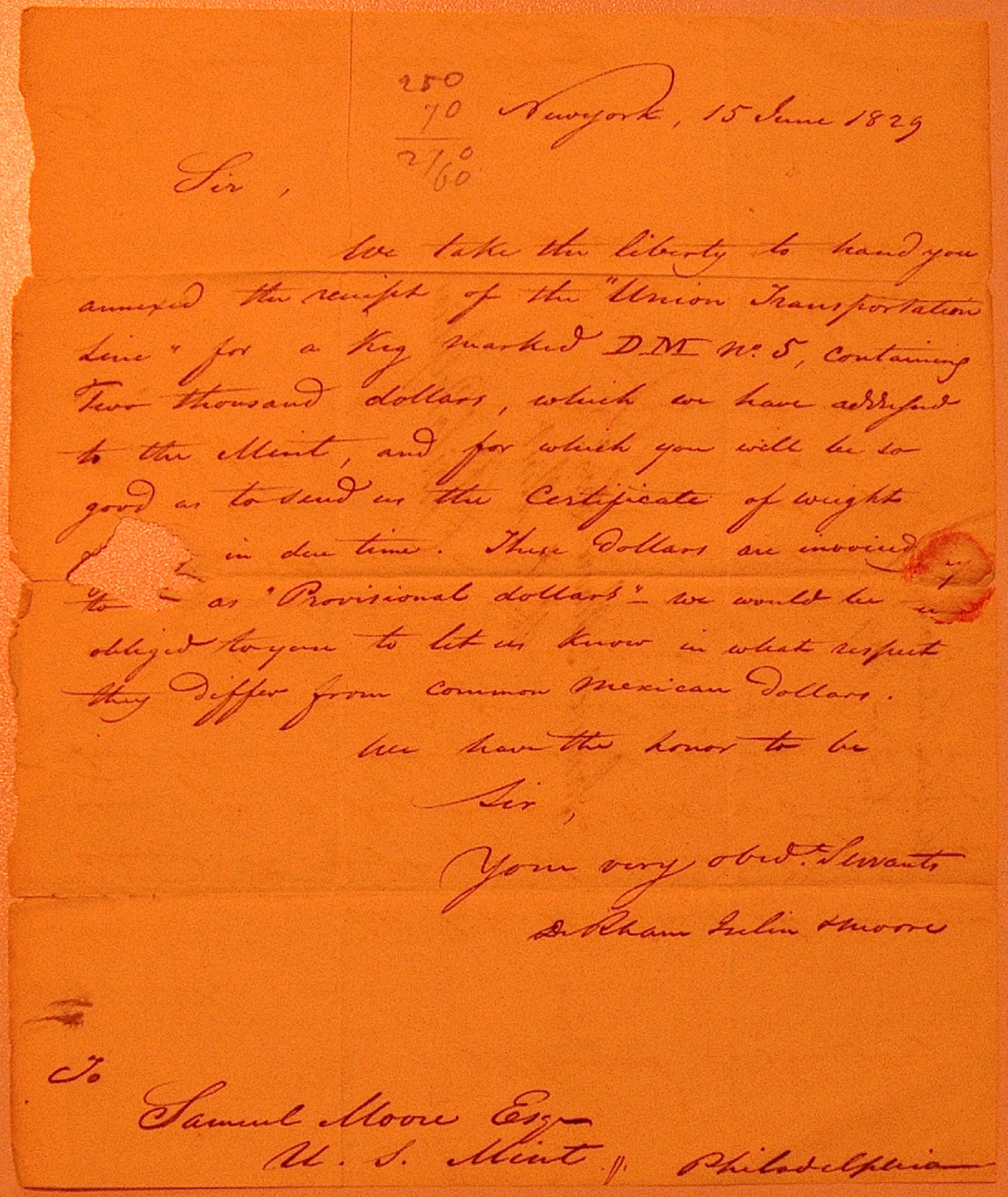
A certificate of their weight and value is enclosed.

These dollars are not of regular coinage but were executed by some local Establishment and therefore called provincial dollars, - generally inferior in value to those remitted from the Mexican Mint. This sample consists of coins of various descriptions, a few of them being what are called cast or sand dollars, which are of better quality than the Mexican, but of inferior weight.

The largest proportion, however, consists of what are termed hammered dollars which exhibit a very imperfect impression often scarcely visible and almost uniformly found as in the present instance deficient both in fineness and weight.

Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL MOORE



250
70
2/60

Newyork, 15 June 1829

Sir,

We take the liberty to hand you annexed the receipt of the "Union Transportation Line" for a Keg marked DM No. 5, containing Two thousand dollars, which we have addressed to the Mint, and for which you will be so good as to send us the Certificate of weight [illegible] in due time. These dollars are invoiced to [illegible] as "Provisional dollars" – we would be [illegible] obliged to you to let us know in what respect they differ from common Mexican dollars.

We have the honor to be
Sir,
Your very obedt. Servants
DeRham Iselin & Moore

To
Samuel Moore Esqr.
U. S. Mint
Philadelphia

Mint of the U. States
June 15. 1829

Sir

Sealed Proposals will be recd until the 25th. instant for executing the Black Smiths work for the New Mint. The requisite informations will be given if applied for.

Your &c

Saml Moore

Mr James Lane
Street
Bucksford & Boyer
Evans

Mint of the U States
June 15. 1829

Sir

Sealed proposals will be recd until the 25th instant for executing the Mason work of the New Mint.

~~The requisite explanation~~ A view of the plans and elevation ~~with a view of~~ of the intended edifice will be exhibited and the explanations necessary before offering proposals given promptly if applied for.

Yours &c

Saml Moore

Mr. D. Groves
— Lawder
Brunt

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 15, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
(Mr. D. Groves
to(Mr. Lauder
(Mr. Bawt

Sir

Selaed proposals will be received until the 25th instant for executing the mason work of the new Mint.

A view of the plan and elevation of the intended deifice will be exhibited and the explanations necessary before offering proposals given promptly,if applied for.

Yours, etc.,

SAMUEL MOORE

Mint of the United States.
June 15. 1829

Sir

Sealed proposals will be recd. until the 20th. instant for executing the Carpenters work of the New Mint.

A view of the plan and elevations of the intended edifice will be exhibited, and the explanations necessary before making proposals, ~~will~~ ~~be~~ promptly given, if applied for.

Yours &c

Saml. Moore

To Jno. Oneal —
Robt. Oneal —
Philip Justus —
Lawrence Leslie (LESLIE)

1 8 2 9

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 15, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to(Jno. O'Neal,
(Robt. O'Neal
(Philip Justus,
(James Leslie

Sir

Sealed proposals will be received until the 20th instant for excuting the Carpenters Work of the New Mint.

A view of the plan and elevation of the intended edifice will be exhibited, and the explanayions necessary before making proposals promptly given, if applied for.

Yours, etc.,

SAMUEL MOORE

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.

June 18th 1829.

I transmit enclosed the Warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury, No. 74 -- (Treasury) *dated* June 18. 1829. *in your favour, for* Five thousand Dollars ——— *with my Order directed to the* — Bk: U States at Philadelphia *for payment of the amount.*

You will be pleased to date and sign the enclosed acknowledgement for the receipt of the Warrant, and transmit it by the return of mail.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN CAMPBELL,

Treasurer of the United States.

Jas Rush Esqr.

Mint of the U. States
Philad^a June [illegible]

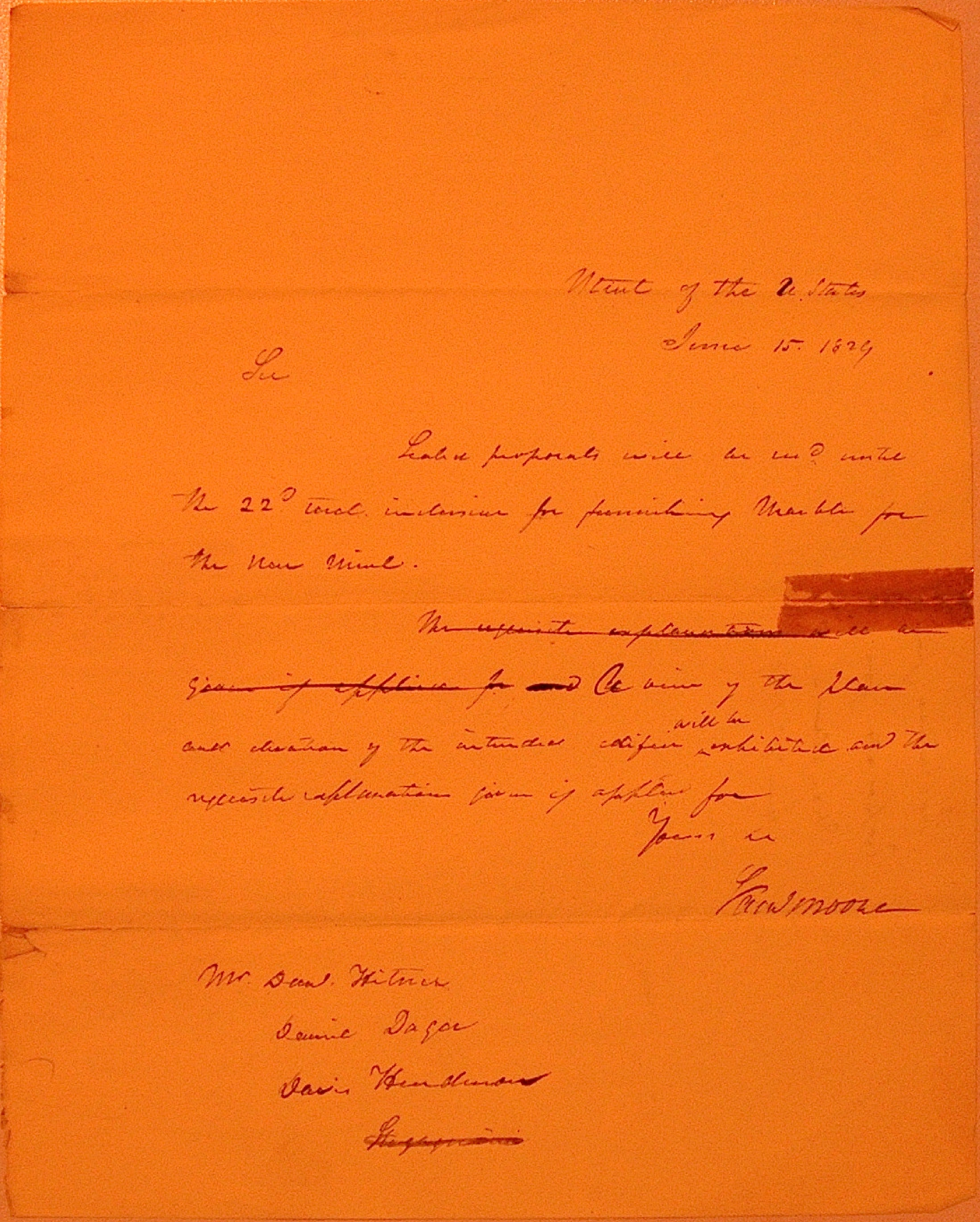
Messrs De Rham Iselin & Moore

Gentlemen.

Your letter of the 15th. and the Keg of dollars referred to therein were both rec^d yesterday, ~~and~~ ~~I enclose you~~ A certificate of their weight and value enclosed.

These dollars are not of regular coinage but executed some local ~~mint~~ Establishment and therefore called provincial dollars – generally inferior in value to those emitted from the Mexican Mint. This sample ~~of them~~ consists of coins of various descriptions – a few of them being what are called cast or ~~cast or~~ ~~[illegible]~~ mould dollars, which are of better quality than the Mexican but of irregular weight. The largest proportion however consists of what are termed hammered dollars which exhibit a very imperfect impression often scarcely visible and are almost uniformly found as in the present instance deficient both in fineness and weight. Yours respectfully S^l Moore

The [illegible] has not been [illegible] here



Mint of the U. States
June 15. 1829

Sir

Sealed proposals will be recd. until the 22d inst. inclusive for furnishing Marble for the New Mint.

~~The requisite explanations will be given if applied for~~ ~~and~~ The view of the Plan and elevation of the intended edifice will be exhibited and the requisite explanation given if applied for

Yours &c

Saml Moore

Mr. Saml. Hitner
Daniel Dager
Davis Henderson
~~[illegible]~~

Mint of the U. States
June 15. 1829

Sir

Sealed proposals for furnishing eight hundred thousand bricks for the New Mint, to be delivered ~~at~~ the site thereof, corner of Chesnut and Juniper Streets, will be received until the 20th. instant.

The bricks to be the run of the kiln. Four hundred and fifty thousand to be delivered this season, as may be ~~[illegible]~~ required for ~~[illegible]~~ said building, commencing with the ~~fifth~~ tenth of July. The remainder as may be required next season.

Saml. Moore
Director

Copies sent to

Jo Michael Fox —
Saml. Fox —
Timothy Caldwell Spruce St. above 12 th
James Harper —
~~Robt. Bennett~~
Geo. Bowman —

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 15, 1829.

Moore, Samuel,
(Michael Fox
to (Samuel Fox
(Timothy Caldwell, Spruce Street above 12th.
(James Harper
(Geo. Benner

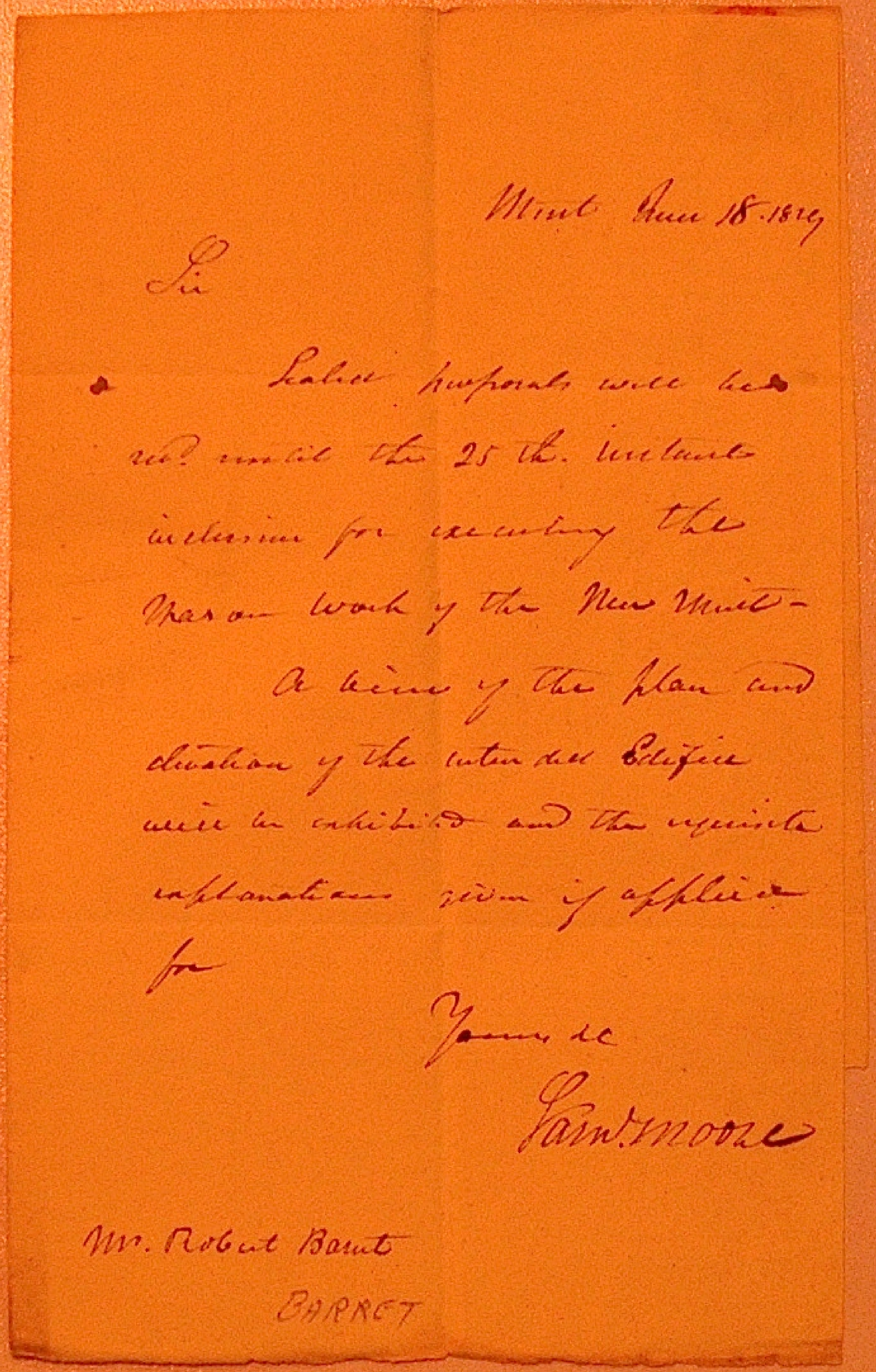
Sir

Sealed proposals for furnishing eight hundred thousand bricks for the New Mint, to be delivered at the site thereof, corner of Chestnut and Juniper Streets, will be received until the 20th instant.

The bricks to be the run of kiln. Two hundred and fifty thousand to be delivered this season, as may be required for said building, commencing with the tenth of July. The remainder as may be required.

Copies sent to (the above)

SAMUEL MOORE
Director.



Mint June 18. 1829

Sir

Sealed proposals will be rec.d until the 25th. instant inclusive for executing the Mason Work of the New Mint —

A view of the plan and elevation of the intended Edifice will be exhibited and the requisite explanations given if applied for

Yours &c

Saml. Moore

Mr. Robert Barret

BARRET

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 18, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Mr. Robert Barret

Sir

Sealed proposals will be received until the 25th instant inclusive for executing the Mason Work of the New Mint.

A view of the plan and elevation of the intended edifice will be exhibited and the requisite explanations given if applied for.

Yours, etc.,

SAMUEL MOORE

Philada June 20th 1829

Sir.

In compliance with your Request of the 15 Inst. I propose, to execute the Carpenters work of the New Mint, in a substantial & workmanlike Manner The value, to be aſcertaind by the Usual Mode of Measuring Carpenters work, at Old price. At a Reduction of Thirty five per cent. off the amo of Bill.

Should you prefer to have the work done by Time,. In that case. I propose to superintend the same at the Rate of. Four dollars per day.

Respectfy submitted

Philip Justus

Saml Moore Esqr

Director of Mint.

Parcel No 1 Gold —	16602.51.5
deduct for separating —	84.20.5
	16518.31.0
Silver —	6953.18.
	23,471.49.0
Parcel No 2 Silver —	12309.06
	35780.55
Charge for toughening and alloy for 20 pigs } 92.63	
Proportion for 17 Bars —	78.73
	$ 35701.82

Dear Sir,

Mr. Justus, who will offer for the carpenter's work at the Mint, has been long known to me. He built my house. I can say of him truly, that he is a faithful and honest builder, and a good man, in my opinion entirely to be depended upon,

Yr. respectfully

John Sergeant.

June 19. 1829

Doct. Moore

Director of the Mint.

Philad.a June 20. 1829

Dear Sir.

I forward herewith a copy of Mr. Sanford's Queries and the replies to them which you expressed a wish to see — My engagements since returning from Washington have prevented me from preparing the copy sooner which please excuse.

They touch only incidentally the points to which our late correspondence was directed, and will be found less interesting than you have anticipated, I apprehend —

Yours with much Esteem

Saml. Moore

Hon S. D. Ingham.

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 20, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Hon. S. D. Ingham,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir

I forward herewith a copy of Mr. Sanford's queries and the replies to them which you expressed a wish to see. My engagements since returning from Washington have prevented me from preparing the copy sooner, which please excuse.

They touch only incidentally the points to which our recent correspondence was directed, and will be found less interesting than you have anticipated, I apprehend.

Yours with much esteem,

SAMUEL MOORE

Philada 20th June 1829

Sir,

Your notice, that, "sealed proposals for furnishing bricks for the new Mint will be recd, until the 20th inst." is before me. Having considered of the matter I am agreed to furnish the quantity and quality of bricks required; and to deliver them at the times and place stated in the said notice, at Six dollars and seventy five cents per thousand -

Yours very respy

Saml Ford

Doctr Samuel Moore

Philada June 20. 1829.

Samuel Moore Esqr Director U. States Mint

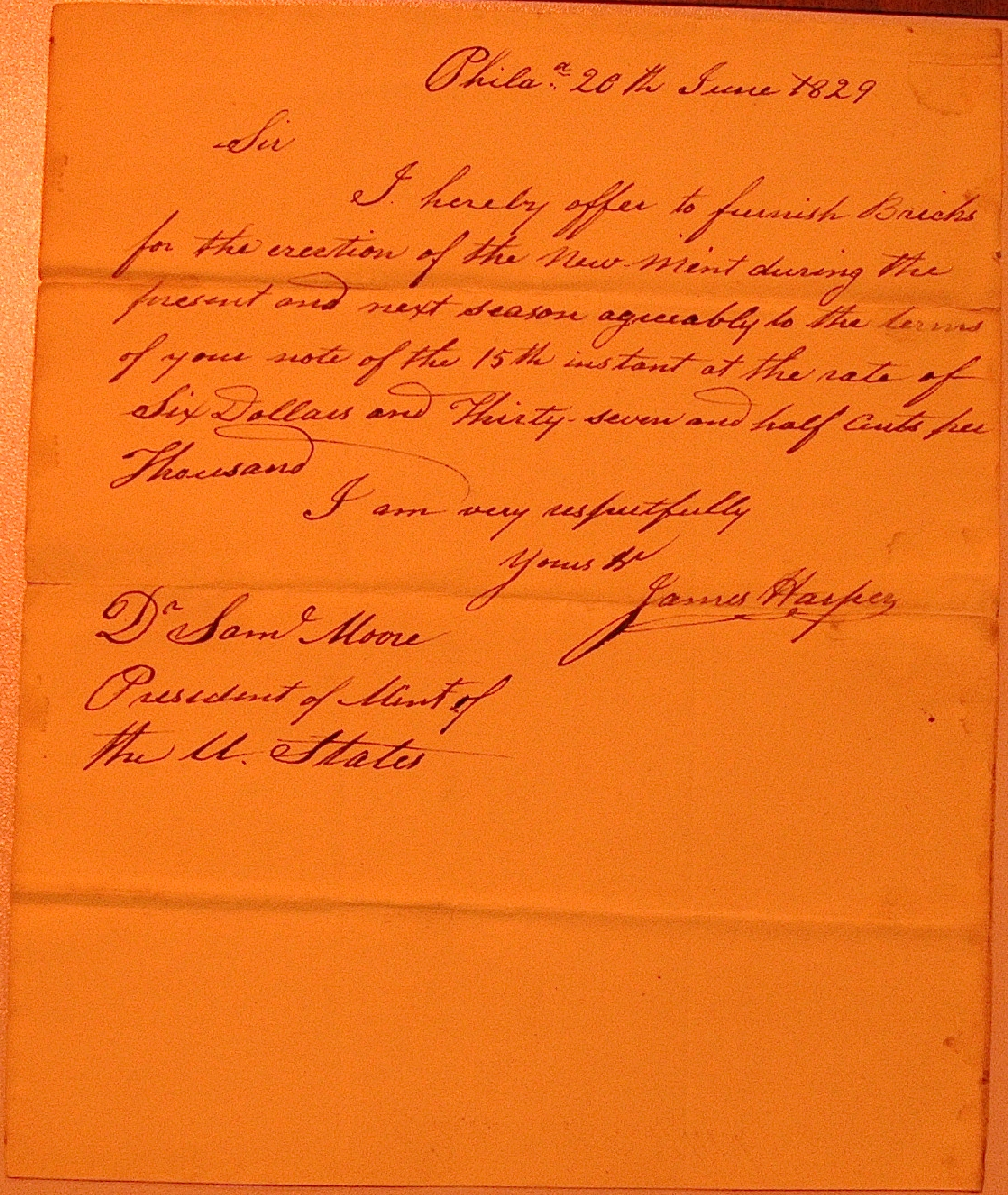
Sir.

I Propose to furnish the Iron work for the building to be Erected for the new mint at the following prices

viz. — Vault doors & frames —— 22 cents pr lb.
Screw bolts nuts & washers
for truss girders & posts —— 15 cts lb.
Clamp bands for groin arches 10 cts lb.
window bars. ~~~~~ — 8 cts lb.
Iron gates for cellar windows — 15 cts lb.

and any other Iron work that may be wanting about the building at a fair modarate Price —

James Skerrett



Phila. 20th June 1829

Sir

I hereby offer to furnish Bricks for the erection of the New Mint during the present and next season agreeably to the terms of your note of the 15th instant at the rate of Six Dollars and Thirty-seven and half Cents per Thousand

I am very respectfully

Yours &c

James Harper

Dr Saml Moore
President of Mint of
the U. States

Philada June 20th 1829

Sir

I will furnish the Stone for the United States mint in such quantities and at such times as may be required viz

Foundation Stone at the whaf one dollar and Seventy five cents per perch.

Hauling the same to the site Fifty cents pr perch

Building Stone at the whaf One dollar pr perch

Hauling them to site Thirty one cents "

Ashler Stone at the site dressed Seventy cents pr foot.

Respectfully
Yr obt Servt

Wm J Leiper

To
Saml Moore Esq
Director U.S. Mint

[illegible] June 23. 1829

Sir.

The proposals for supplying Bricks for the New Mint were opened this afternoon but none of them having been found satisfactory a decision thereon is [illegible] suspended in the hope of obtaining [illegible] propositions more conformable to the expectations entertained & communicated to ~~by~~ the Govt. in relation to the cost of this article.

Yours &c

Saml Moore

Mr. Saml Fox
Mr M. Fox
Mr Jas. Harper

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 23, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
(Mr. Samuel Fox
to(Mr. M. Fox
(Jas. Harper

Sir

The sealed proposals for supplying Brick for the New Mint were opened this afternoon, but none of them having been found satisfactory, a division thereon is suspended in the hope of retaining proportions more conformable to the expectations entertained and communicated to the Government in relation to the cost of this article.

Yours, etc.,

SAMUEL MOORE

Mint June 23. 1829

Sir —

You will have an opportunity by calling on Mr. Strickland any time to day to make proposals for digging the cellar of so much of the New Mint as will be wanted this season.

Yours &c

Saml. Moore

Mr. Wm. Alexander

1 8 2 9

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 23, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Dirctor,
to
Mr. Wm. Alexander

Sir

You will have an aoportunity by calling on Mr. Strickland any time to-day to make proposals for digging the cellar of so much of the New Mint as will be erected this season.

Yours, etc.,

SAMUEL MOORE.

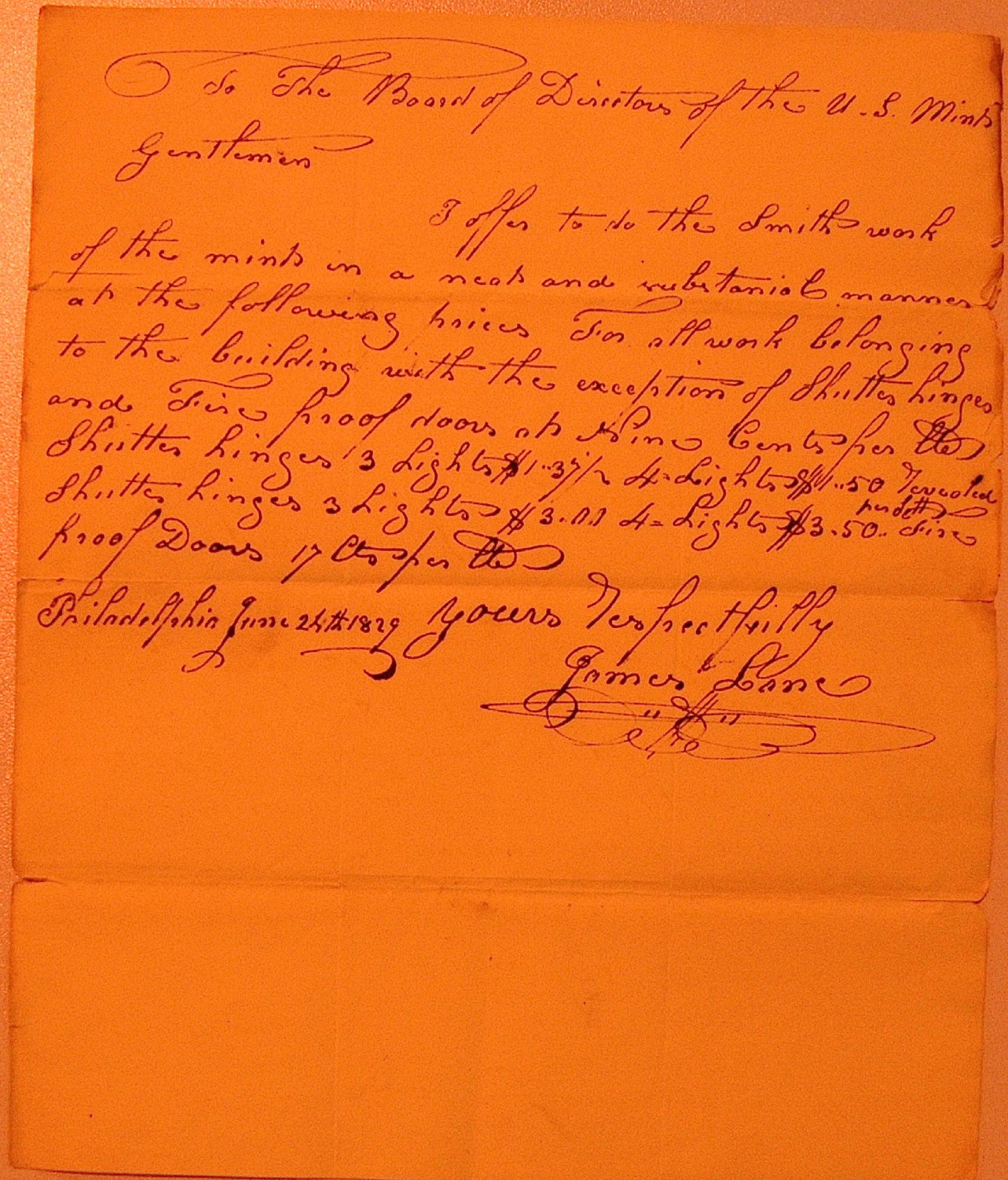
June 24. 1829

Sir

An agreement has been ~~the execution of the~~ made with Robt. Oneile for the execution of the Carpenter work of the ~~[illegible]~~ New Mint ~~[illegible] by Robt.~~ Oneile.

~~Very~~ respectfully
Yours
Saml Moore

Mr P. Justus



To The Board of Directors of the U. S. Mint

Gentlemen

I offer to do the Smiths work of the mint in a neat and substantial manner at the following prices For all work belonging to the building with the exception of Shutter hinges and Fire proof doors at Nine Cents per lb
Shutter hinges 3 Lights $1.37½ 4 Lights $1.50 Fewoled
pudetted
Shutter hinges 3 Lights $3.00 4 Lights $3.50 Fire proof Doors 17 Cts per lb

Philadelphia June 24th 1829

Yours Respectfully
James Lane

Philada June 23rd 1829

Sir

Agreeably to Invitation - I offer to do the Carpenters work of the Mint for the U States.

I will engage to execute the Carpenter Work in a workman like Manner at a discount of Thirty three per Cent - off the Measurement prices of the City & County of Philada - to be Measured by two Qualified Measurers Each party to choose one -

Yours respectfully

John ONeile

Dr Samuel Moore

Director of the Mint

Philada. June 23rd 1829

Dr Moore president of the Mint

Sir

I will deliver the large class of building stone, in such quantities as may be required, for the Mint, in Chesnut Street by Juniper Street at the rate of One Dollar & fifteen cents per perch

Your obt Servant

Thos. Crosby

residing on Islington Lane
between Ridge Road & Lamb Tavern
on Place owned by Mr H Caldwell

P.S. The stone may can be seen in Race St above 4th St at the Rising Sun Tavern

Phil^a June 23^d 1828

Dear Sir

agreeably to your invitation. I offer a proposal for Executing the Carpenter Work of the Mint about to be Erected

I will undertake to perform the work in a Workmanlike Manner. the same to be measured And valued at Old or Hole price and Thirty three and 1/3 per cent to be deducted therefrom

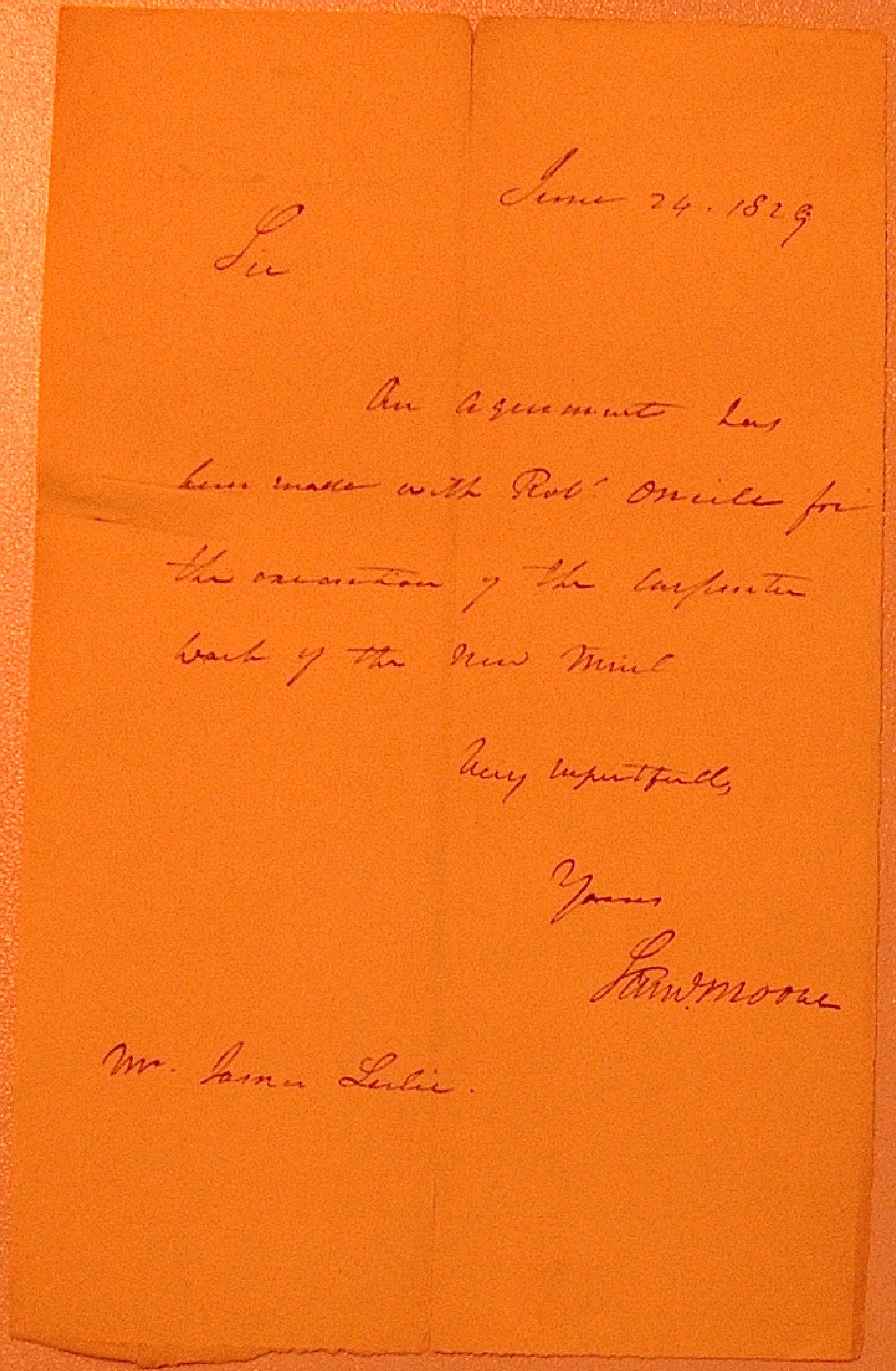
or I will Superintend the work at the Rate of four dollars per day if required

the former mode I would prefer

I am yours Respectfully

Robert O Neill

Dr Moore
Director of the Mint



June 24. 1829

Sir

An agreement has been made with Robt. Oneill for the execution of the Carpenter work of the New Mint

Very respectfully,

Yours

Saml. Moore

Mr. James Leslie.

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 24, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Mr. P. Justus

Sir

An agreement has been made with Robert O'Neill for the execution of the carpenter work of the New Mint.

Very respectfully yours,

SAMUEL MOORE

Bank of Burlington
Vermont

No 24	$135
27	135
29	135
in cents	405
No 10	$50
30	45
in half cents	95
	Ds 500

SHIPPED in good order and well conditioned, by the Agent of the Treasurer of the United States, in and upon the good Schr Franklin whereof is Master for this present voyage, Capt Snow and now in the river Delaware, and bound for New York

Five Casks, containing Five Hundred Dollars in Copper Coins

Being marked and numbered as in the Margin, and to be delivered in the like good order, and well conditioned, at the aforesaid Port of New York (the danger of the Seas only excepted,) unto Robert L. Duane or to his Assigns: he or they paying Freight for the said Goods,

Nothing, the freight having been received in Philadelphia

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Master or Purser of said Schooner hath affirmed to two Bills of Lading, all of this Tenour and Date: one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

Philadelphia, 24 June 1829.

for Capt Snow
E. N. Bridges

Philada. June 24th. 1829

Sir —

The Subscribers agree to furnish Smith work for the New Mint at the prices following to Viz; bars to tie the walls at 8 cts pr. lb. window bars 7 cts. pr lb. — Raising Straps & pins 8½ cts pr, lb. — Screw bolts 14 cts, pr, lb. — Iron Doors for Vaults at 15 cts pr, lb.

All the work to be made of Good American Iron to which shall be added the best workmanship and, if we should be so fortunate as to obtain the Contract we will give security (if required) for the faithful performance of the same. — —

Yours with Respect

Doctr. Saml. Moore
Directr. U. S. Mint

Bickford & Joyce

Phila June 24. 1829

Samuel Moore Esqr
Director of the Mint of the United States

Sir

I herein offer the following proposals according to the explanations which I received from you—

I do hereby engage and agree to execute the Masons, and Bricklayers work, to the Buildings intended to be erected for the Mint of the United States in the most satisfactory, and workmanlike manner, at the following prices, and conditions,

For all the Masons work including lime and gravel at the rate of One dollar and twenty five cents per perch.

For all the Bricklayers work, including lime, and sand, at the rate of Three dollars and sixty cents per thousand,

Or if the above work shall be concluded to be executed by the day without including materials, I will superintend and execute the same at the rate of Four dollars and fifty cents per day.

Or if it is preferred I will have laid the masons work without finding any materials at the rate of sixty two cents per perch, And the Brick work at the rate of Two Dollars and twenty five cents per thousand.

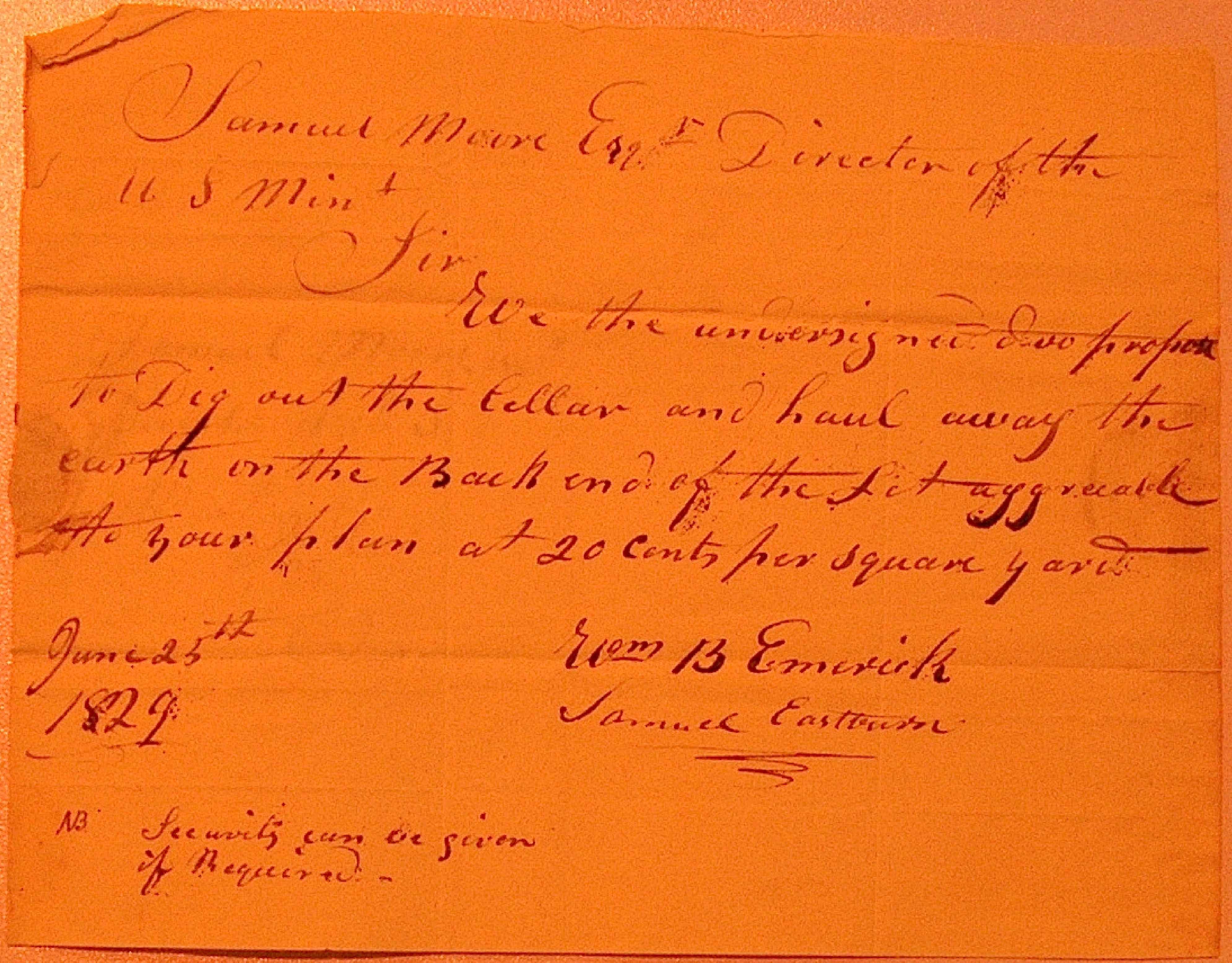
Yours very respectfully
Robt Barrett
Castle Street No. 7

Samuel Moore Esq
Director of the U.S. Mint

The Subscriber proposes to do the mason & bricklayers work of the new mint and to find the lime and sand, For the mason work one dollar & 25 Cts pr perch, For the bricklaying Four dolls & 20 Cts pr Thousand

D Grover

June 24 18



Samuel Moore Esqr Director of the
U S Mint

Sir

We the undersigned doo propose to Dig out the Cellar and haul away the earth on the Back end of the Lot aggreeable to your plan at 20 cents per square yard

June 25th
1829

Wm B Emerick
Samuel Eastburn

NB Security can be given
if Required -

Philada. 25th June 1829.

Sir,

Your note of the 23d inst., was recd. yesterday, in which you state that the proposals for supplying bricks for the new mint were opened and that none of them were found satisfactory. The prices stated in them, I understand from your communication, were higher than you anticipated and that you intend waiting until you receive more favourable proposals.

I, therefore avail myself of this opportunity to say, that I am now agreed to furnish the quantity and quality of bricks, stated in your notice of the 20th inst., required for the erection of the new Mint and to deliver them at the times and the place therein mentioned, at six dollars and fifty cents per thousand —

Yours respy.

Saml. Ford

Doctr. Samuel Moore.

To Doc. Moore

After having the conversation with you yesterday I have Made my calculations for the digging the Mint, and according to the proposed Plan of having the Dirt put in Large Piles I could not dig it for Leſs than 20 cents per cubic yard — But if thrown out and Spread over the Lot I would contract for 18 cents per yard —

Phila. June 25. 1829

Matthew Arnison

Phil^a June 24th 1829

Sir, I received your note and have called upon Mr Strickland who informed me the dirt must remain on the Back part of the lot I am willing to dig it for twenty five cents per cubic yard and if permitted to remove the dirt for 18 3/4 cts per cubic yard and all other work in proportion —

Yours respectfully &c

William Alexander

Dr Moore

To Samuel Moore

I do hereby agree to furnish the Smith work of the U States Mint about to be erected at the following prices viz for Bolts Straps Bars and work generaly Ten cents per lb for Iron frames [illegible] for vaults Twenty cts per lb. (Locks not included) which I promise to furnish promptly and in a workmanlike maner

Charles Evans

Philada 6 mo 24th 1829

The United States Dr.

For the Incidental & Contingent expenses and repairs of the Mint as paid to the following persons from the 1st April to the 30th June 1829 inclusive, in pursuance of warrants of the Director, of the marginal dates & numbers Viz.

			Dols. cts
1829 April 8.	No. 20	A S & E Roberts for antimony, pot ash &c. (Sundries, No. to 60)	135.03
		(Amount) Dollars	2.549.86

---

16 The United States Dr.

For Copper purchased for Coinage at the Mint during the Quarter ending 30th June 1829

1829	33 Casks of Copper Planchets received from William Harrold & Son, amounting as pr statement herewith to Sterling £779.9.5½ at par of exchange Dol. 3.464.33 Charges on the above	
	Amount	9486.78

---

17 The United States Dr.

For wages of Labourers, employed at the Mint of the U. States, from the 1st April to the 30th June 1829 inclusive, as paid in pursuance of Warrants of the Director, of the marginal dates, & numbers Viz.

1829 April 30	26	Adam Eckfeldt For one Months Wages of Labourers employed in the Mint ending this day	818.88
		Amount, Dollars	2.620.06

---

18 The United States Dr.

For Salaries of the officers and Clerk of the Mint, for their Services therein from the 1st April to the 30th June 1829 inclusive, as paid in pursuance of a warrant of the Director No. 36 of this date, & as pr vouchers herewith Dol: 2.400.-

Mint of the United States
Treasury Office Philada. 30th June 1829
J R

Mint June 25. 1829

Sir

Your proposals ~~for supplying~~ ~~[illegible]~~ for supplying Stone for the new Mint ~~the~~ are accepted so far as relates to the larger class of Building Stone;— As soon as ~~[illegible]~~ may conveniently be, please ~~a specific~~ to call for the purpose of making ~~the contract~~ ~~specified~~ in writing ~~conformably~~

Yours respectfully

Saml Moore

Mr John L. Crosby

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 25, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Mr. John L. Crosby

Sir

Your proposala for supplying stone for the New Mint are accepted so far as relates to the larger class of building stone as soon as may conveniently be please to call for the purpose of making a specific contract in writing.

Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL MOORE

Mint ~~Off~~
June 25. 1829

Sir—

Your two proposals ~~are accepted~~ will be accepted for the supply of foundation stone and free stone ~~equal~~ for the Mint if ~~an explanat~~ an explanation there of their purport be as I now suppose — please call on me at my house No 183 Pine at 3½ o'clock this afternoon —

Yours respectfully

Saml Moore

Mr. W. J. Leiper —

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 25, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Mr. W. J. Leiper,

Sir

Your proposals will be accepted for the supply of foundation stone and free stone for the Mint if an explanation thereof their purport be as I now suppose - please call on me at my house No. 183 Pine Street at 3-1/2 O'clock this afternoon.

Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL MOORE

Mr. Peter Fritz of the first part agrees to and with Dr. Samuel Moore of the second part to furnish and deliver at the building of the New United States Mint all the Marble that may be necessary to complete the Northern front above the Basement line of the building according to the plan and quality hereinafter described; And faithfully and Diligently and in a good and substantial manner to execute the Workmanship of the Portico,- Facade,- and the wings with their Pediments on the flanks thereof, according to the plans & Elevations of the Architect of which the following is a description.

Viz::

The front of the centre building with its Antae and return flank walls to the depth of 16 ft. to be of Hendersons blue Marble.- The Bases of the Columns,- Shafts,- Capitals,- Ceiling of the Portico,- Entablature & Pediment in every respect similar to the centre building of the Chesnut Street front, to be of Hendersons blue Marble:- The whole of the Entablature of the Portico, to be extended along the front of the wings with the same marble, and returned round the Eastern and Western flanks to the depth of 27 ft. on each flank, and finished with pediments supported with one double and one single faced Pilaster on each corner and flank, like that of the Chesnut St. front.

On the western flank the Cornice only to be of marble continued on the wall of the workshop.

The platform of the Portico to be laid with Hockers Marble. All the Ashler of the building to be at least 6^{in}. on the bed in thickneſs.

And the party of the second part agrees to pay the party of the first part the sum of 19,000 Dolls in full payment for the Marble thus furnished and workmanship performed when the same shall be completely finished.

Phila June 26th 1829

Samuel Moore Esqr Director of the U.S. Mint

Sir

We the undersigned Doo propose to Dig out the Cellar & Haul away the Eearth fer 18 Cts per Squar Yard

Emerick & Eastburn

Sir

I will deliver the Foundation Stone & the dressed ashler Stone for the mint agreeably to your explanation of yesterday

Respectfully
Yr Hble Servt
Wm Leiper

June 26th 1829

Saml Moore Esq
Director of U S mint

June 26. 1829

Sir

An agreement has been made with Mr S. Fox for the supply of bricks for the New Mint.

With sentiment of [redacted] respect [redacted]
and esteem
[redacted] Yours

Saml Moore

Mr Jam. Harper

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 26, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Mr. James Harper

Sir

An agreement has been made with Mr. S. Fox for the supply of bricks for the New Mint.

With sentiments of respect and esteem,

Yours,

SAMUEL MOORE.

Mint June 26. 1829

Sir

~~Will Please~~

~~I will~~ ~~[illegible]~~
I will thank you to refer me
to some specimens of the ~~size and quality of~~
~~Yours the~~
~~the~~ ~~[illegible]~~ building stone
~~of the [illegible]~~ " which you propose in
your note of the 20th to deliver for the
~~opportunity of examining [illegible]~~
Mint - ~~[illegible]~~ that I may have an
opportunity of examining ~~the~~ their ~~the~~ size
and quality

Yours respectfully

Saml Moore

Mr Jno L. Crosby

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 26, 1829

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Jno. L. Crosby

Sir

I will thank you to refer me to some specimens of the building stone which you propose in your note of the 20th to deliver for the Mint, that I may have an opportunity of examining their size and quality.

Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL MOORE

Mint June 26. 1829

Sir

Please inform me by the earliest opportunity the price ~~per perch~~ at which you will deliver ~~at the site of the New Mint~~, ~~corner of Chesnut & Juniper Street~~ the larger class of building stone ~~[illegible]~~ at the site of the New Mint stating ~~is the~~ the price so as to include the ~~expense of~~ hauling. — A mistake as to your proper address prevented you from receiving a note on the subject sooner. A personal interview would be ~~[illegible]~~ satisfactory if convenient to you.

Yours respectfully

Saml Moore

Mr. Robt. P. Crosby

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 26, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Robert P. Crosby

Sir

Please inform me by the earliest opportunity the price at which you will deliver, the larger class of building stone at the site of the New Mint, stating the price so as to include the perching.

A mistake as to your proper address prevented you from receiving a note on the subject sooner.

A personal interview would be satisfactory, if convenient to you.

Yours respectrully,

SAMUEL MOORE

Ridley June 27th 1829

Sir

I will furnish the Building Stone of the quality required & be pitched on the ground at my Expence for One dollar and twenty cents per perch in such quantities as may be required

Very Respectfully

Yrs Robert P. Crosby

Samuel Moore Esquire
Director of U States Mint

1 ✓

Dr. Chief Coiner his account of Silver Cr.

1829		Standard weight ounces	dwt	grs	Dollars	Cts	Ms
March 31	To Balance as ℘ acct. rend. under this date	40.714	18	22	46.977	97	

1829		Standard weight ounces	dwt	grs	Dollars	Cts	Ms
June 30	By Silver Coinage received from him at sundry times from the 1st April to this day inclusive, in pursuance of warrants of the Director	391.733	6	16	452.000	..	..
	Balance to new account	78.816	8	6	90.941	19	.5

2 ✓

Dr. Chief Coiner his account of Gold Cr.

1829		Standard weight ounces	dwt	grs	Dollars	Cts	Ms
March 31	To Bala. as ℘ acct. rend. under this date	43	9	16	772	59	"

1829		Standard weight ounces	dwt	grs	Dollars	cts	m
May 1	By Gold coins received from him in pursuance of a warrant of the D.	1.570.	10.	0	27.920	-	-
June 30	Balance to new account	7	3	10	127.	03.	5

3 ✓

Dr. Gold Bullion Cr.

	No. of the deposit	To the following Individuals & Banks for Gold deposits, received at the Mint from 1st April to the 30th June 1829 inclusive	Standard weight ounces	dwt	grs	Dollars	Cts	Ms
April 7	1479	Joseph Sevelinge	28.	4.	20	502.	07.	"

1829		Standard weight ounces	dwt	grs	Dollars	Cts	Ms
June 30	By so much delivered to the Melter & Refiner in pursuance of a warrant of the Director	4.215	9	2	74.941.	28.	"

4 ✓

Dr. Gold Coinage Cr.

1829		half Eagles	Dolls	cts	m
March 31	To Balance as ℘ accounts rendered this day	773 2nd	3867.	81.	..

1829	By Payments of the following Gold deposits		Dollars
May 1	James Purviance	No. 1470	10.967 81
	Sundries		
	Balance to new Act.		8.000 –

5 ✓

Dr. Melter & Refiner his account of Gold Cr.

		Standard weight ounces	dwt	grs	Dollars	Cts	Ms
1829 March 21	To bala. due as ℘ acct. rendered under this date	1.024.	9.	1	18.206.	30.	"

		Standard weight ounces	dwt	grs	Dollars	Cts	Ms
1829 June 30	By Gold Bullion Received from him in pursuance of a warr. of the D.	4912.	0.	0	87.324.	44.	5
	Balance to new Act.	327	18	3	5.823.	13.	5

6

Dr. The Mint of the United States Cr.

1829			
June 30	To Chief Coiner his Acct. of Gold for 7 ounces 3 dwts 10 grs standard Gold to be accounted for by him as ℘ Abstract	No. 1	127. 03. 5
	To Balance ℘ Abstract	No. 14	106.634. 97. 6

1829			
June 30	By Profit & Loss for balance of that Acct. ℘ abstract	No. 13	1.661. 57. 5

Inquiries.

1. When should diminished coins — cease to circulate, as legal money? This inquiry has no connexion with the question of remedy of weight, or an allowance for deficient weight of coins, when they leave the mint. Our coins are now a legal tender, according to actual weight; and so far as this rule authorizes the legal currency of coins much diminished in weight, it is — conceived to be inexpedient.

2. If diminished coins should cease to circulate, when they have lost a certain part of their weight — what is that portion of weight?

3. When a coin is so worn, that its inscriptions and distinctive marks are yet plainly visible, but — must be effaced by slight further diminution, how much of its —

full

full weight has it lost?

4. If the currency of diminished coins should be limited to that degree of reduction, at which they can not circulate much longer, without losing the marks of the mint, then, as larger coins lose leſs and smaller coins more of their weight, by abrasion of their relief, what is the average of this reduction of weight? In other words, if one rule is to be made for all our coins, and that rule is to be, that they shall cease to be legal, when they are reduced to the lowest rate, at which the impreſsion of the mint is distinctly visible, what portion of their full weight, will expreſs this deficiency?

5. How long will coins circulate, before they will lose by the friction of ordinary use, that portion of their full weight, which will be expreſsed by the answer to the last inquiry?

6. The Spanish dollar is now a legal tender, when it is of the actual weight of seventeen pennyweights and seven grains, and the parts of that dollar, when they have like proportional weight. What portion of these Spanish coins now in this country, have these requisite weights? Is not a great portion of these coins, not only below these requisite weights, but also, very far below them?

7. How long have these Spanish coins now in this country, been in use? Are they not almost all, of coinage prior to 1815? Is not a very large part and what proportion of them, of coinage anterior to 1792?

30th June 1829.

Albany,
30th June 1829.

Dear Sir

I acknowledge the due receipt of your letters of the fourth and twenty seventh of April last, with the papers which accompanied the last of those letters: and I pray you to accept my best thanks, for your attention to my request.

I now take the liberty

liberty to give you farther trouble, by some farther inquiries; — which are inclosed.

With great respect and esteem,
I am, Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Nathan Sanford.

Samuel Moore Esquire.

Dr. Copper Coinage Cr.

			Half Cents	Cents	D	C	M
1829 June 30	To	Balance as per account rendered ~~then~~ to this date	413,000	46,817	2,533	17	–
Sep. 30	"	Chief Coiner, his account of copper ~~[illegible]~~ ~~for~~ copper coins rec'd from him this day . . . N	~~[illegible]~~	750,500	7,505	–	–
			413,000	797,317	10,038	17	

			Half Cents	Cents	D	C	M
1829 Sep 30	By	Treasurer of United States, his Copper Account, ~~for the amount of copper coins~~ deposited to ~~the~~ his credit — the am^t of copper coin distributed [illegible] in the Branch Bank of the United States at New York		. . . .	440	00	–
		in the Bank of the United States at Philada. . . . O		. . . .	4,850	00	
				529,000	5,290	00	–
" "	"	Balance to New Account	413,000	268,317	4,748	17	–
			413,000	797,317	10,038	17	

Expenses for distribution of copper marked O

My Dear Sir,

You must excuse the solicitude which impels me to revive in your recollection what I said to you respecting the desire of Mr Peter Fritz to be engaged in furnishing the marble to the Mint.

His general merits are of a peculiar and decided character, and his circumstances are such as to justify anxiety on the part of his numerous friends. It is not my wish to say a word injurious to his principal, if not only, competitor:– but it may be properly remembered that his resources are greater, and that he is at this time lucratively engaged in another public structure.

I beg you to take the subject fully into your reflections, in all its bearings; and whatever may be your decision, I shall feel entire confidence in its correctness.

Truly & respectfully yrs.
G. M. Dallas.
27. June 1829.

Dr. Moore.

7 ✓ Dr. Melter & Refiner his account of Silver Cr.

		Standard weight Ounces	dwt.	grs	Dollars	Cts	M
1829 March 31	To Balance as ꝑ Acct. Rend. under this date	174.197	12	19	200.997	58	5

		Standard weight Ounces	Dwt.	Grs	Dollars	Cts	M
1829 June 30	By Silver Bullion recd. from him at sundry times from 1st. Apl. to this day inclusive in pursuance of warrants of the Director	429.834	16	0	495.963	22	5
"	balance to new account	225.385	13	19	260.660	37	

Mint of the United States,
Treasury Office Philad: 30 June 1829
J R

8 Dr. Silver Bullion Cr.

	Numbers of the deposits	✓ the following Banks & Individuals for Silver deposits received at the Mint from the 1st. Apl. to 30 June 1829	Standard weight Ounces	dwt.	grs	Dollars	Cts	M
1829 April 3	2267	Bank of the United States	2.053	3	3	2,369	01	5

		Standard weight Ounces	dwt.	Grs	Dollars	Cts	M
1829 June 30	By so much delivered to the Melter & Refiner from 1st April to 30 June inclusive in pursuance of warrants of the Do.	481.022	17	"	555.026	21	"
	" so much delivered to the chief Coiner from 1st April to 30 June 1829 inclusive in pursuance of warrants of the Director	429.834	16	"	495.963	22	5

Signed as above

9 Dr. Silver Coinage Cr.

		Dismes	half Dollars	Dollars	Cts	M
1829 April 7	To Silver Coins received from the chief Coiner in pursuance of a warrant		76.000	38.000	"	"

		Dollars	Cts	M
1829 April 7	By The Bank United States deposited in same	38.000	"	"

10 ✓ Dr. The Bank of the United States account of Silver Coins Cr.

		Dollars	Cts	M
1829 March 31	To Balance as ꝑ accounts rendered this day	30.854	05	5

				Dollars	Cts	M
1829	By Checks on the U.S. Bank in payment of the following silver deposits viz.					
May 6	The Bank United States	No. 2274	166.599. 40			
June 30	" Balance to new account			82.197	22	"

June 30th. 1829

Proposals for furnishing Stone for the U States
Mint Corner of Chesnut & Juniper St Phila —

Foundation Stone delivered at the Site
$\$2.$ per perch —

Building Stone delivered at the Site and
punched $\$1\frac{20}{100}$ if not punched 5^{cts}. deducted
Stone for dressing 35^{cts}. per foot in the rough
Measured in the wall — Superficial measure

All of the first quality white free Stone

John L Crosby

11

Dr. The Bank of the United States account of Gold Coins Cr.

1829				1829		
March 31	To Balance brought down	705.89.5			By Checks on said Bank in payment of the following Gold Deposits Viz.	
May 1	" Gold Coins deposited in said Bank			May 1	By The Bank of U. States for Gold deposit No. 1470	2.285.56.5
					Balance to new Acct.	1.211.20.5

12

~~Abstract of the Amount & Value of Gold & Silver Bullion deposited for Coinage at the Mint of the United States and Coins made & paid for deposits from the 1st. of April to 30th. June 1829 inclusive.~~

~~Gold~~

		oz. dw. gr.	Dolls. cts.	oz. dw. gr.	
~~Balance remaining to be accounted for on the 31st. March 1829~~	~~viz.~~				
~~In the hands of the Chief Coiner~~		~~43. 9. 16~~	~~772.59~~		
~~" " " " Melter & Refiner~~		~~1024. 9. 1~~	~~18206.30~~	~~1067.18.17~~	~~18978.89~~
~~Balance remaining in the Bank of the U. States~~			~~8000. ..~~		
~~" " " hands of the Treasurer~~			~~1211.20.5~~		
			~~9211.20.5~~		

13

Dr. Profit and Loss Cr.

1829			1829		
June 30	To Amount carried to new account	1.661.57.5	March 31	By balance as p account rendered this date	354.29.5

14

Dr. The United States in account current with James Rush Treasurer of the Mint. Cr.

His account of the ordinary receipts & Expenditures of the Mint, for the Quarter ending 30 June 1829.

1829			1829		
May 6	To Matthew Robinson Boulton, For interest due to him on his account current to 25th. Decem last as received under date of 16 March 1829 Stg £43.9.6	193.22	March 31st.	By Balance due to the U. States as p account rendered under this date	2536.26
	Balance remaining in Bank U. States	2.081.			
	Add balance remaining due by Matthew R. Boulton £17.3.1 Stg at par	76.24			
		2.157.24			

Mint. June 30. 1829

Sir

You are requested to commence delivering the foundation stone for the New Mint, as soon as practicable.

Yours &c

Saml Moore

Mr W. J. Leiper

Samuel Moore Director of the Mint of the United
the thirteenth day of June 1829 in extending the Mint
$120,000, made by an Act of Congress of the 2.y

1829			
Apl. 24	By amount of the Treasurer's draft of the United States No. 316 ~~[illegible]~~	31666	66
[illegible]	[illegible] United States No. 371 - - -	2000	00
		33666	66
~~1829~~			
~~June 30~~	~~By Balance brot. down~~	~~1940~~	~~48~~

Mint of the United States
Philada ~~[illegible]~~ June 30 1829

Saml Moore
Director

Dr. The United States, in Account Current with
States for disbursements made in the Quarter ending S
Establishment, under the Authority of an Appropriation
March 1829

1829 May 1.	To this amt paid Bowall & Curtis for a lot purchased through their agency as per voucher No. 1	31666	66
	To [illegible] and Curtis for drawing title papers & recording the same &c as per Vr. No. 2	59.	87
June 30	To Balance carried to new acc	~~1940~~ 1940	~~12~~ 13
		33666	66

Mint of the United States
Philada. Oct. 1. 1829
Saml Moore
Director

Mint June 30 1829

Sir

You are requested to commence as soon as practicable the delivery of the "larger class of building stone" for the New Mint ~~[illegible]~~

Yours &c

Saml Moore

Mr Robt P. Cowley

Philada July 2d 1829

Dr. The United States

To T. S. Manning

for fifty blank forms of Contracts
under the provisions for extending
the Mint Establishment ... } $2.90

Recd payment July 7th. 1829
from Samuel Moore Director of the Mint

Duplicate —

T. S. Manning

Agreement between Samuel Fox Brick maker
of the first part, and Samuel Moore, Director of the Mint of the United States, of the second part.

The party of the first part, *in consideration of the matters hereinafter referred to and set out, covenants and agrees to and with the party of the second part, to furnish and deliver, at the proper cost of the said party of the first part, the Building Materials which are described in the annexed schedule, to the said party of the second part, at such places within the city of Philadelphia, and at such times, and in such quantities as he shall require and designate;—And faithfully, diligently, and in a good and workman-like manner to do, execute, and perform, the office, work and labour in the said Schedule mentioned:*

And the party of the second part, *in consideration of the premises, covenants and agrees to pay to the party of the first part the sums and prices in the said Schedule mentioned, on or before the day of 18 , or at such other times and in such manner as are therein declared.*

Provided however, *That in case the Architect to whom may be confided for the time being, the construction of the edifice to which these premises relate, shall at any time be of opinion that this contract is not duly complied with by the said party of the first part, or that it is not in due progress of execution, or that the said party of the first part is irregular, or negligent, then and in such case he, the party of the second part, shall be authorised to declare this contract forfeited, and thereupon the same shall become null; and the party of the first part shall have no appeal from the opinion and decision aforesaid, and he hereby releases all right to except to or question the same in any place or under any circumstances whatever; but the party of the first part shall still remain liable to the party of the second part for the damages occasioned to him by the said non-compliance, irregularity or negligence.*

And provided also, *That in order to secure the faithful and punctual performance of the covenants above made by the party of the first part, and to indemnify and protect the party of the second part from loss in case of default and forfeiture of this contract, the said party of the second part shall, notwithstanding the provisions of the annexed Schedule, be authorised to retain in his hands, until the completion of the contract, the sum of* five hundred *dollars, of the monies at any time due to the said party of the first part.*

Thus covenanted and agreed, *by the said parties, this* first *day of* July
1829 *as witness their seals.*

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of

Jos Cloud

Saml Fox
Saml Moore

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

The said party of the first part engages to deliver bricks of good quality the run of the kiln at the Edifice erecting for the New Mint at such times and in such quantities as may be requisite for said Edifice: the price for the deliveries required within the year 1829 to be $6,25 per thousand and $6,50 per thousand for the subsequent deliveries, payments therefor on account to be made by the party of the second part on demand with reasonable notice whenever the amount due shall exceed $500, and the balance to be paid on the full accomplishment of this contract.

I hereby engage for the faithful performance on the part of the within named Samuel Fox of the conditions of the within contract

Witness present

Jos Clouds

Michl. Fox

Agreement between Mathew Arrison *of the first part, and Samuel Moore, Director of the Mint of the United States, of the second part.*

The party of the first part, *in consideration of the matters hereinafter referred to and set out, covenants and agrees to and with the party of the second part, to furnish and deliver, at the proper cost of the said party of the first part, the Building Materials which are described in the annexed schedule, to the said party of the second part, at such places within the city of Philadelphia, and at such times, and in such quantities as he shall require and designate;—And faithfully, diligently, and in a good and workman-like manner to do, execute, and perform, the office, work and labour in the said Schedule mentioned:* by or before the 20th day of July 1829

And the party of the second part, *in consideration of the premises, covenants and agrees to pay to the party of the first part the sums and prices in the said Schedule mentioned, on or before the* 30th *day of* July, 1829, *or at such other times and in such manner as are therein declared.*

Provided however, *That in case the Architect to whom may be confided for the time being, the construction of the edifice to which these premises relate, shall at any time be of opinion that this contract is not duly complied with by the said party of the first part, or that it is not in due progress of execution, or that the said party of the first part is irregular, or negligent, then and in such case he, the party of the second part, shall be authorised to declare this contract forfeited, and thereupon the same shall become null; and the party of the first part shall have no appeal from the opinion and decision aforesaid, and he hereby releases all right to except to or question the same in any place or under any circumstances whatever: but the party of the first part shall still remain liable to the party of the second part for the damages occasioned to him by the said non-compliance, irregularity or negligence.*

And provided also, *That in order to secure the faithful and punctual performance of the covenants above made by the party of the first part, and to indemnify and protect the party of the second part from loss in case of default and forfeiture of this contract, the said party of the second part shall, notwithstanding the provisions of the annexed Schedule, be authorised to retain in his hands, until the completion of the contract, the sum of* fifty — — — *dollars, of the monies at any time due to the said party of the first part.*

Thus covenanted and agreed, *by the said parties, this* first *day of* July 1829 *as witness their seals.*

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

G. Ehrenzeller

Matthew Arrison

Saml. Moore

◆

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

The party of the first part engages to excavate the cellar for the south portion of the Edifice erecting for the New Mint including the clearing out of the foundation and to finish the same by the 20th of July instant at eighteen cents per cubic yard

Agreement between Matthew Arrison of the first part, and Samuel Moore, Director of the Mint of the United States, of the second part.

The party of the first part, in consideration of the matters hereinafter referred to and set out, covenants and agrees to and with the party of the second part, to furnish and deliver, at the proper cost of the said party of the first part, the Building Materials which are described in the annexed schedule, to the said party of the second part, at such places within the city of Philadelphia, and at such times, and in such quantities as he shall require and designate;—And faithfully, diligently, and in a good and workman=like manner to do, execute, and perform, the office, work and labour in the said Schedule mentioned: by or before the 20th day of July 1829

And the party of the second part, in consideration of the premises, covenants and agrees to pay to the party of the first part the sums and prices in the said Schedule mentioned, on or before the 30th day of July 1829, or at such other times and in such manner as are therein declared.

Provided however, That in case the Architect to whom may be confided for the time being, the construction of the edifice to which these premises relate, shall at any time be of opinion that this contract is not duly complied with by the said party of the first part, or that it is not in due progress of execution, or that the said party of the first part is irregular, or negligent, then and in such case he, the party of the second part, shall be authorised to declare this contract forfeited, and thereupon the same shall become null; and the party of the first part shall have no appeal from the opinion and decision aforesaid, and he hereby releases all right to except to or question the same in any place or under any circumstances whatever: but the party of the first part shall still remain liable to the party of the second part for the damages occasioned to him by the said non=compliance, irregularity or negligence.

And provided also, That in order to secure the faithful and punctual performance of the covenants above made by the party of the first part, and to indemnify and protect the party of the second part from loss in case of default and forfeiture of this contract, the said party of the second part shall, notwithstanding the provisions of the annexed Schedule, be authorised to retain in his hands, until the completion of the contract, the sum of fifty, — — dollars, of the monies at any time due to the said party of the first part.

Thus covenanted and agreed, by the said parties, this first day of July 1829 as witness their seals.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

G. Chunzellet

Matthew Arrison

Saml Moore

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

The Party of the first part engages to excavate the cellar for the South Saloon of the Edifice erecting for the New Mint including the clearing out of the foundations & to finish the same by the 20th of July instant at eighteen cents per cubic yard —

Agreement between R. P. Crosby
of the first part, and Samuel Moore, Director of the Mint of the United States, of the second part.

The party of the first part, in consideration of the matters hereinafter referred to and set out, covenants and agrees to and with the party of the second part, to furnish and deliver, at the proper cost of the said party of the first part, the Building Materials which are described in the annexed schedule, to the said party of the second part, at such places within the city of Philadelphia, and at such times, and in such quantities as he shall require and designate;—And faithfully, diligently, and in a good and workman-like manner to do, execute, and perform, the office, work and labour in the said Schedule mentioned:

And the party of the second part, in consideration of the premises, covenants and agrees to pay to the party of the first part the sums and prices in the said Schedule mentioned, on or before the day of 18 , or at such other times and in such manner as are therein declared.

Provided however, That in case the Architect to whom may be confided for the time being, the construction of the edifice to which these premises relate, shall at any time be of opinion that this contract is not duly complied with by the said party of the first part, or that it is not in due progress of execution, or that the said party of the first part is irregular, or negligent, then and in such case he, the party of the second part, shall be authorised to declare this contract forfeited, and thereupon the same shall become null; and the party of the first part shall have no appeal from the opinion and decision aforesaid, and he hereby releases all right to except to or question the same in any place or under any circumstances whatever; but the party of the first part shall still remain liable to the party of the second part for the damages occasioned to him by the said non-compliance, irregularity or negligence.

And provided also, That in order to secure the faithful and punctual performance of the covenants above made by the party of the first part, and to indemnify and protect the party of the second part from loss in case of default and forfeiture of this contract, the said party of the second part shall, notwithstanding the provisions of the annexed Schedule, be authorised to retain in his hands, until the completion of the contract, the sum of three hundred dollars, of the monies at any time due to the said party of the first part.

Thus covenanted and agreed, by the said parties, this first day of July 1829 as witness their seals.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of
Jos Cloud

Robert Crosby

Sam Moore

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

The said party of the first part engages to deliver building stone of the larger class at the site of the Edifice to be erected for the New Mint in such quantities and at such times as may be required for said Edifice at the price of one dollar and twenty cents per perch including the cost of perching to be paid by the said party of the second part from time to time on demand with reasonable notice whenever the amount due shall at any time exceed three hundred dollars.

Agreement between Daniel Davis Limeburner of the first part, and Samuel Moore, Director of the Mint of the United States, of the second part.

The party of the first part, in consideration of the matters hereinafter referred to and set out, covenants and agrees to and with the party of the second part, to furnish and deliver, at the proper cost of the said party of the first part, the Building Materials which are described in the annexed schedule, to the said party of the second part, at such places within the city of Philadelphia, and at such times, and in such quantities as he shall require and designate;—And faithfully, diligently, and in a good and workman-like manner to do, execute, and perform, the office, work and labour in the said Schedule mentioned:

And the party of the second part, in consideration of the premises, covenants and agrees to pay to the party of the first part the sums and prices in the said Schedule mentioned, on or before the first day of January 1830, or at such other times and in such manner as are therein declared.

Provided however, That in case the Architect to whom may be confided for the time being, the construction of the edifice to which these premises relate, shall at any time be of opinion that this contract is not duly complied with by the said party of the first part, or that it is not in due progress of execution, or that the said party of the first part is irregular, or negligent, then and in such case he, the party of the second part, shall be authorised to declare this contract forfeited, and thereupon the same shall become null; and the party of the first part shall have no appeal from the opinion and decision aforesaid, and he hereby releases all right to except to or question the same in any place or under any circumstances whatever; but the party of the first part shall still remain liable to the party of the second part for the damages occasioned to him by the said non-compliance, irregularity or negligence.

And provided also, That in order to secure the faithful and punctual performance of the covenants above made by the party of the first part, and to indemnify and protect the party of the second part from loss in case of default and forfeiture of this contract, the said party of the second part shall, notwithstanding the provisions of the annexed Schedule, be authorised to retain in his hands, until the completion of the contract, the sum of two hundred - - - - dollars, of the monies at any time due to the said party of the first part.

Thus covenanted and agreed, by the said parties, this first day of July 1829 as witness their seals.

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of

Adam Eckfeldt

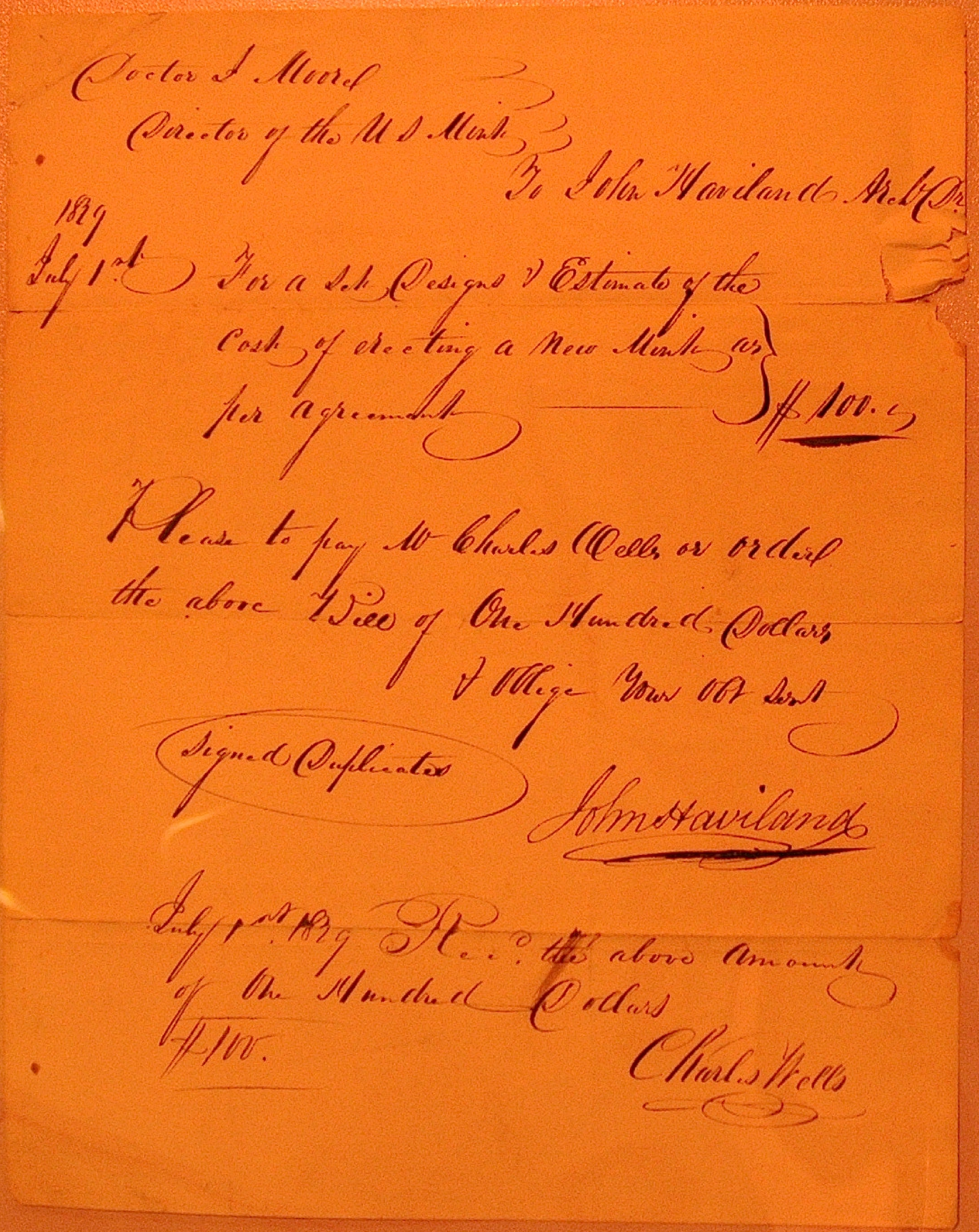
Daniel Davis

Sam Moore

◆

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO ABOVE.

The said party of the first part engages to deliver from time to time in such quantities as may be required so much lime of the first quality, as shall be sufficient for that part of the Edifice of the New Mint to be erected within the year 1829 at the price of twenty two cents per bushel, payment for the same to be made by the said party of the ~~first~~ second part from time to time on ~~account~~ demand within the sum of two hundred dollars of the amount of lime delivered at the window & on demand after the full execution of the above contract shall have been ascertained.



Doctor S Moore

Director of the U S Mint

To John Haviland Archt Dr

1829

July 1st For a set Designs & Estimate of the cost of erecting a New Mint as per agreement —— $100.-

Please to pay Mr Charles Wells or order the above Bill of One Hundred Dollars

& Oblige Your Obt Servt

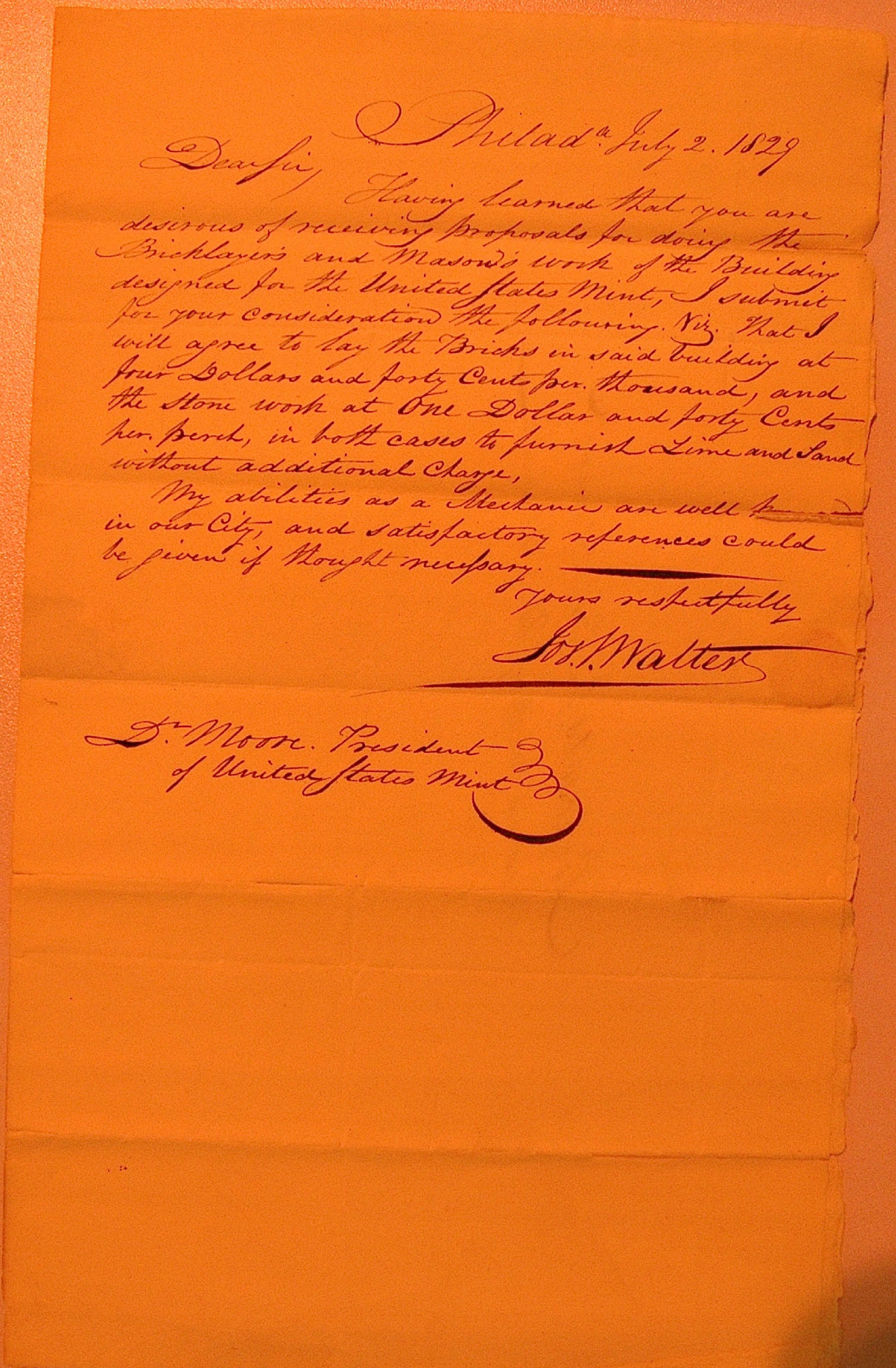
Signed Duplicates

John Haviland

July 1st 1829 Recd the above amount of One Hundred Dollars

$100.

Charles Wells



Philad^a July 2. 1829

Dear Sir,

Having learned that you are desirous of receiving proposals for doing the Bricklayer's and Mason's work of the Building designed for the United States Mint, I submit for your consideration the following. Viz. That I will agree to lay the Bricks in said building at four Dollars and forty Cents per thousand, and the Stone work at One Dollar and forty Cents per perch, in both cases to furnish Lime and Sand without additional charge,

My abilities as a Mechanic are well k in our City, and satisfactory references could be given if thought necessary.

Yours respectfully

Jos. S. Walter

Dr Moore. President
of United States Mint

Philada. July 3rd 1829

Doct. Saml. Moore

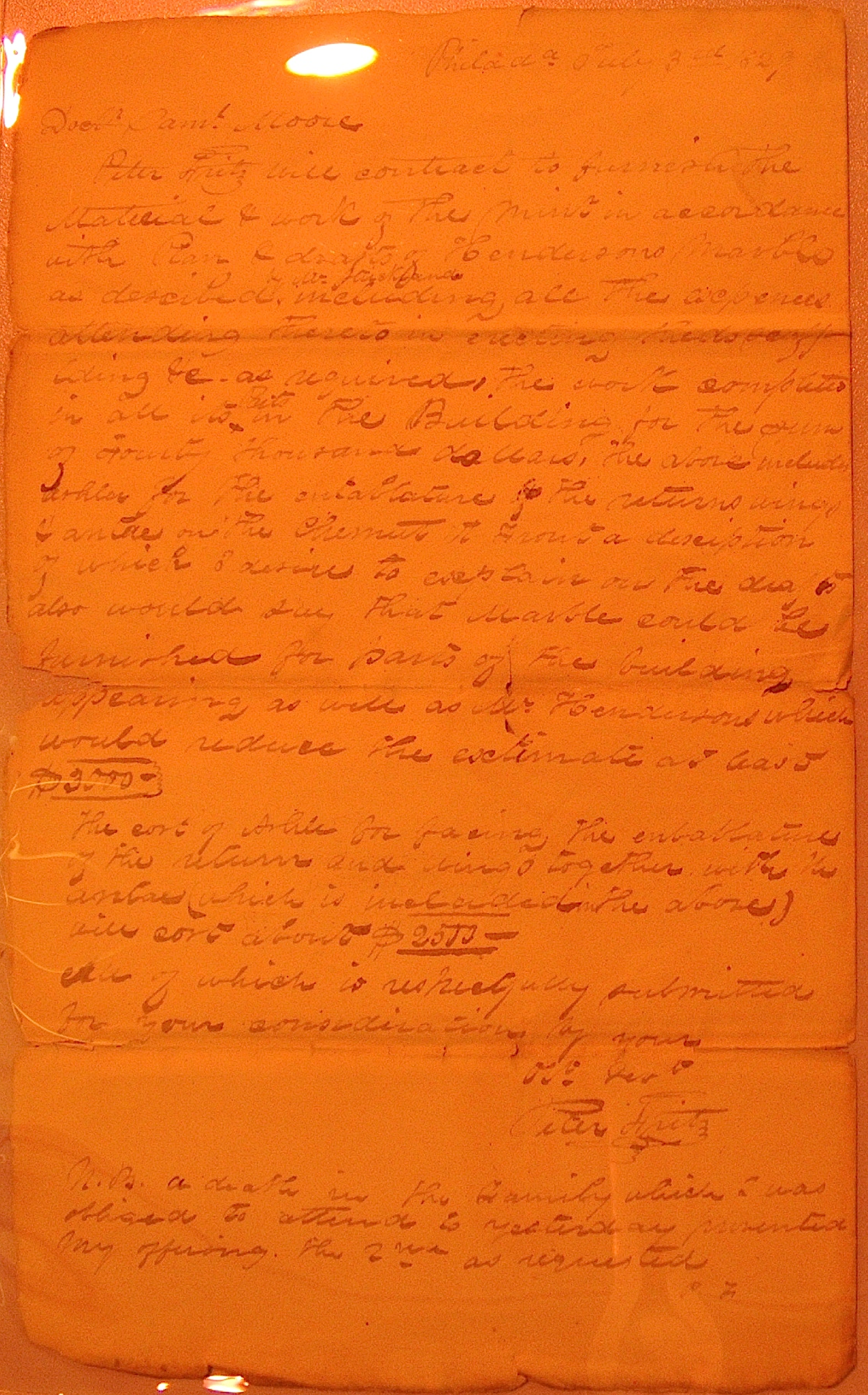
Peter Fritz will contract to furnish the
Material & work of the Mint in accordance
with Plan & drafts of Hendersons Marble
as described by Mr. Strickland, including all the expenses
attending thereto in erecting Scaffolding
&c. as required, the work complete
in all its Parts in the Building for the sum
of Fourty thousand dollars, the above includes
Ashler for the entablature of the returns wings
& antae on the Chesnut St. front a description
of which I desire to explain on the draft
also would say that Marble could be
furnished for parts of the building
appearing as well as Mr. Hendersons which
would reduce the estimate at least
$3500 —

The cost of Ashler for facing the entablature
of the returns and wings together with the
antaes (which is included in the above)
will cost about $2500 —
All of which is respectfully submitted
for your consideration by your

Obt. Servt.

Peter Fritz

N.B. a death in the family which I was
obliged to attend to yesterday prevented
my offering. the 2nd as requested



Philad^a. July 3^d 1827

Doct^r. Saml. Moore

Peter Fritz will contract to furnish the Material & work of the Mint in accordance with Plan & drafts of Hendersons Marble as described & Mr Strickland, including all the expences attending thereto in erecting the scaffolding &c. as required, the work completed in all its Parts in the Building for the sum of Fourty thousand dollars, the above includes Ashlar for the entablature of the returns wings & antaes on the Chesnutt St Front a description of which I desire to explain on the drafts also would say that Marble could be furnished for parts of the building appearing as well as Mr. Hendersons which would reduce the estimate at least $3000—

The cost of Ashlar for facing the entablature of the returns and wings together with the antaes (which is included in the above) will cost about $2500—

All of which is respectfully submitted for your consideration by your

Ob^t. Servt

Peter Fritz

N.B. a death in the family which I was obliged to attend to yesterday prevented my offering the 2^d as requested

P. F.

Philada. July 3rd. 1829

Dr. Saml. Moore

Peter Fritz will contract to furnish the Material & work of the Mint in accordance with the Plan & drafts of Hendersons Marble as described, & Mr. Strickland including all the expenses attending thereto in erecting scaffolding &c. as required, the work completed in all its parts in the Building for the sum of Ninety thousand dollars, the above includes 3 dollar for the entablature of the returns wings & arches on the Chesnutt St. front a description of which I desire to explain on the day [illegible] also would say that Marble could be furnished for parts of the building appearing as well as Mr. Hendersons which would reduce the estimate at least $3000—

The cost of Attic for facing the entablature of the returns and wings together with the arches (which is included in the above) will cost about $2500—

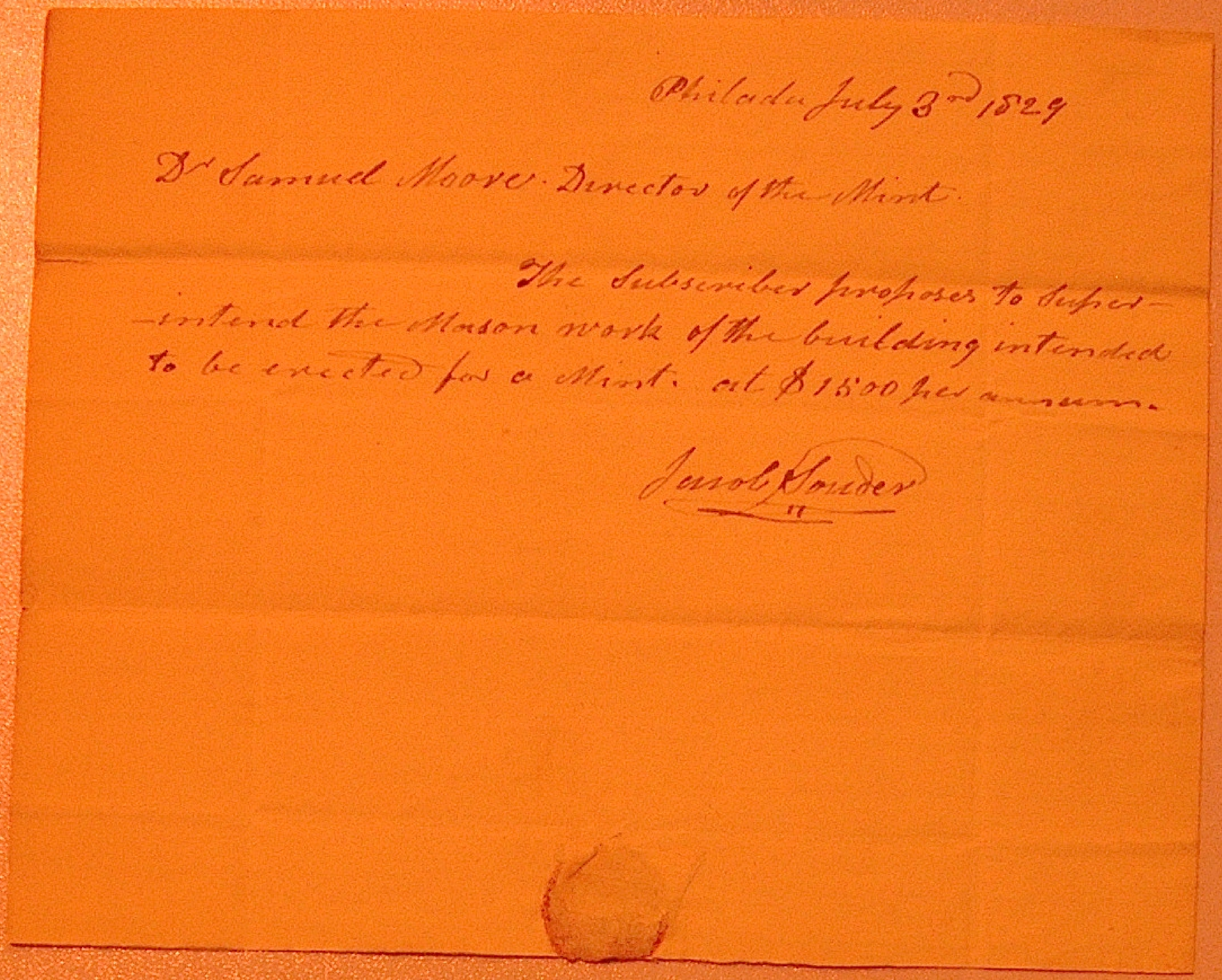
All of which is respectfully submitted for your consideration by your

Obt. Servt.

Peter Fritz

N.B. a death in the family which I was obliged to attend to yesterday prevented my offering the 2nd as requested

P. F.



Philada July 3rd 1829

Dr Samuel Moore. Director of the Mint.

The Subscriber proposes to superintend the Mason work of the building intended to be erected for a Mint. at $1500 per annum.

Jacob Souder

Samuel Moore Esq

Sir

I do hereby propose to furnish the Marble and Execute the Work of the New Mint according to the plan approv and explained by the Archiect in a workman like Manner (of Mr Hendersons Marble such as is used at the Front of United States Bank) for the sum of Thirty five Thousand Dollars: add for the Wings ~~and returns~~ Two thousand Dollars, or I will Superintend the Marble Work for Five Dollars per day should either of My offers be accepted I shall do my best to give you Satisfaction

I am Sir your Obt St

July 3d 1829

John Struthers

7000
40
280000

Principal Estimate —	35,000
for Wings & Returns —	4,000
of Hendersons best blue	39,000
To make the Cols & fronts both of Porticos of Hendersons White Marble odd about	2800
	41,800

July 3d 1829

Sir,

Your proposal for the superintendence of the Mason work of the Mint is accepted —

It will be proper however that we should ~~now~~ early have some understanding ~~on the subject~~ as to the ~~time~~ ~~period~~ ~~of the continuance of the employment~~ — the period when the compensation is to ~~[illegible]~~ terminate — On this point there will I am persuaded be no difficulty — I am willing to say that it will be satisfac

tory to me that ~~the point~~ it
~~shall~~ should be submitted to Mr. Miller
in the first instance and if his
opinion should not be con-
formable to ours, then that
it be submitted to some
two other impartial gen-
tlemen one to be ~~[illegible]~~ selected by
each of us.

You will I hope be
present [illegible] at the laying of
the foundation ~~stone [illegible]~~

Yours respectfully
Saml. Moore

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, July 3rd, 1829

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Jacob Sander

Sir

Your proposal for the superintendency of the Mason work of the Mint is accepted.

It will be proper, however, that we whould early have some understanding as to the period which the compensation is to terminate. On this point there will, I am persuaded, be no difficulty.

I am willing to say that, it will be satisfactory to me that it should be submitted to Mr. Miller in the first instance and if his opinion should not be conformable to ours, then that it be submitted to him and two other impartial gentlemen, one to be selected by each of us.

You will, I hope be present at the laying of the foundation.

Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL MOORE.

Marbleton July 8th 1829

Sir) I will deliver in Philadelphia Marble for Building the U. S. Mint at the following prices

Blue Marble for Ashler & Steps at Ninety cents ꝑ foot
White Do for Portico at One dollar & thirty five cents Do

Yours Respy

Davis Henderson

Dr Saml Moore

Sir

We agree to do the plumbing & furnish the materials for the new mint now erecting at the prices contained in the subjoined printed list & to deduct three per cent for cash if paid within thirty days after the completion of the work.

We hereby engage a faithful, & prompt performance of the work when ever required & to execute it in the best & most workman like manner.

We Remain
Yours Respy
J & W Ewing

July 8th 1829
Philadelphia

***Whereas** there has for some time existed a want of uniformity in our charges, which has been the cause of much trouble to ourselves and inconvenience to the public;*—Therefore resolved, *That we the Plumbers of the City and County of Philadelphia do hereby agree to conform to the following List of Prices.*

IRON PIPES.

6 inch Iron Pipe,		$ 1 : 15
4 " Ditto		0 : 95
3 " Ditto		0 : 80
2 " Ditto		0 : 65
1½ " Ditto English,		0 : 55
1½ " Ditto American,		0 : 50
Branches for Iron Pipe,	each	2 : 50
Turns for Ditto		1 : 50
Short Double Hubs		1 : 25
Large Iron Stop Frame,		2 : 00
Small Ditto do.		1 : 00
1½ inch Cock for Iron Pipe,		6 : 00
1 " Ditto Ditto		4 : 00
Digging extra, for each labourer per day,		1 : 00

LEAD PIPES.

2½ inch Lead Pipe,	per foot,	2 : 00
2¼ " Ditto	ditto	1 : 87½
2 " Ditto	ditto	1 : 62½
1¾ " Ditto	ditto	1 : 50
1½ " Ditto	ditto	1 : 25
1½ " Ditto thin,	ditto	1 : 00
1¼ " Ditto	ditto	0 : 75
1 " Ditto	ditto	0 : 60
¾ " Ditto	ditto	0 : 45
⅝ " Ditto	ditto	0 : 40
½ " Ditto	ditto	0 : 35
¼ " Ditto	ditto	0 : 20
Digging extra, for each labourer per day,		1 : 00
Mending Pipe under ground and digging, not less than		1 : 00
Ditto above do.	from 50 to 75 cents	

HYDRANTS.

Red Cedar Hydrants, Summer and Winter,	12 : 00
" Ditto Single Cock,	10 : 00
White Pine Hydrants, Summer and Winter,	10 : 00
" Ditto Single Cock,	8 : 00
Cock in old Hydrant Joints, digging and fixing,	4 : 00

COCKS AND FERULES.

2 *inch Cock, without joints,*	13 : 00
1½ " Do. ditto	6 : 00
1¼ " Do. ditto	5 : 00
1 " Do. ditto	3 : 50
Screw Bib Cock and fixing,	4 : 00
¾ inch Ditto ditto	2 : 75
⅝ " Ditto ditto	2 : 50
⅝ " Ball ditto	2 : 50
½ " Bib ditto	2 : 00
½ " Ditto ditto	1 : 00
¾ " Stop ditto	2 : 50
⅝ " Ditto ditto	2 : 00
½ " Ditto ditto	1 : 75
⅝ & ½ inch Turned End and Log Ferules	1 : 00
Drilling ½ or ⅝ inch hole in small Iron Pipe,	: 50
Ditto Ditto in Iron Main do.	1 : 50

BATHS.

Sheet Lead, for House work, per lb.	$ 0 : 12
Solder,	0 : 25
Work, lining Bath Tub,	4 : 00
1 & 1¼ inch Waste and Washer,	2 : 50
¾ " Ditto Ditto	2 : 00
Copper Standing Was	1 : 25
Rose Shower, including fixing, 6 inch,	3 : 00
Ditto " " 9 "	3 : 50
Wall Hooks,	0 : 6¼

CISTERN PUMPS.

Pump for Cistern, 3½ inch Cylinder, extra long,	35 : 00
Ditto 3½ " short,	30 : 00
Ditto 3 " extra long,	30 : 00
Ditto 3 " short,	25 : 00
Upper Box for Pump, wood and leathering	2 : 00
Lower "	1 : 50
Leathering Pump Boxes, each	1 : 00

WATER CLOSETS.

Pan Water Closet,	60 : 00
4 inch Funnel Pipe for Water Closet Joints, extra per foot	1 : 50
D Trap for Water Closet,	8 : 00
Service Box,	4 : 00
Spindle Valve,	5 : 00
Common Head and Leather Clack valve,	3 : 00
5 inch Copper Ball and Shaft or $ 1 : 00 per inch diameter,	5 : 00
Basin for Water Closet and fixing,	15 : 00

JOINTS.

2½ inch Joint,	1 : 70
2 " Do.	1 : 50
1¾ " Do.	1 : 30
1½ " Do.	1 : 10
1 " Do.	0 : 90
¾, ⅝ & ½ inch Joint,	0 : 30
¼ inch Do.	0 : 20

SUNDRIES.

Lead Coffin,	50 : 00
Ditto small size for person under 14 years of age,	35 : 00
Stop Cock Key,	1 : 00
⅝ inch Hose Screw,	1 : 00
¾ " Ditto	1 : 25
Walling up Stop Co[illegible] at Curb	0 : 50

Where a less length [illegible]han 15 feet of pipe is fixed, joints and fixing to be charged.

Henry Voight,	*Thomas Sparks,*
Samuel Haydock,	*Rowley & Alburger,*
Coffee & Pippitt,	*John Pearce,*
Caleb H. Canby,	*J. & Wm. D. Ewing,*
Hart & Flanagan,	*Thomas Gibson,*
Robert Looney,	*Joseph Townsend,*
William P. Harris,	*John Sutherland,*
Jacob W. Clark,	*Johnson & Sandgran,*
Henry C. Voight,	*Alexander Greeves.*

JUNE 4th, 1829.

United states Phil.a July 4th 1829 Dr

To Matthew Arrison

for sand & gravel delive at the Edifice erecting under the appropriation for Extending the mint Establishment

	To 1 Lod. of ston & mortar		$ 1:00
13	To 1 Lod. of Barrows & Buckets hauld		:25
	To 1 truck hauld		:25
	To 8 men 3/4 day Each diging foundation		6:00
	To 10 tun Lod. of sand and Gravel	@100	10:00
14	To 7 tun Lod. ditto		7:00
15	To 4 tun Lod. ditt.		4:00
16	To 8 tun Lod. ditt		8:00
17	To 9 tun Lod ditt		9:00
18	To 10 tun Lod. ditt.		10:00
20	To 12 tun Lod. ditt		12:00
22	To 4 tun Lod. ditt.		4:00
23	To 15 tun Lod ditt.		15:00
27	To 6 tun Lod ditt		6:00
28	To 15 tun Lod ditt		15:00
	To 2 tun Lod of sand	@162½	3:25
29	To 11 tun Lod of sand ditt	162½	17:87½
30	To Joseph Culbertson & James Love working 7 3/4 day		7:75
	To 4 tun Lod. of sand delive	@162½	6:50
31	To 6 tun Lod of sand ditt		9:75
	To 2 tun Lod of Gravel	@100	2:00
August 1	To 2 tun Lod of Gravel		2:00
	To 1 tun Lod. of sand	@162½	1:62½
	Joseph Culbertson & James Love 1/4 day Each		1:00
3	ditto ditt 1/4 day Each		:50
	To 5 tun Lod. of Gravel	100	5:00
4	To James Love & Joseph Culbertson 1/4 day Each		:50
8	To 3 tun Lod. of sand delive	@162½	4:87½
	To 4 tun Lod. of Gravel	@100	4:00
10	To 2 tun Lod ditt		2:00
	To 3 tun Lod. ditt sand	@162½	4:87½
11	To 1 tun Lod. of Gravel	@100	1:00
	To 3 tun Lod. of sand	162½	4:87½
12	To 7 tun Lod of Gravel	@100	7:00
			$193:87½

August 12	Brought over		$193 = 87½
13	to 2 team Lods of fine Gravel deliv	@ 100	2:00
15	to 1 team Lod of Sand deliv	@ 162½	1:62½
Sept 1	to 7 team Lod of Sand ditto	@ 162½	11:37½
4	to 3 team Lod of Sand ditto	@ 162½	4:87½
7	to 1 team Lod of Sand ditto	@ 162½	1:62½
	to 4 one hors Lod of Sand ditto	@ 81¼	3:25
8	to 16 one hors Lod of Sand hauld from Mr Worths	31¼	5:00
19	to 1 team Lod of Sand hauld from Mr Worths	@ 62½	:62½
21	to 2 team Lod of Sand hauld from Mr Worths	@ 62½	1:25
22	to 3 wagon Lods of Poles hauld from hospittle	@ 1	3:00
	to 1 man & help Lod		1:00
23	to 1 wagon Lod of Pole hauld from hospittle		1:00
24	to 2 wagon Lod ditto		2:00
25	to 2 wagon Lod ditto		2:00
	to 2 Lod of fine sand for stone cuter deliv	@ 100	2:00
October 3	to 1 Lod of Rigging & Ropes hauld from wharf		:25
19	to 2 team Lod of Sand hauld from Mr Worths	@ 62½	1:25
November 21	to 2 Spars hauld from get Colege		:50
23	to 1 Lod of Rigging hauld from Maria at wharf		:25
December 4	to 2 Lod of Spars & Rigging hauld from hospittle		1:00
8	to 1 Lod hauld from get Colege		:25
11	to 2 Lod hauld from Miller		0:50
	to 1 team Lod of Rigging hauld to wharf		1:00
			$241 = 50

The above is correct.

Jacob Souder

Duplicate

Received Feby 5th 1830 from Samuel Moore Director of the Mint ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ two hundred forty one dollars 50/100 for materials furnished and labour performed for the Edifices erecting under the appropriation for extending the Mint Establishment as per the above Bill

$ 241.50 —

Matthew Arrison

Duplicate
Rect. No. 61
Mathew Arrison
Feby 5. 1830
$241.50 —

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.

July 6th — 1829.

I transmit enclosed the Warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury, No. 1 — (Treasy.) *dated* July 1st — *in your favour, for* Drs. 2.400 — *with my Order directed to the* Tr. Bank Un. States — *for payment of the amount.*

You will be pleased to date and sign the enclosed acknowledgement for the receipt of the Warrant, and transmit it by the return of mail.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN CAMPBELL,

Treasurer of the United States.

James Rush Esq —
Treasr. Mint —

Philadelphia 6 July 1829

Samuel Moor Esqr.
President of the Mint

Sir

as you are about erecting new buildings for the Mint I take the liberty of offering an estimate for painting and glazeing the same. should my proposal meet the aprobation of the Building committee I pledge myſelfe to have the work done in the best Manner and give you the following Gentlemen as refferences

I will agree to give the frames One coat of Oil and three Coats of paint in the best manner for fifteen cents Pr. Yard and the Glazeing as reasonable as aney other person. & will give you an estimate after I can aſsertain the Sizes and Quallity of the glaſs that you wish in the building yours &c. &c.

John Kenworthey

Refferances
Wm. Strickland
N. Biddle
Cornelius Commegys
Joseph Cloud &
Adam Eckfeldt
Esqrs.

Duplicate

Philad 7 mo 4th 1829

Dr the United States

To Bennett & Walton

To Sundries under the Provision for Extending the mint establishment viz

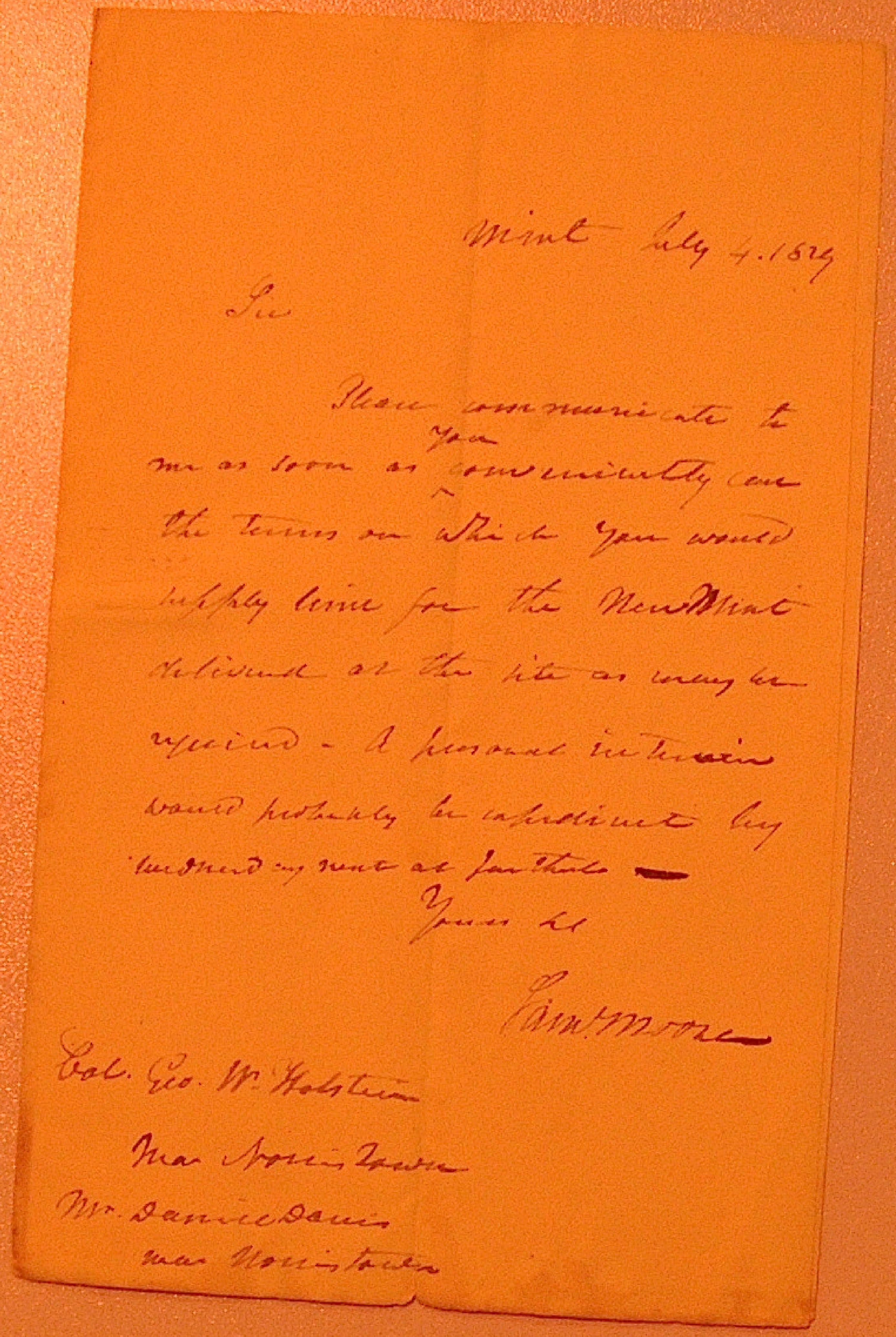
1	Day Book 3 qu patent back	$1.75
1	Ledger 3 " do do	1.75
1	Mem Book	.37½
½	qr Post paper	.12½
		$4.00
1	Doz small mem Books	.50
		$4.50

Rec'd Payment

Bennett & Walton

p. D. R. Bennett

paid July 21.



Mint July 4. 1829

Sir

Please communicate to me as soon as you conveniently can the terms on which you would supply lime for the New Mint delivered at the site as may be required – A personal interview would probably be expedient by Wednesday next at farthest –

Yours &c

Saml Moore

Col. Geo. W. Holstein
near Norristown

Mr. Daniel Davis
near Norristown

1 8 2 9

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., July 4, 1829

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to(Col. Geo. W. Holstein,
(Maj. Norris ~~Twoer~~, TOWER
(Mr. Daniel Davis,
(near Norristown

Sir

Please communicate to me as soon as you conveniently can, the terms on which you would supply lime for the New Mint, [illegible] delivered at the site as may be required.

A personal interview would probably be expedient by Wednesday next at farthest.

Yours, etc.,

SAMUEL MOORE

Rule
For estimating the
nett value of bars of
Span. Am. Silver

The fineness of silver brought from Spanish America is expressed ~~indicated~~ in Deniers and Grains stamped on the bar — 24 grains make a denier and 12 deniers the Unit, or fine silver —

To estimate the value of a bar of this silver payable in coins at the
every Mark of the weight may be estd. at 79.3 for
the Mint, each denier of the fineness
~~may be taken at~~ ~~79.3~~ ~~per Mark~~ —
thereupon 79.3
multiply this value by the deniers and parts & the result is the value of the
which multiplied by the wt. in Marks gives the value of the
bar per Mark — The Mark is 8 Spanish ounces & the weight in Marks stamped on the bar may in this calculation be considered correct —

Example

1 Bar wt. oz 135.3. fine wt. 11.15

stamp for Coin 25 carats

793
11.15
8723
396.15
99.3
9218
135.3
46090
27654
9218
2304.2
1152.1
$1247.88.6

The ~~rule is deduced from numerous~~ ~~assays~~ results ~~is~~ deduced from this rule will on an average be a near approximation to the actual value of the bar ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ clear of deduction ~~[illegible]~~ for alloy &c.

Gold Coins

U. States gold coins		Mint assays	22.0
coins of early date to 1804	Bonneville see Notes	French do. average 9/14	21.3 3/4
	Kelly . . .	English assays	21.3 2/4
Spanish gold coins		U.S. Mint assays	20.3 7/16
coins of 1790–1800	Bonneville see Note	French assays 4 page 38 . .	20.3 12/16
1801	Kelly . . . average of 3 assays . .	English assays	20.3.
French gold coins		U.S. Mint assays	21.2 4/8
Napoleons	Bonneville	French "	21.2 3/8
	Kelly	English "	21.2 2/8
English gold coins		U.S. Mint assays	22.0
late coins	Bonneville	French "	22.0
	see Note	1 page 187 . .	22 1/32
	Kelly	English assays	22.0
Portuguese gold coins		U.S. Mint assays	21.3 14/16
	Bonneville	French average "	21.3 13/16
	Kelly . . .	English "	21.3 10/16
Holland Ducat		U.S. Mint assays	23.2 2/8
	Bonneville	French "	23.2 1/8
	Kelly	English "	23.2 2/8

Silver Coins

U. States silver coins . U.S. M. assays 10.14.4 5/13

early coins to 1801 { Bonneville French " average nine assays } 10.14.4.
Kelly . English average of assays } 10.13.12

If the first two of the French assays which are extravagantly low, and the fourth which is extravagantly high, indicating a probable error in the process, especially when compared with the English assays of the early dollars, should be rejected, there will remain five assays giving . . . 10.14.12

The above English report is from six promiscuous trials — an assay of the dollar of eight successive years affords as stated, the same result. . 10.13.12

French silver coins
crowns — U.S. M. assays . 10.18.12
Bonneville . French assays irregular, see Note 4 page 17 } 10.18.0
Kelly — English assays 10.15.0
Five franc pieces . U.S. M. assays 10.16.0
Bonneville, French " 10.16.0
Kelly, English " 10.15.0

Spanish silver coins . U.S. M. assays
coinage since 1800 { " " dollars } 10.15.12
Bonneville French " Note 3 page 41 } 10.15.3½
Kelly . English " . 10.14.0

Portuguese silver coins U.S. M. assays 10.15.12
Bonneville French " 10.15.5
Kelly — English " irregular 10.13 & 10.14 } 10.13.12

English silver coins . U.S. M. assays 11.2 +
Bonneville, French " 11.2 -
Kelly — English 11.2

Note. In Suppl. to Cambist 326 vol. 2 are found assays made at Bombay in 1821 of all the coins current in India, the French and Italian are given at Stand. Portuguese gold at 21.3 7/8. Span. doll. 10.14.12 Chilian dollar of 1817, 10.14.9

Comparative
Assays
U.S. France. England

1821

Other charges for ~~silver~~ fine silver includes the gold as ~~[illegible]~~ there which is therefore ~~[illegible]~~ necessary to be allowed for ~~this~~ if the gold ~~not~~ be separated.

The quantity of gold is expressed in French grains — each grain may be taken to represent 3¼ cents worth of gold in each Mark of the wt. of the bar —

```
     25
     3¼
     75
     625
    .8125  cents in gold in each Mark.
    135.3
    40625
  24375
  8125
    2031.7
    10.15
 109.9921  Amt. of gold in the bar
```

The gold having been already separated as when the 15th part of this value is to be deducted from that of the silver — $1247.88.6
7.332 fifteenth of gold
1240.554 = nett silver exp. the gold separated

Then the value of the gold about 2½ cents per Mark of the wt of the bar to cover the charge of separating. Then $129.92 — 33.25 = 96.67 will be paid

From the est.d value of the gold in the bar deduct 24½ cents per Mark of the whole weight to cover the charge of separating,

M. Oz
135.3 @ 24½ = $33.25 which deducted from $109.92 leaves for the nett

value of the gold	$ 76.67
Nett value of the silver	1240.55
Nett value of the bar	$ 1317.22

Rule
for estimating
value of Span:
silver containing
— gold —
July 22. 1809

Dr Saml. Moore

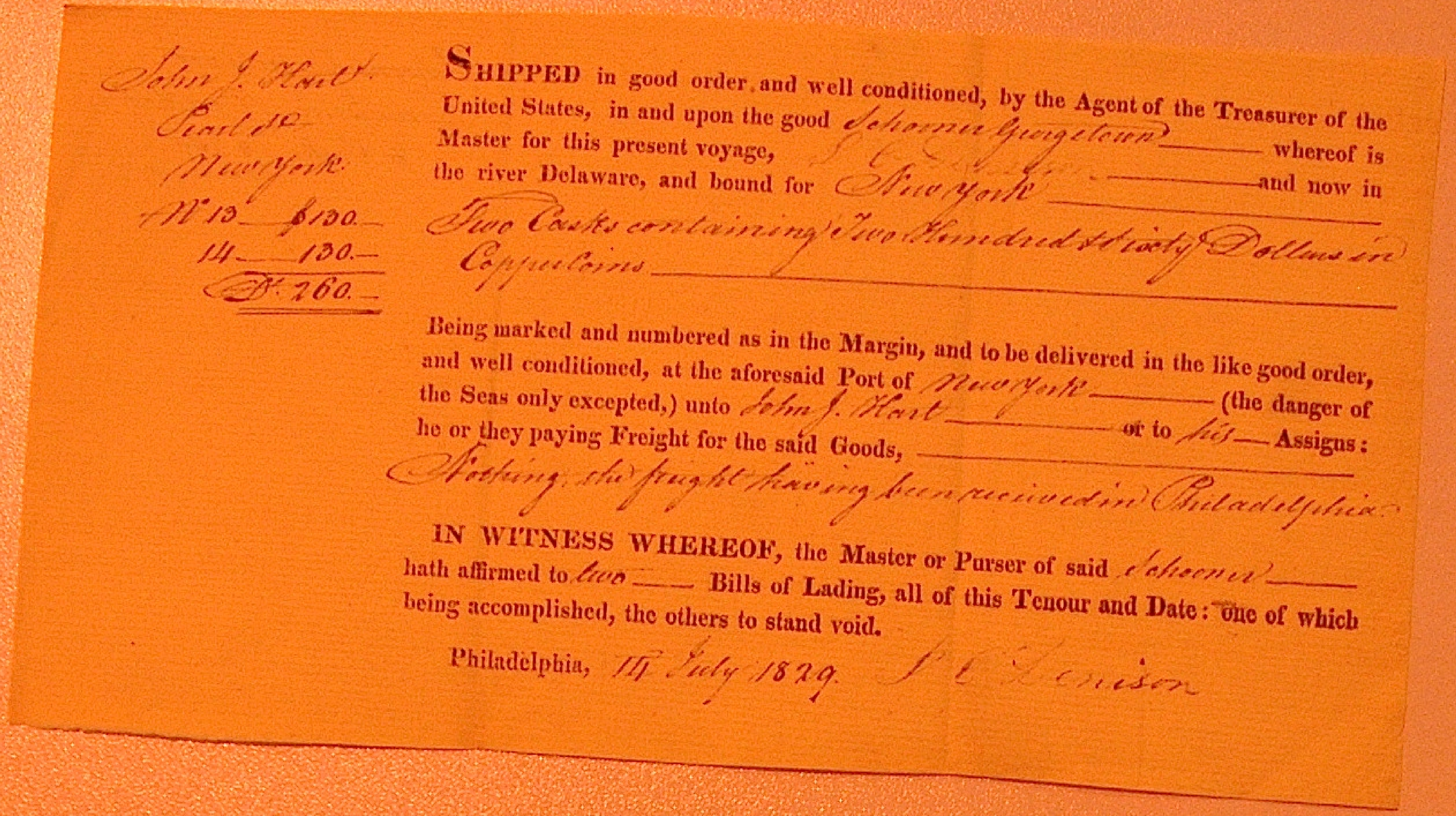
July 9th 1829

Sir The following des-
cribed work is contem-
plated to be of White
Marble viz Collumns
Caps & Bases, Architrave
Frieze & Blaking co
of each Portico

Respectfully
Peter Fritz

Dr Saml. Moore

P. F. states that if no White Marble is used but only Hudson but blue it will make a difference of about 2000 dollars for each front — He states that is willing to include the marble for columns & wings of both fronts in the first est. of 40000 — & agreeing the State to throw off ~~4000~~ 4000, making the whole structure 38000 & each only 19000 —



John J. Hart
Pearl St
New York
No 13 — $130 —
14 — 130 —
$ 260 —

Shipped in good order and well conditioned, by the Agent of the Treasurer of the
United States, in and upon the good Schooner Georgetown whereof is
Master for this present voyage, S C Denison and now in
the river Delaware, and bound for New York
Two Casks containing Two Hundred & Sixty Dollars in
Copper Coins

Being marked and numbered as in the Margin, and to be delivered in the like good order,
and well conditioned, at the aforesaid Port of New York (the danger of
the Seas only excepted,) unto John J. Hart or to his Assigns:
he or they paying Freight for the said Goods,
Nothing, the freight having been received in Philadelphia

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Master or Purser of said Schooner
hath affirmed to two Bills of Lading, all of this Tenour and Date: one of which
being accomplished, the others to stand void.

Philadelphia, 14 July 1829. S C Denison

Plymouth July 7th 1827

I do agree to furnish lime to erect the United States Mint in Chesnut Street Philadelphia at 27 Cents per Bushel in such quantities and at such times as may be directed the lime to be Plymouth of the best quality

Daniel Davi
Lime Merchant

To Doct Moore

Sir I understand that you have the Superintendance of the new Mint; about to be Erected in Chesnut St east of Broad; I therefore beg leave to make application for the Painting and Glazing, and as I do not know; the plan you will persue in the Employment of your Mechanics; I will state the Price which I will agree to do it at by measurement; (Viz) 3 Coats Plane Colors; 14 Cents Per yard, 2 Coats 10 Cent, and will Deduct 10 per Cent from the bill for the Cash, when done; the Glazing I will also Do Cheap and furnish all Materials and will give good Security for the faithfull performance of the work if it is required; I will refer you to Allen H. Johnston Esqr George Rundle Esqr and Messrs Thomas & James Fassitt; and a number of others if necessary; any orders left at No 3 North 9th Street will be thankfully received and Promptly attended to

By your Obt. Servt

July 10th 1829 Michael A Cline Painter & Glazier

Doct. Moore

Present

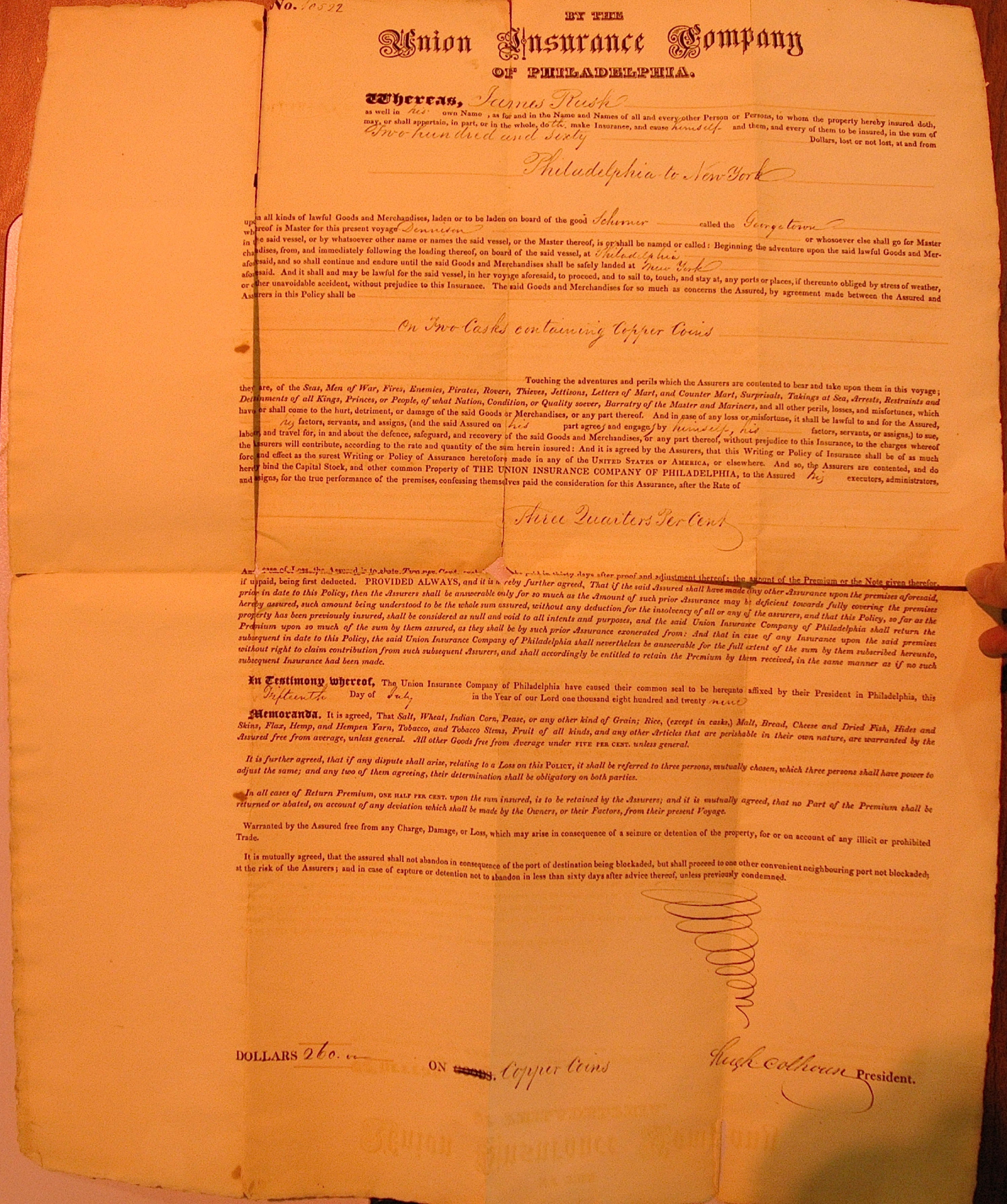
New Hope 13th July 1829

Dr Saml Moore
Director U.S. Mint Phila }

Sir

I am about to leave home for a few days, and not having hea[illegible] you on the subject of the sale of Timber for the Mint as I had reason to expect in a conversation with you some time since, I am induced to make you the following proposition Viz I will Engage to deliver from time to time as you may require, with punctuality, Such Timber as you may order on the Site Selected, at from 1 to five [illegible] than any Substantial person may offer to do it for. I am induced to make this offer in this way, from the circumstance of Absence for a time, and the facilities I possess to furnish you Excellent timber & with certainty as to time of delivery

I am Sir
Your Obt Servt
Lewis S. Coryell



No. 10522

BY THE

Union Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Whereas, James Rush as well in his own Name, as for and in the Name and Names of all and every other Person or Persons, to whom the property hereby insured doth, may, or shall appertain, in part, or in the whole, doth make Insurance, and cause himself and them, and every of them to be insured, in the sum of Two hundred and sixty Dollars, lost or not lost, at and from

Philadelphia to New York

upon all kinds of lawful Goods and Merchandises, laden or to be laden on board of the good Schooner called the Georgetown whereof is Master for this present voyage Dennison or whosoever else shall go for Master in the said vessel, or by whatsoever other name or names the said vessel, or the Master thereof, is or shall be named or called: Beginning the adventure upon the said lawful Goods and Merchandises, from, and immediately following the loading thereof, on board of the said vessel, at Philadelphia aforesaid, and so shall continue and endure until the said Goods and Merchandises shall be safely landed at New York aforesaid. And it shall and may be lawful for the said vessel, in her voyage aforesaid, to proceed, and to sail to, touch, and stay at, any ports or places, if thereunto obliged by stress of weather, or other unavoidable accident, without prejudice to this Insurance. The said Goods and Merchandises for so much as concerns the Assured, by agreement made between the Assured and Assurers in this Policy shall be

On Two Casks containing Copper Coins

Touching the adventures and perils which the Assurers are contented to bear and take upon them in this voyage; they are, of the *Seas, Men of War, Fires, Enemies, Pirates, Rovers, Thieves, Jettisons, Letters of Mart, and Counter Mart, Surprisals, Takings at Sea, Arrests, Restraints and Detainments of all Kings, Princes, or People, of what Nation, Condition, or Quality soever, Barratry of the Master and Mariners,* and all other perils, losses, and misfortunes, which have or shall come to the hurt, detriment, or damage of the said Goods or Merchandises, or any part thereof. And in case of any loss or misfortune, it shall be lawful to and for the Assured, his factors, servants, and assigns, (and the said Assured on his part agrees and engages by himself, his factors, servants, or assigns,) to sue, labour, and travel for, in and about the defence, safeguard, and recovery of the said Goods and Merchandises, or any part thereof, without prejudice to this Insurance, to the charges whereof the Assurers will contribute, according to the rate and quantity of the sum herein insured: And it is agreed by the Assurers, that this Writing or Policy of Insurance shall be of as much force and effect as the surest Writing or Policy of Assurance heretofore made in any of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, or elsewhere. And so, the Assurers are contented, and do hereby bind the Capital Stock, and other common Property of THE UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, to the Assured his executors, administrators, and assigns, for the true performance of the premises, confessing themselves paid the consideration for this Assurance, after the Rate of

Three Quarters Per Cent

And in case of Loss, the Assured is to abate *Two per Cent.* [illegible] be paid in thirty days after proof and adjustment thereof; the amount of the Premium or the Note given therefor, if unpaid, being first deducted. PROVIDED ALWAYS, *and it is hereby further agreed, That if the said Assured shall have made any other Assurance upon the premises aforesaid, prior in date to this Policy, then the Assurers shall be answerable only for so much as the Amount of such prior Assurance may be deficient towards fully covering the premises hereby assured, such amount being understood to be the whole sum assured, without any deduction for the insolvency of all or any of the assurers, and that this Policy, so far as the property has been previously insured, shall be considered as null and void to all intents and purposes, and the said Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia shall return the Premium upon so much of the sum by them assured, as they shall be by such prior Assurance exonerated from: And that in case of any Insurance upon the said premises subsequent in date to this Policy, the said Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia shall nevertheless be answerable for the full extent of the sum by them subscribed hereunto, without right to claim contribution from such subsequent Assurers, and shall accordingly be entitled to retain the Premium by them received, in the same manner as if no such subsequent Insurance had been made.*

In Testimony whereof, The Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia have caused their common seal to be hereunto affixed by their President in Philadelphia, this Fifteenth Day of July in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine

Memoranda. It is agreed, That *Salt, Wheat, Indian Corn, Pease, or any other kind of Grain; Rice, (except in casks,) Malt, Bread, Cheese and Dried Fish, Hides and Skins, Flax, Hemp, and Hempen Yarn, Tobacco, and Tobacco Stems, Fruit of all kinds, and any other Articles that are perishable in their own nature, are warranted by the Assured free from average, unless general. All other Goods free from Average under* FIVE PER CENT. *unless general.*

It is further agreed, that if any dispute shall arise, relating to a Loss on this POLICY, *it shall be referred to three persons, mutually chosen, which three persons shall have power to adjust the same; and any two of them agreeing, their determination shall be obligatory on both parties.*

In all cases of Return Premium, ONE HALF PER CENT. *upon the sum insured, is to be retained by the Assurers; and it is mutually agreed, that no Part of the Premium shall be returned or abated, on account of any deviation which shall be made by the Owners, or their Factors, from their present Voyage.*

Warranted by the Assured free from any Charge, Damage, or Loss, which may arise in consequence of a seizure or detention of the property, for or on account of any illicit or prohibited Trade.

It is mutually agreed, that the assured shall not abandon in consequence of the port of destination being blockaded, but shall proceed to one other convenient neighbouring port not blockaded, at the risk of the Assurers; and in case of capture or detention not to abandon in less than sixty days after advice thereof, unless previously condemned.

DOLLARS 260.— ON ~~GOODS~~. Copper Coins

Hugh Calhoun President.

Mint of the United States
Philad.a July 25. 1829

Sir

I forward herewith ~~my~~ an account of the disbursements under the appropriation for extending the Mint Establishment made within the Quarter ending June 30. 1829

Very respectfully
Your obt Servt

Saml Moore
Director

Richard Harrison Esqr
Auditor of the Treasury

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., July 25, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Richard Harrison, Esq.,
Auditor of the Treasury

Sir

I forward herewith our Account amount of the disbursements under the appropriation for extending the Mint Establishment, made within the Quarter ending June 30, 1829.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,

SAMUEL MOORE. Director.

Duff Green, Printer

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.

July 24th 1829.

I transmit enclosed the Warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury, No. 122 – (Treaty) *dated* July 23d – *in your favour, for* $104„59 – *with my Order directed to the* ~~*Branch*~~ *Bank of the United States at* Philadelphia *for payment of the amount.*

You will be pleased to date and sign the enclosed acknowledgment for the receipt of the Warrant, and transmit it by the return of mail.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN CAMPBELL,

Treasurer of the United States.

James Rush Esq –
Agent –

Note

to W. Strickland
July 24. 1829

1556

~~[illegible]~~

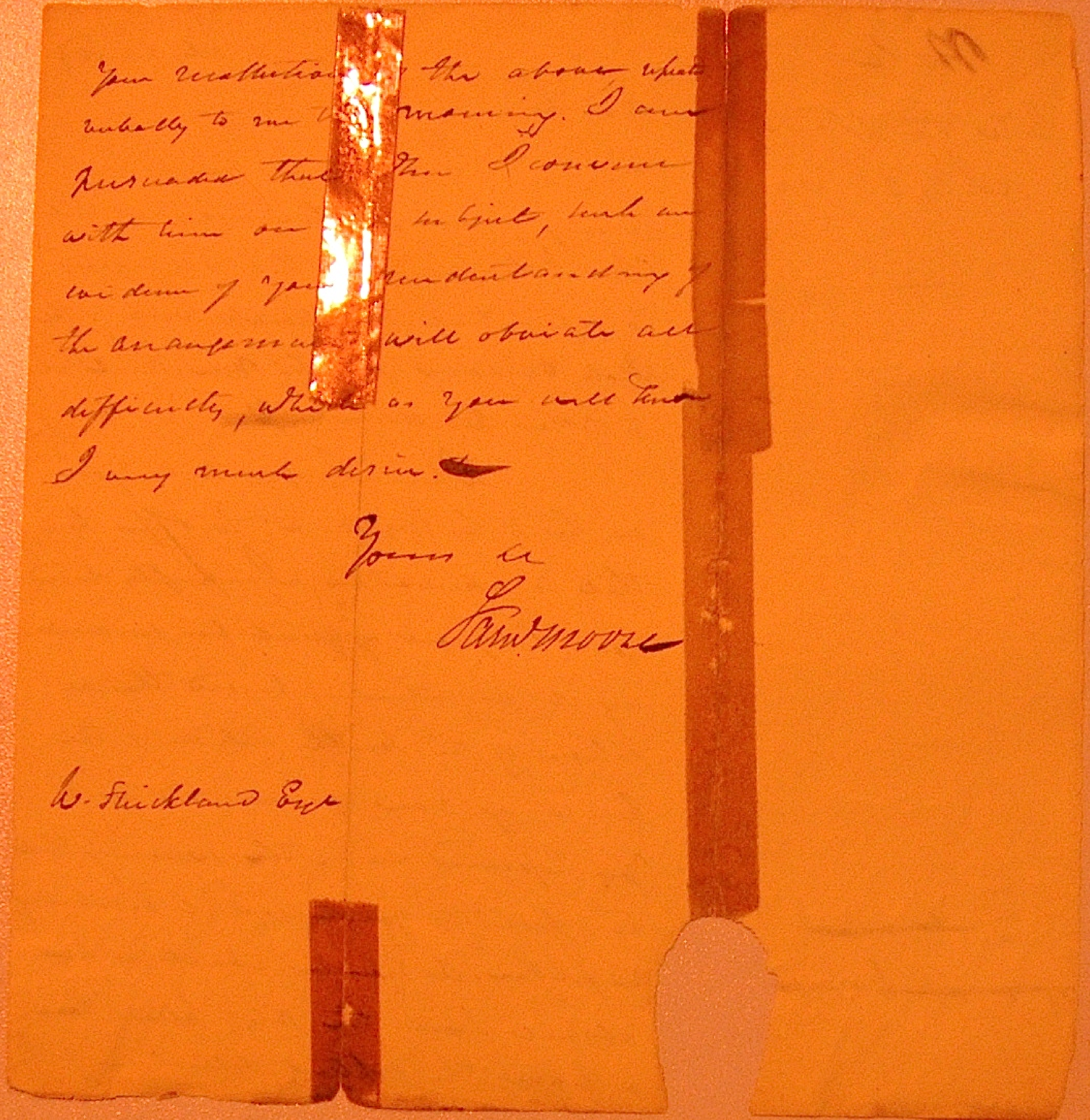
~~[illegible]~~

July 24. 1829

Dear Sir

Since seeing you this morning, I have again been informed that Mr Struthers has stated that he is engaged to superintend the Marble work of the whole building for the New Mint, at 5 dollars per diem. ~~[illegible]~~

When I requested you on the 17th instant to offer him that compensation, I expressly desired you to guard against his understanding it as extending beyond the erection of the South front of the building, now commenced, and you informed me in the morning that he perfectly understood it as extending no further. As you are about to be absent from the city please leave with me the explicit declaration of



your recollection of the above repeated verbally to me this morning. I am persuaded that when I converse with him on [illegible] subject, with an evidence of "your understanding" of the arrangement will obviate all difficulty, which as you well know I may much desire.

Yours &c

Saml Moore

W. Strickland Esqr

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., July 24, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Wm. Strickland

Dear Sir

Since seeing you this morning, I have been informed that Mr. Struthers has stated that he is engaged to superintend the Marble work of the whole building for the New Mint, at 5 dollars per diem.

When I requested you on thellth instant to offer him that
compensation, I expressly desired you to guard against his under-
stand it as extending beyond the execution of the South portion
of the building, now commenced, and you informed me in the even-
ing that he perfectly understood it as extending no farther. As
you are about to be absent from the city, please have with me the
explicit declaration ofyour instruction of the above, repeated
verbally to me this morning. I am persuaded that when I converse
with him on the sunject, such an evidence of your understanding
of the arrangement, will obviate all difficulty, which, as you
will know, I very much desire.

Yours, etc.,

SAMUEL MOORE.

Dr The United States

For the incidental and Contingent expences and repairs of the Mint as paid to the following persons from the first of July to the 30th September inclusive in pursuance of warrants of the Director of the Marginal dates and numbers viz

1829	No		Dls	Cts
July 22	61	To George Hatz for 2 Cords pine wood &c	9	62

Philad.a Jany 29, 1829.

Dear Sir —

~~You will excuse~~ A little repose from your journey and one ~~thronging~~ congratulation of your friends I am aware ~~would~~ ~~be agreeable~~ ~~Idea to you~~ must be necessary before any topic of business would ~~perhaps~~ be acceptable. You will permit me however ~~at~~ without giving you a long respite to ask ~~you~~ of that you will give to the Mint Bill a portion of your attention — Mr Sergeant ~~& Mr~~ or Mr Miller can furnish ~~this is~~ copies what has been laid before the Com. ~~the House~~ & by the Com. before the House as also the Annual Report which touches on some points not heretofore presented — Mr Sergeant will be able more ~~at large to~~ fully to apprise you of the sentiments ~~[illegible]~~ & the hopes entertained for the Bill of the Committee ~~& of others with whom he has conversed~~ This ~~will put him to~~ confidence of the success ~~of the Bill~~ will be much strengthened by your ~~[illegible]~~ arrival ~~wished I know he looked for anxiously before the Bill [illegible] I presume his place has been [illegible] to you [illegible] the place is the only one a great & what [illegible] or [illegible]~~ My hope of the success of such a bill rests on the auspices which now favour it & which will not occur again — Neither you nor Mr Sergeant will probably be found ~~again~~ in the House after this session until some other disposition of the Mint will have been made — respecting which ~~there are~~ some vague insinuations already finding place in ~~some~~ certain quarters, but as

~~this is~~ without maturity or
Yet, no ~~combination~~ or concert. The papers herewith
~~other~~ and many obvious
~~[illegible]~~ considerations strongly recommend that the Mint
should remain here. If it were once well accommodated
here in respectable buildings, at the public charge, the
argument for its ~~continuance~~ permanency would acquire greater
force, and be likely to prevail against any ~~[illegible]~~
~~as well with the all [illegible] having no other~~ ~~[illegible]~~
disposition ~~[illegible]~~ for its removal.

With great esteem

Yours very truly

Saml Moore

Hon. S. D. Ingham

To
Mr Ingham
Jany 24. 1829
1585

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., July 29, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director
to
Hon. S. D. Ingham

Dear Sir-

A little repose from your journey and ~~wish~~ EVEN the congratulations of your friends, I am aware, must be necessary, before any topic of business dould be acceptable.

You will permit me, However, without giving you a long respite, to ask that you will give to the Mint Bill a portion of your attention. Mr. Sergeant or Mr. Miller can furnish copies. What has been laid before the Committee by the Committee before the House, as also the annual report, which touches on some points not heretofore presented. Mr. Sergeant will be able more fully to apprise you of the sentiments of the Committee and the hopes intended for the Bill.

This confidence of successs will be much strengthened by your arrival. My hope of the success of such a bill rests on the AUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES which now favor it, and which will not occur again. Neither you nor Mr. Sergeqnt will probably be found in the House after this session, until some other disposition of the Mint will have been made, respecting which some vague insinuationa already finding place in certain quarters, but as yet without maturity or concert.

The papers published, and many obvious considerations strongly recommend that the Mint should remain here. If it were once well accommodated here in respectable buildings as the public charge, the argument for its permanency would acquire greater favor and be likely to prevail against any proposition for its removal.

With great esteem,

Yours very truly,

SAMUEL MOORE.

Bank N Carolina
Wilmington

No 12 $140 –
18 135 –
$ 275. –

SHIPPED in good order and well conditioned, by the Agent of the Treasurer of the United States, in and upon the good Schooner Felicity whereof is Master for this present voyage, Given and now in the river Delaware, and bound for Wilmington North Carolina

Two Casks containing Two Hundred & twenty five Dollars in Copper Coins

Being marked and numbered as in the Margin, and to be delivered in the like good order, and well conditioned, at the aforesaid Port of Wilmington (the danger of the Seas only excepted,) unto R. H. Cowan, Cashier or to his Assigns: he or they paying Freight for the said Goods,

Nothing, the freight having been received in Philadelphia

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Master or Purser of said Schooner hath affirmed to two Bills of Lading, all of this Tenour and Date: one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

Philadelphia, 30th July 1829.

Robert Gwin

Duplicate

Philad.a July 29. 1829

Dr. The United States

To Matthew Arrison

For excavating Cellar and clearing foundations of the South section of the Edifice erecting under the provisions for extending the Mint Establishment, viz 1216 cubic yards at 18 cents per cubic yard .. $218.88

Recd. from Samuel Moore Director of the Mint the amount of the above Account. July 29. 1829

Matthew Arrison

D U P L I C A T E

1 8 2 9

Philadelphia, Pa., July 29, 1829.

Arrison, Matthew
toThe United States Mint

Dr The United States

to Matthew Arrison

For excavating cellar and clearing foundations of the South Section of the Deifice erecting under the provisions for extending the Mint Establishment, viz:

1216 cubic yards at 18 cents per cubic yard - - - -$218.88

-::-::-::-::-::-::-::-::-::-::-::-

Received from Samuel Moore, Director of the Mint, the amount of the above Account - July 29, 1829.

MATTHEW ARRISON.

Treasury Department,
Comptroller's Office,
28. July, 1829.

Sir,

It being proper that the deed or deeds for the property lately purchased for erecting new buildings for the Mint Establishment, should be filed in this Office, you will be pleased, after the same shall have been regularly recorded, to forward them for the purpose stated.

With great respect.

Jos Anderson

Comptroller.

Samuel Moore, Esq.
Director of the Mint.

Phila^d July 27th 1829

The United States

Bo^t of James Patton Jr
Commission Merchants

12140 feet flooring boards for the use of the edifice erecting under the provisions for extending the mint Establishment.

Say 12140 feet @ 20$ ℘ M	242.84
1/2 expences counting & [illegible]	2.50
℘ Carters Hawling ℘ M	9.10
	$254.44/100

Rec^d July 30th 1829 from Dr Saml. Moore Director of the Mint the Amount of the above bill

Duplicate

J Patton Jr

Mint of the U. States

Philada. July 30. 1829

Dear Sir

Your comm.n of the 30th. June was duly rec.d but ~~before it was in my power to pay the attention due to the subjects~~ from that period to a recent day ~~[illegible]~~ an afflicting illness of a member of my family ~~[illegible]~~ ending ~~Death ultimately~~ ~~[illegible]~~ in her decease prevented my paying ~~[illegible]~~ to it the merited attention. It is now under consideration & I shall after a little time ~~[illegible]~~ ~~be able to~~ reply to the several topics ~~[illegible]~~ of enquiry embraced in it

With great respect

[illegible]

Your Obt Servt

Saml Moore

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., July 30, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Hon. W. Sanford

Dear Sir

Your communication of the 30th June was duly received but from that period to a recent day an afflicting illness of a member of my family ending in his demise prevented my paying to it the merited attention.

It is now under consideration and I shall, after a little time, reply to the several topics of enquiry embraced in it.

With great respect and esteem,

Your obedient servent,

SAMUEL MOORE.

PAY ROLL

Of Persons employed in the erection of New Buildings for the Mint Establishment, ~~during~~ in the month of July 1829

NAMES.	In what capacity employed.	Number of days employed.	Wages per day.		Total amount due each person.		We acknowledge to have received from the Director of the Mint, the sums opposed to our names, respectively, being in full of our services from the 13th. to the 30th day of July, 1829 inclusive.	WITNESSES.
			Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.		
	Bricklayers and Masons							
Josiah Bender	〃	1¾	2.	00	3.	50	J. Bender	
Buddle Toy	〃	2¾	〃	〃	5.	50	Buddell Toy	
Levin Porter	〃	1¾	〃	〃	3.	50	Levin, L, Porter	
Jacob L. Bowers	〃	10¼	1	50	15	37½	Jacob L Bowers	
Wm. McGargle	〃	11¾	〃	〃	17.	62½	William Mcgeaugh	
Frederick Berger	〃	12½	〃	〃	18.	75	Frederick Berger	
Elias Lewis	〃	12½	〃	〃	18.	75	Elias Lewis	
John Doyle	〃	12½	〃	〃	18.	75	John W. Doyle	
John Wright	〃	11¼	〃	〃	16.	87½	John Wright	
Marks Bard	〃	8	〃	〃	12	00	Marks Bard	
Barney Heller	〃	7½	〃	〃	11.	25	Barnet Heller	
David Johnston	〃	11¾	〃	〃	17	62½	David Johnston	
	Labourers							
James Tony	〃	15	1.	00	15.	00	James Tony	
Charles Lynch	〃	12¾	〃	〃	12.	75	Charles his + mark Linch	Jacob Souder
James Orr	〃	12¾	〃	〃	12.	75	James Orr	
Geo. W. McIntyre	〃	12	〃	〃	12.	00	George his + mark McIntire	Jacob Souder
Thomas	〃	11¾	〃	〃	11.	75	Thomas his + mark Cane	Jacob Souder
John Stevenson	〃	11¼	〃	〃	11.	25	John Stevenson	
H. W. Cready	〃	9½	〃	〃	9.	50	Henry McCready	
Alexr. Stewart	〃	3½	〃	〃	3.	50	Alexander Stuart	
Patrick Madden	〃	¾	〃	〃		75	Patrick Madden	
					$ 248.	75		

Mint of the United States
Philada. July 31. 1829

Saml. Moore
Director

United States Mint

T. T. S. Manning Dr

1829.

July 31. To 200 Pay Rolls $5:33

Recd payment

T. S. Manning

United States ~~[illegible]~~

1829. T. T. S. Manning Dr

July 31. To 200 Pay Rolls $5:33

Rec^d payment

T. Manning

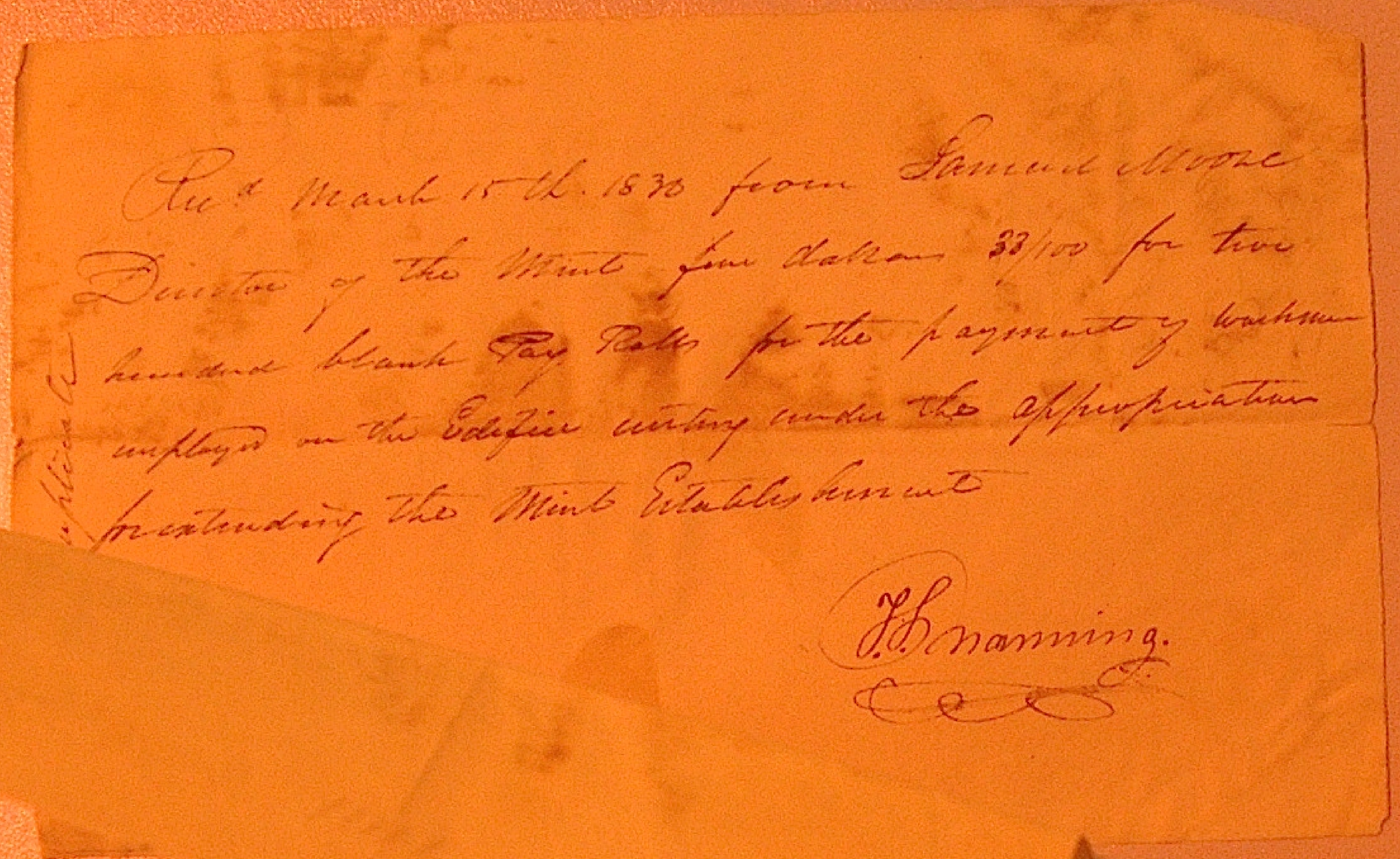
---

for two

y washm

opriation

g.



Recd March 15th 1830 from Samuel Moore Director of the Mint four dollars 33/100 for two hundred blank Pay Rolls for the payment of workmen employed on the Edifice erecting under the appropriation for extending the Mint Establishment

J. H. Manning.

14.5	2	Heads	—	1.22	than
	4	Quarts —	lbs ~~2.14~~	1.14 —	than
	4	"	"	2.19 ½	"
				4 . 9 ½	
				2. 4.75	
10.5	8	8ths —	" —	2.20	than
	8	"	"	2.17	"
	8	"	"	2.15	"
	8	"	"	2.20 ½	"
				11. 0 ½	
				2.18 —	
5.1	16.	16ths —	" —	3.6	"
4.4/10	5	½ dismes	" —	.12	than Kellets
9.	1	disme	—	.4	than disme

168
176
17.8
1.17 ½ 4.8
3.20
.12

100 – 7 – 416
7
29.12

1

17.8
1.5

100 – 8 – 416
8
33.28
24.
9.28

100 – 6 – 416
6
24.96

100 – 5 – 416
5
20.80

17.

416 – 2400 (57
2080
3200
2912
88

416
25
391

17.

15.37½
17.62½
33.00

16.50

20.50

15.37½

Half dollars weighed Aug 1829

1 – 1794	202½ grains	2 pieces average — 203 grs.
1 – 1795	203½ "	
1. 1805	206	6 pieces average 206⅙
1. 1805	206½	
1 – 1806	205½	
1 – 1806	206	
1 – 1806	206	
1 – 1807	207	
1 – 1808	207½	3 pieces average 206½ one piece of 1808 weighing 209½ grains was rejected [illegible]
1 – 1809	205	
1 – 1807	207	
1 – 1813	208	5 pieces average 206$\frac{4}{10}$
1 – 1813	207	
1 – 1813	206	
1 – 1812	205½	
1 – 1814	208	
1 – 1817	207½	2 pieces average 207½
1 – 1819	207½	

It appears that when new pieces have been spread they suffer rapid loss by use, but as the circulation becomes better supplied the loss is diminished — The coins of 1794–5 appear to have lost 1¼ grain in ten years – while those of 1812 to 1814 have lost only 2/3 grain in ten years and those of 1817 to 1819 from which time the circulation has been much better supplied have lost only ½ grain in ten years —

Bank of
New York

#20 - 22

No 20 .. $ 135
21 .. 100
22 .. 130
Ds 395

SHIPPED in good order and well conditioned, by the Agent of the Treasurer of the United States, in and upon the good Schooner Diana whereof is Master for this present voyage, J. Briggs and now in the river Delaware, and bound for New York

Three Casks Containing Copper Coins

Being marked and numbered as in the Margin, and to be delivered in the like good order, and well conditioned, at the aforesaid Port of New York (the danger of the Seas only excepted,) unto C Heyer Esqr Cashr or to his Assigns: he or they paying Freight for the said Goods, being paid in Philada

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Master or Purser of said Schooner hath affirmed to Three Bills of Lading, all of this Tenour and Date: one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

Philadelphia, August 1st 1829

J Briggs

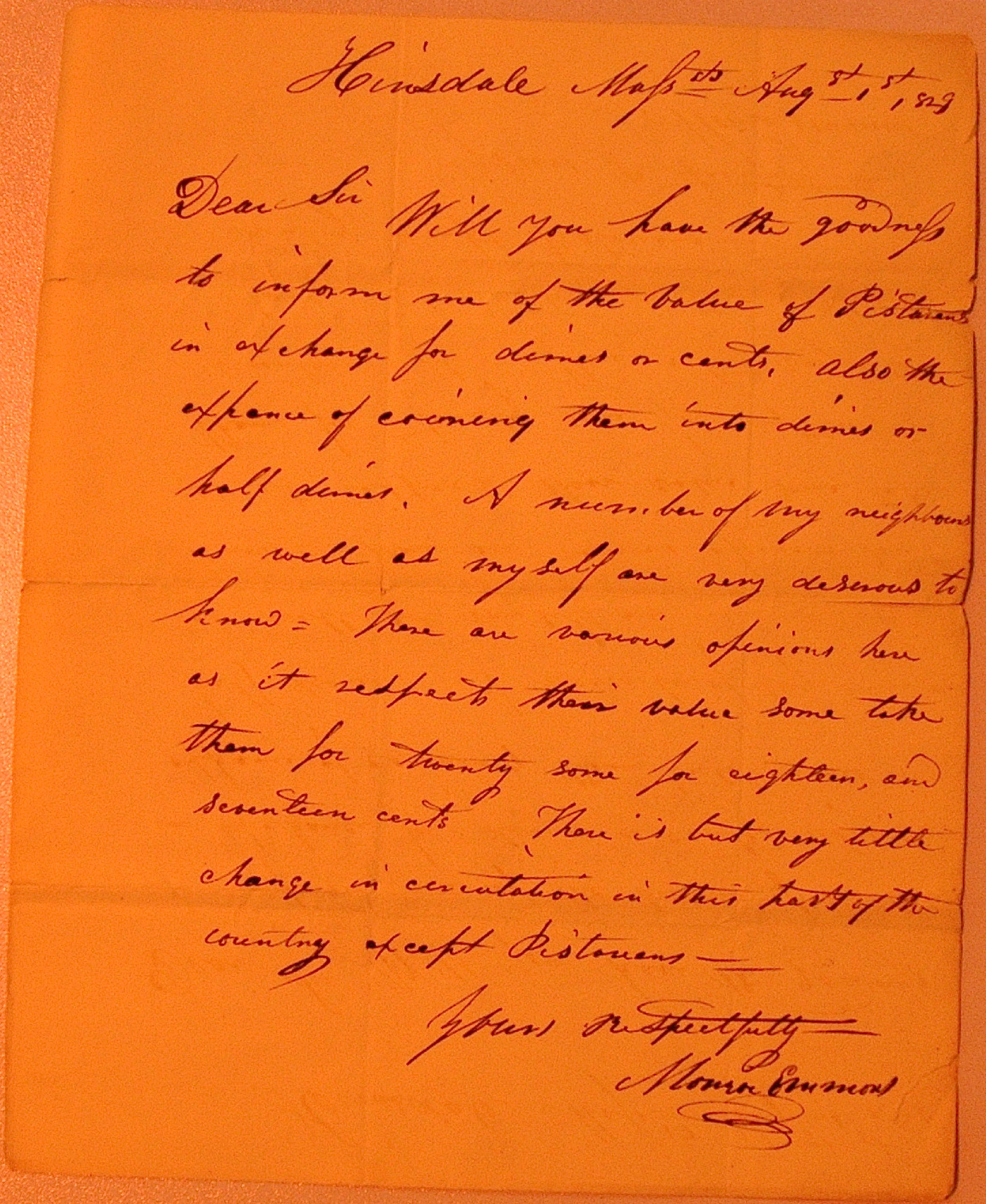
Portsmouth Aug. 6. 1819.

Gentlemen

You will I hope pardon my thus troubling you.— Owing to the depreciation of the value of a pistareen & halves also great inconvenience is felt for want of some currency as a substitute and there is nothing to take the place of both the above named excepting the dime pieces and there are so few of them in circulation, or so few made that I am induced to suggest to you the expediency of causing a quantity to be cast at the mint & let all your branches be supplied largely. Milling could now be put in circulation to the great gratification of the public & yours &c.

Alexander S. Nichols.

N.B. This is intended for the
Directors of the Mint and
Bank U. States.

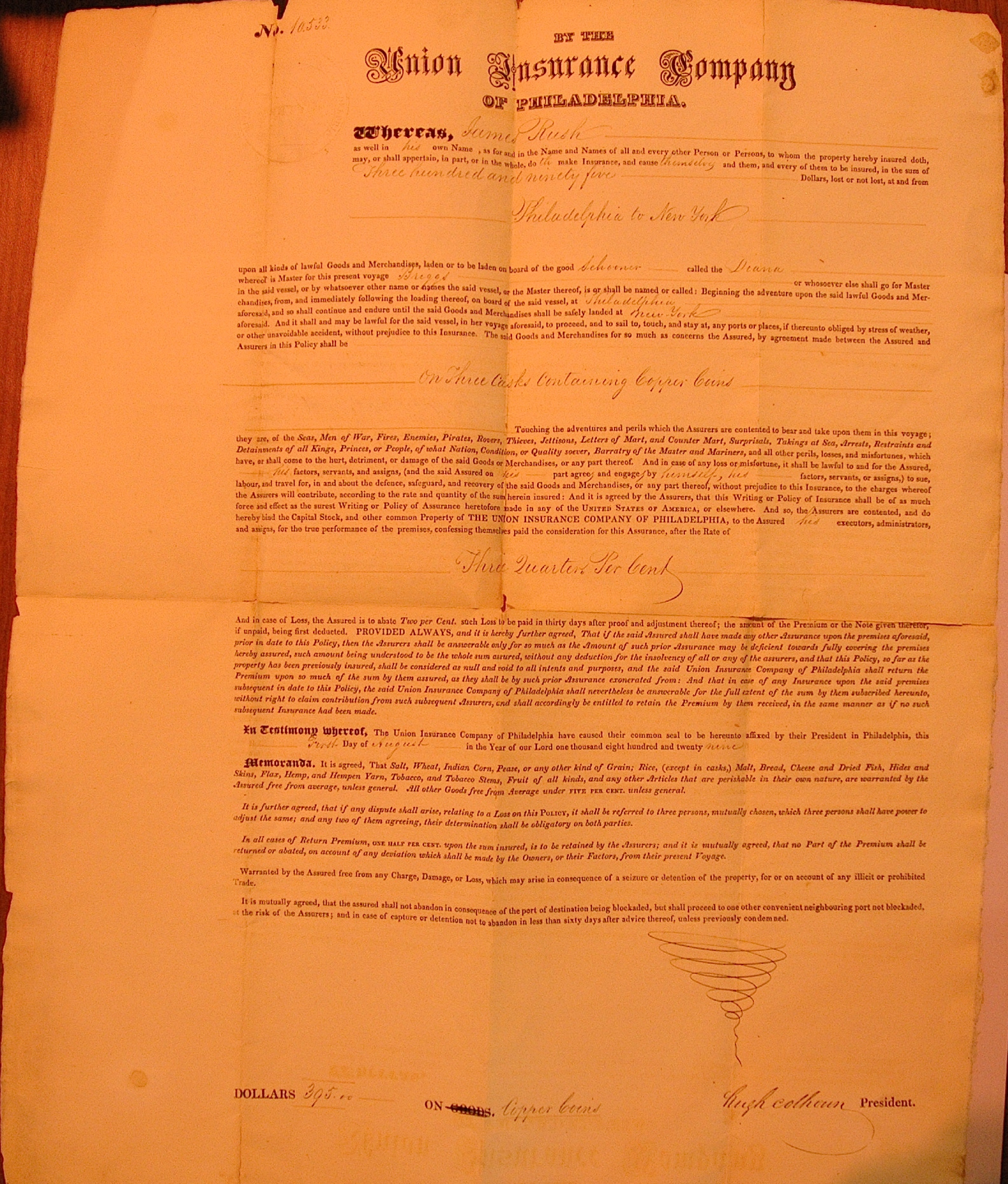


Hinsdale Masstts Augst 1st, 1829

Dear Sir Will you have the goodness to inform me of the value of Pistareens in exchange for dimes or cents. also the expence of coining them into dimes or half dimes. A number of my neighbours as well as myself are very desirous to know= There are various opinions here as it respects their value some take them for twenty some for eighteen, and seventeen cents There is but very little change in circulation in this part of the country except Pistareens —

Yours respectfully —

Monroe Emmons



No. 10533

BY THE
Union Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Whereas, James Rush as well in his own Name, as for and in the Name and Names of all and every other Person or Persons, to whom the property hereby insured doth, may, or shall appertain, in part, or in the whole, do th make Insurance, and cause themselves and them, and every of them to be insured, in the sum of Three hundred and ninety five Dollars, lost or not lost, at and from

Philadelphia to New York

upon all kinds of lawful Goods and Merchandises, laden or to be laden on board of the good Schooner called the Diana whereof is Master for this present voyage Briggs or whosoever else shall go for Master in the said vessel, or by whatsoever other name or names the said vessel, or the Master thereof, is or shall be named or called: Beginning the adventure upon the said lawful Goods and Merchandises, from, and immediately following the loading thereof, on board of the said vessel, at Philadelphia aforesaid, and so shall continue and endure until the said Goods and Merchandises shall be safely landed at New York aforesaid. And it shall and may be lawful for the said vessel, in her voyage aforesaid, to proceed, and to sail to, touch, and stay at, any ports or places, if thereunto obliged by stress of weather, or other unavoidable accident, without prejudice to this Insurance. The said Goods and Merchandises for so much as concerns the Assured, by agreement made between the Assured and Assurers in this Policy shall be

On Three Casks Containing Copper Coins

Touching the adventures and perils which the Assurers are contented to bear and take upon them in this voyage; they are, of the *Seas, Men of War, Fires, Enemies, Pirates, Rovers, Thieves, Jettisons, Letters of Mart, and Counter Mart, Surprisals, Takings at Sea, Arrests, Restraints and Detainments of all Kings, Princes, or People, of what Nation, Condition, or Quality soever, Barratry of the Master and Mariners*, and all other perils, losses, and misfortunes, which have, or shall come to the hurt, detriment, or damage of the said Goods or Merchandises, or any part thereof. And in case of any loss or misfortune, it shall be lawful to and for the Assured, his factors, servants, and assigns, (and the said Assured on his part agrees and engages by himself, his factors, servants, or assigns,) to sue, labour, and travel for, in and about the defence, safeguard, and recovery of the said Goods and Merchandises, or any part thereof, without prejudice to this Insurance, to the charges whereof the Assurers will contribute, according to the rate and quantity of the sum herein insured: And it is agreed by the Assurers, that this Writing or Policy of Insurance shall be of as much force and effect as the surest Writing or Policy of Assurance heretofore made in any of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, or elsewhere. And so, the Assurers are contented, and do hereby bind the Capital Stock, and other common Property of THE UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, to the Assured his executors, administrators, and assigns, for the true performance of the premises, confessing themselves paid the consideration for this Assurance, after the Rate of

Three Quarters Per Cent

And in case of Loss, the Assured is to abate *Two per Cent.* such Loss to be paid in thirty days after proof and adjustment thereof; the amount of the Premium or the Note given therefor, if unpaid, being first deducted. PROVIDED ALWAYS, *and it is hereby further agreed, That if the said Assured shall have made any other Assurance upon the premises aforesaid, prior in date to this Policy, then the Assurers shall be answerable only for so much as the Amount of such prior Assurance may be deficient towards fully covering the premises hereby assured, such amount being understood to be the whole sum assured, without any deduction for the insolvency of all or any of the assurers, and that this Policy, so far as the property has been previously insured, shall be considered as null and void to all intents and purposes, and the said Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia shall return the Premium upon so much of the sum by them assured, as they shall be by such prior Assurance exonerated from: And that in case of any Insurance upon the said premises subsequent in date to this Policy, the said Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia shall nevertheless be answerable for the full extent of the sum by them subscribed hereunto, without right to claim contribution from such subsequent Assurers, and shall accordingly be entitled to retain the Premium by them received, in the same manner as if no such subsequent Insurance had been made.*

In Testimony whereof, The Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia have caused their common seal to be hereunto affixed by their President in Philadelphia, this First Day of August in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine

Memoranda. It is agreed, That *Salt, Wheat, Indian Corn, Pease, or any other kind of Grain; Rice, (except in casks,) Malt, Bread, Cheese and Dried Fish, Hides and Skins, Flax, Hemp, and Hempen Yarn, Tobacco, and Tobacco Stems, Fruit of all kinds, and any other Articles that are perishable in their own nature, are warranted by the Assured free from average, unless general. All other Goods free from Average under* FIVE PER CENT. *unless general.*

It is further agreed, that if any dispute shall arise, relating to a Loss on this POLICY, *it shall be referred to three persons, mutually chosen, which three persons shall have power to adjust the same; and any two of them agreeing, their determination shall be obligatory on both parties.*

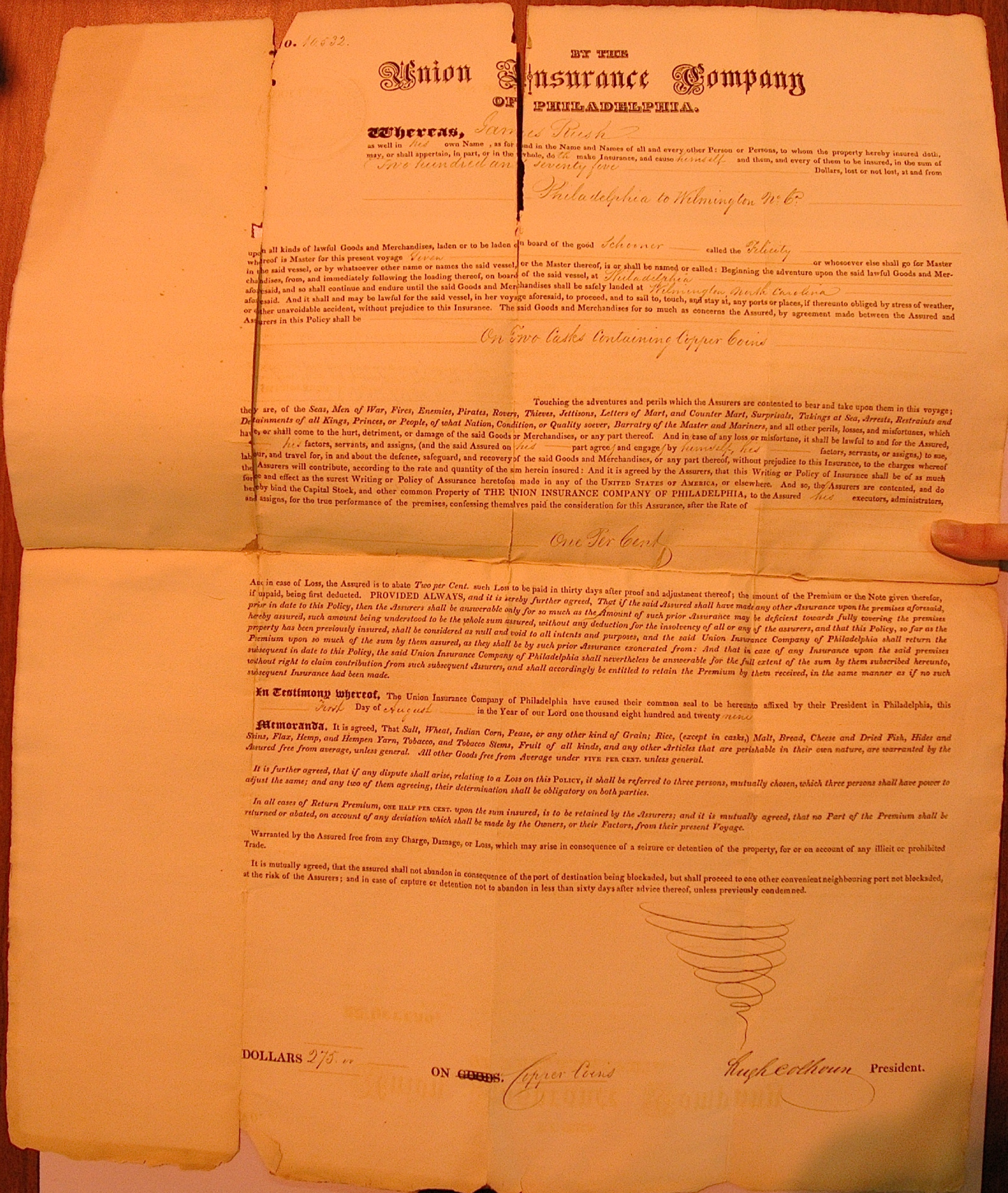
In all cases of Return Premium, ONE HALF PER CENT. *upon the sum insured, is to be retained by the Assurers; and it is mutually agreed, that no Part of the Premium shall be returned or abated, on account of any deviation which shall be made by the Owners, or their Factors, from their present Voyage.*

Warranted by the Assured free from any Charge, Damage, or Loss, which may arise in consequence of a seizure or detention of the property, for or on account of any illicit or prohibited Trade.

It is mutually agreed, that the assured shall not abandon in consequence of the port of destination being blockaded, but shall proceed to one other convenient neighbouring port not blockaded, at the risk of the Assurers; and in case of capture or detention not to abandon in less than sixty days after advice thereof, unless previously condemned.

DOLLARS 395.00 ON ~~GOOD~~S. Copper Coins

Hugh Calhoun President.



o. 10532.

BY THE

Union Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Whereas, James Rush as well in his own Name, as for and in the Name and Names of all and every other Person or Persons, to whom the property hereby insured doth, may, or shall appertain, in part, or in the whole, doth make Insurance, and cause himself and them, and every of them to be insured, in the sum of Two hundred and seventy five Dollars, lost or not lost, at and from

Philadelphia to Wilmington N. C.

upon all kinds of lawful Goods and Merchandises, laden or to be laden on board of the good Schooner called the Felicity whereof is Master for this present voyage Given or whosoever else shall go for Master in the said vessel, or by whatsoever other name or names the said vessel, or the Master thereof, is or shall be named or called: Beginning the adventure upon the said lawful Goods and Merchandises, from, and immediately following the loading thereof, on board of the said vessel, at Philadelphia aforesaid, and so shall continue and endure until the said Goods and Merchandises shall be safely landed at Wilmington North Carolina aforesaid. And it shall and may be lawful for the said vessel, in her voyage aforesaid, to proceed, and to sail to, touch, and stay at, any ports or places, if thereunto obliged by stress of weather, or other unavoidable accident, without prejudice to this Insurance. The said Goods and Merchandises for so much as concerns the Assured, by agreement made between the Assured and Assurers in this Policy shall be

On Two Casks Containing Copper Coins

Touching the adventures and perils which the Assurers are contented to bear and take upon them in this voyage; they are, of the *Seas, Men of War, Fires, Enemies, Pirates, Rovers, Thieves, Jettisons, Letters of Mart, and Counter Mart, Surprisals, Takings at Sea, Arrests, Restraints and Detainments of all Kings, Princes, or People, of what Nation, Condition, or Quality soever, Barratry of the Master and Mariners,* and all other perils, losses, and misfortunes, which have, or shall come to the hurt, detriment, or damage of the said Goods or Merchandises, or any part thereof. And in case of any loss or misfortune, it shall be lawful to and for the Assured, his factors, servants, and assigns, (and the said Assured on his part agrees and engages by himself, his factors, servants, or assigns,) to sue, labour, and travel for, in and about the defence, safeguard, and recovery of the said Goods and Merchandises, or any part thereof, without prejudice to this Insurance, to the charges whereof the Assurers will contribute, according to the rate and quantity of the sum herein insured: And it is agreed by the Assurers, that this Writing or Policy of Insurance shall be of as much force and effect as the surest Writing or Policy of Assurance heretofore made in any of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, or elsewhere. And so, the Assurers are contented, and do hereby bind the Capital Stock, and other common Property of THE UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, to the Assured his executors, administrators, and assigns, for the true performance of the premises, confessing themslves paid the consideration for this Assurance, after the Rate of

One Per Cent

And in case of Loss, the Assured is to abate *Two per Cent.* such Loss to be paid in thirty days after proof and adjustment thereof; the amount of the Premium or the Note given therefor, if unpaid, being first deducted. PROVIDED ALWAYS, *and it is hereby further agreed, That if the said Assured shall have made any other Assurance upon the premises aforesaid, prior in date to this Policy, then the Assurers shall be answerable only for so much as the Amount of such prior Assurance may be deficient towards fully covering the premises hereby assured, such amount being understood to be the whole sum assured, without any deduction for the insolvency of all or any of the assurers, and that this Policy, so far as the property has been previously insured, shall be considered as null and void to all intents and purposes, and the said Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia shall return the Premium upon so much of the sum by them assured, as they shall be by such prior Assurance exonerated from: And that in case of any Insurance upon the said premises subsequent in date to this Policy, the said Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia shall nevertheless be answerable for the full extent of the sum by them subscribed hereunto, without right to claim contribution from such subsequent Assurers, and shall accordingly be entitled to retain the Premium by them received, in the same manner as if no such subsequent Insurance had been made.*

In Testimony whereof, The Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia have caused their common seal to be hereunto affixed by their President in Philadelphia, this First Day of August in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine

Memoranda. It is agreed, That *Salt, Wheat, Indian Corn, Pease, or any other kind of Grain; Rice, (except in casks,) Malt, Bread, Cheese and Dried Fish, Hides and Skins, Flax, Hemp, and Hempen Yarn, Tobacco, and Tobacco Stems, Fruit of all kinds, and any other Articles that are perishable in their own nature, are warranted by the Assured free from average, unless general. All other Goods free from Average under* FIVE PER CENT. *unless general.*

It is further agreed, that if any dispute shall arise, relating to a Loss on this POLICY, *it shall be referred to three persons, mutually chosen, which three persons shall have power to adjust the same; and any two of them agreeing, their determination shall be obligatory on both parties.*

In all cases of Return Premium, ONE HALF PER CENT. *upon the sum insured, is to be retained by the Assurers; and it is mutually agreed, that no Part of the Premium shall be returned or abated, on account of any deviation which shall be made by the Owners, or their Factors, from their present Voyage.*

Warranted by the Assured free from any Charge, Damage, or Loss, which may arise in consequence of a seizure or detention of the property, for or on account of any illicit or prohibited Trade.

It is mutually agreed, that the assured shall not abandon in consequence of the port of destination being blockaded, but shall proceed to one other convenient neighbouring port not blockaded, at the risk of the Assurers; and in case of capture or detention not to abandon in less than sixty days after advice thereof, unless previously condemned.

DOLLARS 275.00

ON ~~GOODS~~. Copper Coins

Hugh Colhoun President.

Coins weighed ~~[illegible]~~ for experiment on loss by use — Aug. 4. 1829

			Linen	
5 Spanish dollars				
1 - 1795 —	17.5½		17.3½	17.2
1 - 1798 —	17.6		17.6½	17.5
1 - 1799 —	17.8¼		17.6½	17.2
1 · 1803 —	17.8		17.4	17.6
1 · 1821 —	17.8½		17.4	17.0
	86.12½		86.0½	
2 half dolls —	17.8 —	1829	17.8½	17.6
2 " "	17.8 —	"	17.8½	17.6½
2 " "	17.8 —	"	17.8½	17.4½
2 " "	17.8 —	"	17.5	17.6
2 " "	17.8 —	"	17.4	17.8
	86.16		86.10½	
4 Am. Quarters —	17.9 —	1828	17.6	17.5
4 " "	17.6½ —	"	17.5½	17.5
2 " "	8.16	"	8.16	8.14
10	43.7½		43.3½	
10 dimes —	17.8	1829	17.8	17.7
10 half dimes —	8.16 —	1829	8.14	8.13 ~~8.18~~

~~[illegible] full [illegible]~~

1 Am. Dolls. 1795 very little worn —— 17.7
2 1796 — more worn, not very much 17.6
3 1799 — much more worn but impression very visible } 16.22 — 16.11 —— 16.4½
4 1800 — about as much worn — 16.17 — 16.9 —— 16.1
— 1800 — worn as No. 2 — 17.6
1797 worn as No 1 — 17.7½
1795 worn as No 1. 17.7½
1795. worn as No. 2. 17.6½

8.16
3½
8.12½

½ dolls. = 1809 — much worn — 8.12½ — 8.01½ —— 8.1
" 1819 much worn — 8.13
[illegible]
4.8

¼ " 1806 — much worn —— 4.4 — 4.1¼ —— 4.0
1806 —— 4. 3½ then retained
1822 — worn —— 4.6½ —

17.8
2½
16.11½

17.8
23
16.9

5 dimes — much worn —— 8—1
" 1. 1805 — marks very distinct but a good deal worn } 39.1 grains 38.1 —— ~~36.1~~ 37.1
2. 1805 — more worn reverse nearly gone —— } 38.1 ..
3. 1801 — very much worn nearly visible } } 37.6
4 1798 — worn worn — nearly visible } —— 39.1 — 38.6 —— 38.6
5. 1805 worn as No. 1 — 39.3

41.6
2.5
39.1

41.6
3.5
38.1
2.5
39.1

5.16
11
5 2
4.8
4 1
7

8.16
.15
8.1

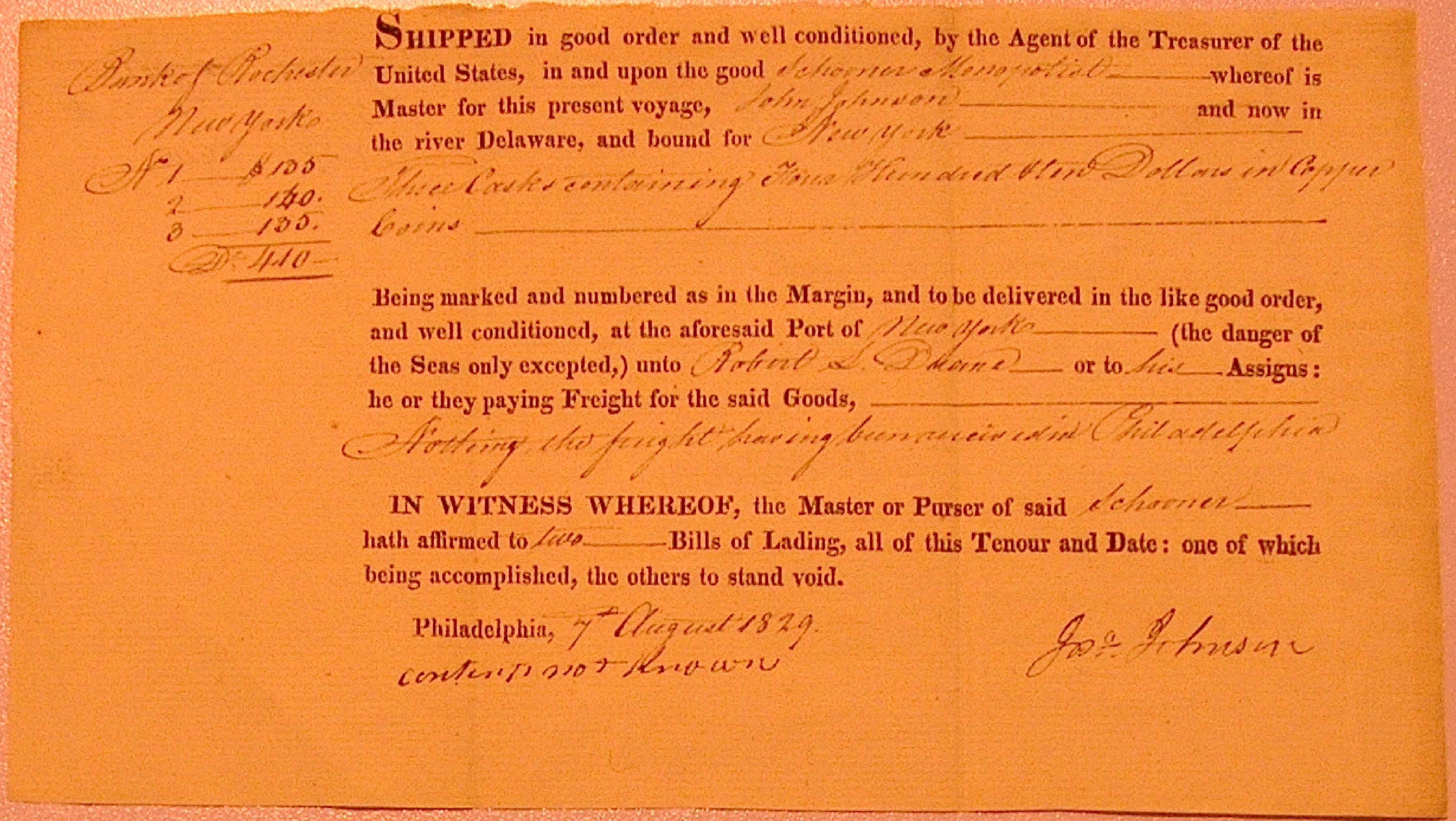
17.8
1.7
16.1

1.3½

17.8
1.3½
16.4½

41.6
3.
38.6

41.6
4.5
39.1



Bank of Rochester
New York

No 1 — $135
2 — 140.
3 — 135.
D. 410

SHIPPED in good order and well conditioned, by the Agent of the Treasurer of the United States, in and upon the good Schooner Monopolist whereof is Master for this present voyage, John Johnson and now in the river Delaware, and bound for New York

Three Casks containing Four Hundred & Ten Dollars in Copper Coins

Being marked and numbered as in the Margin, and to be delivered in the like good order, and well conditioned, at the aforesaid Port of New York (the danger of the Seas only excepted,) unto Robert L. Deane or to his Assigns: he or they paying Freight for the said Goods,

Nothing the freight having been received in Philadelphia

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Master or Purser of said Schooner hath affirmed to two Bills of Lading, all of this Tenour and Date: one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

Philadelphia, 7th August 1829.
contents not known

Jno. Johnson

Copy

Philad^a Aug. 7. 1829

Mr Jno. Struthers Bot. of Robt. S. Johnston

1 bundle 2⅝ band Iron 0.3.14 @ $6.50 per c — $5.69

Rec^d Payment for Robt. S. Johnston

Signed Geo. W. Keim —

To
Monroe Edwards 126
P. Mason
Wiscasset Mass.
respecting Pistareens
Aug 7. 1829
1486

[illegible] by the
order of [illegible]
[illegible]

Mint of the U States
Philad Aug 7. 1829

Sir

Yours of the 1. ~~[illegible]~~ requesting information relative to the value of Pistareens was recd. yesterday.

Cross Pistareens ~~[illegible]~~ are worth ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ 106 7/10 cents per ounce. Head Pistareens are worth 105 cents per ounce.

These coins vary ~~[illegible]~~ in value by tale according to the degree in which they have lost their weight from by wear. ~~[illegible]~~ The Cross Pistareens all of which are of date anterior to 1772 vary from 16 to 19 cents. Those weighing 3 dwts. 14 grains are worth 19 cents. The Head Pistareens, the issue of which commenced in 1772, vary from 18¼ to 20 cents. Those weighing 3 dwts. 20 grains are worth 20 cents.

They will be recd. at all times in deposite here ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ and the value paid in our coins ~~[illegible]~~ when the coinage is finished. ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ at the Mint. There is no charge of the ~~[illegible]~~ bullion deposited ~~[illegible]~~ but if one ~~thousand~~ Pistareens being below standard must be refined, for which the charge will be about ~~[illegible]~~ one cent per ounce. The delay will be from 30 to 90 days according to the am^t of bullion [illegible] in our vaults. ~~[illegible]~~ Payments being made regularly in the order of the deposits ~~[illegible]~~

The ~~coining~~ coin of a deposit may be obtained ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ more promptly. through the agency of the Banks ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ Its nett value ~~of a deposite~~ is usually ascertained ~~on the second day~~ in two days, for which a ~~[illegible]~~ Mint certificate is issued. The Banks here generally & the U.S. Bank always, will take ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ these certificates ~~&~~ deducting therefrom the half of one per cent. ~~[illegible]~~ If ~~[illegible]~~ dismes ~~[illegible]~~ or half dismes be preferred in return the former ~~[illegible]~~ can almost always be ~~[illegible]~~ supplied if the sum be not more than 1000 or 2000 dollars ~~[illegible]~~ a limited [illegible] the amt. may always be had in the latter, of which an emission has been recently commenced.

~~If you will be [illegible] [illegible] on [illegible] the [illegible] in part~~

To replace Pistareens by ~~our own [illegible]~~ coins is very much to be desired. If you decide on making the experiment ~~on such an [illegible] as may be convenient~~ of replacing Pistareens by our own coins, please ~~[illegible]~~ point out the manner in which the returns shall be forwarded to you, & I shall very cheerfully promote by present attention ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ an object so important ~~[illegible]~~ to ~~the~~ currency of ~~[illegible]~~

Very respectfully

Yours

Saml Moore

Monroe Emmons Esqr

1 8 2 9

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 7, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Monroe Emmons, Post Master,
Hinsdale, Mass.

Sir

Yours of the 1, requesting information relative to the value of Pistareens was received yesterday.

Cross Pistareens are worth not less than 106-7/10 Cents per ounce. Head Pistareens are worth 105 Cents per ounce.

These coins vary in value by tale according to the degree in which they have lost their weight from use.

The Cross Pistareens, all of which are of dates previous to 1772 vary from 16 to 19 cents.

Those weighihg 3 dwts, 14 grains are worth 19 cents.

The Head Pistareens, the issue of which commenced in 1772 vary from 18-1/4 to 20 cents.

Those weighing 3 dwts, 20 grains are worth 20 cents.

They will be at all times received in deposits here and the value paid in our coins, when the coinage is effected. There is no charge at the Mint, if the bullion deposited be of our own standard. Pistareens being below our standard must be refined for which the charge will be about one cent per ounce. The delay will be from 30 to 90 days according to the amount of bullion prevailing in our vaults. Payments being regularly made in the order of the deposits.

The amount of a deposit may however, be obtained more promptly through the agency of the Banks. Its real value is usually ascertained in two days, for which a Mint certificate is issued. The Banks here generally and the United States Bank always, will take those certificates, deducting therefrom the half of one per-cent. If dismes or half dismes be preferred in return the former can almost always be supplied, if the sum be not more than 1000 or 2000 dollars and a part of the amount may always be had in the latter, of which an emission has been recently commenced.

If you decide on making the experiment of replacing Pistareens by our own coins, please point out the measure in which the returns shall be forwarded to you, and I shall very cheerfully promote by personal attention an object so important to the currency.

Very respectfully, Your

SAMUEL MOORE.

Philada Augt 8. 1829

Dear Sir

If our half dismes have not reached Washington through the Banks, I will send you, if you please, 5 or 10 dollars worth, which you can replace by a Bank note — Would it be acceptable or would it be liable to be misunderstood, if I should at the same time send a like specimen of them to President, or to any other member of the ~~Government~~ Cabinet. They are praised but are not perfect, though like the dismes of this year, superior to any ever heretofore issued — the higher edge given by milling with the blank margin round the head, are valuable improvements. New original dies are necessary in order to improve them as I wish and shall ultimately hope to accomplish.

Yours very truly
Saml Moore

Honl S. D. Ingham

No. 10537.

BY THE

Union Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Whereas, James Rush or Persons, to whom the property hereby insured doth,
as well in his own Name , as for and in the Name and Names of all and every other Person and them, and every of them to be insured, in the sum of
may, or shall appertain, in part, or in the whole, doth make Insurance, and cause himself Dollars, lost or not lost, at and from
Four hundred and ten

Philadelphia to New York

called the Monopolist or whosoever else shall go for Master
upon all kinds of lawful Goods and Merchandises, laden or to be laden on board of the good Schooner Beginning the adventure upon the said lawful Goods and Mer-
whereof is Master for this present voyage Johnson
in the said vessel, or by whatsoever other name or names the said vessel, or the Master thereof, is or shall be named or called:
chandises, from, and immediately following the loading thereof, on board of the said vessel, at Philadelphia
aforesaid, and so shall continue and endure until the said Goods and Merchandises shall be safely landed at New York any ports or places, if thereunto obliged by stress of weather,
aforesaid. And it shall and may be lawful for the said vessel, in her voyage aforesaid, to proceed, and to sail to, touch, and stay at, concerns the Assured, by agreement made between the Assured and
or other unavoidable accident, without prejudice to this Insurance. The said Goods and Merchandises for so much as
Assurers in this Policy shall be

Three Casks Containing Copper Coins

Touching the adventures and perils which the Assurers are contented to bear and take upon them in this voyage;
they are, of the *Seas, Men of War, Fires, Enemies, Pirates, Rovers, Thieves, Jettisons, Letters of Mart, and Counter Mart, Surprisals, Takings at Sea, Arrests, Restraints and*
Detainments of all Kings, Princes, or People, of what Nation, Condition, or Quality soever, Barratry of the Master and Mariners, and all other perils, losses, and misfortunes, which
have, or shall come to the hurt, detriment, or damage of the said Goods or Merchandises, or any part thereof. And in case of any loss or misfortune, it shall be lawful to and for the Assured,
his factors, servants, and assigns, (and the said Assured on his part agree, and engage, by himself, his factors, servants, or assigns,) to sue,
labour, and travel for, in and about the defence, safeguard, and recovery of the said Goods and Merchandises, or any part thereof, without prejudice to this Insurance, to the charges whereof
the Assurers will contribute, according to the rate and quantity of the sum herein insured: And it is agreed by the Assurers, that this Writing or Policy of Insurance shall be of as much
force and effect as the surest Writing or Policy of Assurance heretofore made in any of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, or elsewhere. And so, the Assurers are contented, and do
hereby bind the Capital Stock, and other common Property of THE UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, to the Assured his executors, administrators,
and assigns, for the true performance of the premises, confessing themselves paid the consideration for this Assurance, after the Rate of

Three Quarters Per Cent

And in case of Loss, the Assured is to abate *Two per Cent.* such Loss to be paid in thirty days after proof and adjustment thereof; the amount of the Premium or the Note given therefor,
if unpaid, being first deducted. PROVIDED ALWAYS, *and it is hereby further agreed, That if the said Assured shall have made any other Assurance upon the premises aforesaid,*
prior in date to this Policy, then the Assurers shall be answerable only for so much as the Amount of such prior Assurance may be deficient towards fully covering the premises
hereby assured, such amount being understood to be the whole sum assured, without any deduction for the insolvency of all or any of the assurers, and that this Policy, so far as the
property has been previously insured, shall be considered as null and void to all intents and purposes, and the said Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia shall return the
Premium upon so much of the sum by them assured, as they shall be by such prior Assurance exonerated from: And that in case of any Insurance upon the said premises
subsequent in date to this Policy, the said Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia shall nevertheless be answerable for the full extent of the sum by them subscribed hereunto,
without right to claim contribution from such subsequent Assurers, and shall accordingly be entitled to retain the Premium by them received, in the same manner as if no such
subsequent Insurance had been made.

In Testimony whereof, The Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia have caused their common seal to be hereunto affixed by their President in Philadelphia, this
eighth Day of August in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine

Memoranda. It is agreed, That *Salt, Wheat, Indian Corn, Pease, or any other kind of Grain; Rice,* (*except in casks,*) *Malt, Bread, Cheese and Dried Fish, Hides and*
Skins, Flax, Hemp, and Hempen Yarn, Tobacco, and Tobacco Stems, Fruit of all kinds, and any other Articles that are perishable in their own nature, are warranted by the
Assured free from average, unless general. All other Goods free from Average under FIVE PER CENT. *unless general.*

It is further agreed, that if any dispute shall arise, relating to a Loss on this POLICY, *it shall be referred to three persons, mutually chosen, which three persons shall have power to*
adjust the same; and any two of them agreeing, their determination shall be obligatory on both parties.

In all cases of Return Premium, ONE HALF PER CENT. *upon the sum insured, is to be retained by the Assurers; and it is mutually agreed, that no Part of the Premium shall be*
returned or abated, on account of any deviation which shall be made by the Owners, or their Factors, from their present Voyage.

Warranted by the Assured free from any Charge, Damage, or Loss, which may arise in consequence of a seizure or detention of the property, for or on account of any illicit or prohibited
Trade.

It is mutually agreed, that the assured shall not abandon in consequence of the port of destination being blockaded, but shall proceed to one other convenient neighbouring port not blockaded,
at the risk of the Assurers; and in case of capture or detention not to abandon in less than sixty days after advice thereof, unless previously condemned.

Hugh Colhoun **President.**

DOLLARS 410. **ON** ~~GOODS.~~ Copper Coins

No. 10537.

BY THE

Union Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Whereas, James Rush as well in his own Name, as for and in the Name and Names of all and every other Person or Persons, to whom the property hereby insured doth, may, or shall appertain, in part, or in the whole, doth make Insurance, and cause himself and them, and every of them to be insured, in the sum of Four hundred and ten Dollars, lost or not lost, at and from Philadelphia to New York upon all kinds of lawful Goods and Merchandises, laden or to be laden on board of the good Schooner called the Monopolist whereof is Master for this present voyage Johnson or whosoever else shall go for Master in the said vessel, or by whatsoever other name or names the said vessel, or the Master thereof, is or shall be named or called: Beginning the adventure upon the said lawful Goods and Merchandises, from, and immediately following the loading thereof, on board of the said vessel, at Philadelphia and so shall continue and endure until the said Goods and Merchandises shall be safely landed at New York aforesaid. And it shall and may be lawful for the said vessel, in her voyage aforesaid, to proceed, and to sail to, touch, and stay at, any ports or places, if thereunto obliged by stress of weather, or other unavoidable accident, without prejudice to this Insurance. The said Goods and Merchandises for so much as concerns the Assured, by agreement made between the Assured and Assurers in this Policy shall be

Three Casks Containing Copper Coins

Touching the adventures and perils which the Assurers are contented to bear and take upon them in this voyage; they are, of the *Seas, Men of War, Fires, Enemies, Pirates, Rovers, Thieves, Jettisons, Letters of Mart, and Counter Mart, Surprisals, Takings at Sea, Arrests, Restraints and Detainments of all Kings, Princes, or People, of what Nation, Condition, or Quality soever, Barratry of the Master and Mariners*, and all other perils, losses, and misfortunes, which have, or shall come to the hurt, detriment, or damage of the said Goods or Merchandises, or any part thereof. And in case of any loss or misfortune, it shall be lawful to and for the Assured, his factors, servants, and assigns, (and the said Assured on his part agree and engage by himself, his factors, servants, or assigns,) to sue, labour, and travel for, in and about the defence, safeguard, and recovery of the said Goods and Merchandises, or any part thereof, without prejudice to this Insurance, to the charges whereof the Assurers will contribute, according to the rate and quantity of the sum herein insured: And it is agreed by the Assurers, that this Writing or Policy of Insurance shall be of as much force and effect as the surest Writing or Policy of Assurance heretofore made in any of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, or elsewhere. And so, the Assurers are contented, and do hereby bind the Capital Stock, and other common Property of THE UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, to the Assured his executors, administrators, and assigns, for the true performance of the premises, confessing themselves paid the consideration for this Assurance, after the Rate of

Three Quarters Per Cent

And in case of Loss, the Assured is to abate *Two per Cent.* such Loss to be paid in thirty days after proof and adjustment thereof; the amount of the Premium or the Note given therefor, if unpaid, being first deducted. PROVIDED ALWAYS, *and it is hereby further agreed, That if the said Assured shall have made any other Assurance upon the premises aforesaid, prior in date to this Policy, then the Assurers shall be answerable only for so much as the Amount of such prior Assurance may be deficient towards fully covering the premises hereby assured, such amount being understood to be the whole sum assured, without any deduction for the insolvency of all or any of the assurers, and that this Policy, so far as the property has been previously insured, shall be considered as null and void to all intents and purposes, and the said Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia shall return the Premium upon so much of the sum by them assured, as they shall be by such prior Assurance exonerated from: And that in case of any Insurance upon the said premises subsequent in date to this Policy, the said Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia shall nevertheless be answerable for the full extent of the sum by them subscribed hereunto, without right to claim contribution from such subsequent Assurers, and shall accordingly be entitled to retain the Premium by them received, in the same manner as if no such subsequent Insurance had been made.*

In Testimony whereof, The Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia have caused their common seal to be hereunto affixed by their President in Philadelphia, this Eighth Day of August in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine

Memoranda. It is agreed, That *Salt, Wheat, Indian Corn, Pease, or any other kind of Grain; Rice, (except in casks,) Malt, Bread, Cheese and Dried Fish, Hides and Skins, Flax, Hemp, and Hempen Yarn, Tobacco, and Tobacco Stems, Fruit of all kinds, and any other Articles that are perishable in their own nature, are warranted by the Assured free from average, unless general. All other Goods free from Average under* FIVE PER CENT. *unless general.*

It is further agreed, that if any dispute shall arise, relating to a Loss on this POLICY, *it shall be referred to three persons, mutually chosen, which three persons shall have power to adjust the same; and any two of them agreeing, their determination shall be obligatory on both parties.*

In all cases of Return Premium, ONE HALF PER CENT. *upon the sum insured, is to be retained by the Assurers; and it is mutually agreed, that no Part of the Premium shall be returned or abated, on account of any deviation which shall be made by the Owners, or their Factors, from their present Voyage.*

Warranted by the Assured free from any Charge, Damage, or Loss, which may arise in consequence of a seizure or detention of the property, for or on account of any illicit or prohibited Trade.

It is mutually agreed, that the assured shall not abandon in consequence of the port of destination being blockaded, but shall proceed to one other convenient neighbouring port not blockaded, at the risk of the Assurers; and in case of capture or detention not to abandon in less than sixty days after advice thereof, unless previously condemned.

Hugh Colhoun **President.**

DOLLARS 410. **ON** ~~**GOODS.**~~ Copper Coins

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 8, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Hon. S. D. Ingham

Dear Sir

If our half dismes have not reached Washington through the banks, I will send you, if you please, 5 or 10 dollars worth, which you can replace by a Bank note.

Would it acceptable, or would it be liable to be misunderstood, if I should at the same time send a like specimen of them to the President, or to any other members of the Cabinet.

They are praised but are not perfect, though, like the dismes of this year, superior to any heretofore issued, the higher edge given by milling with the blank margin round the head, are valuable improvements.

New original dies are necessary in order to improve them as I wish and shall ultimately, I hope accomplish.

Yours very truly,

SAMUEL MOORE

N. York 10 August 1821

Dr Sir

I have this day taken the liberty of sending pr Union Transportation Line, to your address, one small box marked PH, (as you will perceive pr the enclosed bill of Lading) which contains about 25 marks of Silver, in its rough state — You will please to see how much it will yield and send me the certificate as soon as possible — I have paid the freight & insurance here, but, however, if there is any other charge you will please deduct it from the amount in the certificate — I should not have troubled you with this business had it not been for its being worth a trifle, and if sent otherwise the expense would have been too heavy — As said box is insured if it is not delivered in good order you will please to let me know I am Sir

Your most Obt Servt
John L. Cuesta
(care of Peter Harmony)

Marks & Numbers.

P H

Union Transportation Line,

BETWEEN NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA,
Via, New Brunswick & Trenton, N. J.
For the Conveyance of Merchandise, Specie, Baggage, &c. &c.
HILL, FISH & ABBE, *Proprietors.*
Office in New York, No. 16 Washington Street.

New York, Aug 10 1849

Received *from* C L Huesta

One Box

marked and numbered as per margin, which we promise to forward (~~dangers of fire, navigation, breakage and leakage excepted~~) to

Director of the mint

in Philadelphia, upon presenting this receipt at our office, foot of Chestnut Street, *south side, and paying freight therefor.*

Fr 50 Cents Paid

For the Proprietors.

Decker

Assay of parts of Spanish Dollar made at the Mint for the Southwark Bank — August. 8. 1829

						cts. mil
100	dolls in Quarters,	400 pieces. —	81 oz 17 dwt.	produced	$94.44 —	23.6 each
100	" " Eighths	800 " —	78 " 9 "	"	90.52 —	11.3 "
10	" " Sixteenths	160 "	7. 15 "	"	8.94 —	5.5 "
$210			168. 1		193.90	
	Loss on the Coinage				16.10	
					210. —	

The above coins were all fair, none smooth or defaced among them and were considered much heavier than those in ordinary circulation, particularly the Sixteenths —

Should the Banks continue to receive them in deposit the following would be a fair rate

Quarters	at	23½ Cents each	
Eighths	at	11 "	" — or nine for $1.00
Sixteenths	at	5 "	" which is about what those in circulation come for

Southwark Bank Aug. 11. 1829

PAY ROLL

Of Persons employed in the erection of New Buildings for the Mint Establishment, ~~during~~ in the month of July & Augt. 1829

NAMES.	In what capacity employed.	Number of days employed.	Wages per day.		Total amount due each person.		We acknowledge to have received from the Director of the Mint, the sums opposed to our names, respectively, being in full of our services from the 31st of July to the 13th of august — inclusive.	WITNESSES.
			Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.		
Josiah Bender	Bricklayers	9½	2	00	19	00	Josiah Bender	
Buddel Foy	and Masons	9½	"	"	19	"	Buddell Foy	
Leven Porter	"	9½	"	"	19	"	Levin L. Porter	
Jacob L. Bowers	"	10½	1	50	15	75	Jacob L Bowers	
William McGeragle	"	10½	"	"	15	75	William McGeagle	
Frederick B[illegible]ger		10¾	"	"	16	12½	Frederik Berger	
Elias L[illegible]		9¼	"	"	13	87½	Elia[illegible]os	
John Doyle	"	10¾	"	"	16	12½	John Doyle	
John Wright	"	1¼	"	"	1	87½	John Wright	
Marks Bard	"	9¾	"	"	14	62½	Mark Bard	
Barney Heller	"	6	"	"	9	00	Barnet Heller	
David Johnson	"	10½	"	"	15	75	David Johnston	
	Labourers.							
James Torry	"	11½	1	00	11	50	James Torry	
Charles Linch	"	11	"	"	11	00	Charles His X mark Linch	Jacob Souder
James Orr	"	11	"	"	11	"	James Orr	
George McIntire	"	10½	"	"	10	50	George His + mark McIntire	Jacob Souder
Thomas Cane	"	11	"	"	11	00	Thomas His + mark Cane	Jacob Souder
John Stevenson	"	11	"	"	11	"	John Ste[illegible]	
Henry M[illegible]eedy		11	"	"	11	"	Henry [illegible]eedy	
Alexander Steward	"	10	"	"	10	"	Alexander Stewart	
Patrick Madden	"	11	"	"	11	"	Patrick Madden	
					$273.87½			

Mint of the United States
Philada. Aug. 15. 1829
Saml Moore.
Director

Treasury Department,
Comptroller's Office,
11. August, 1829.

Sir,

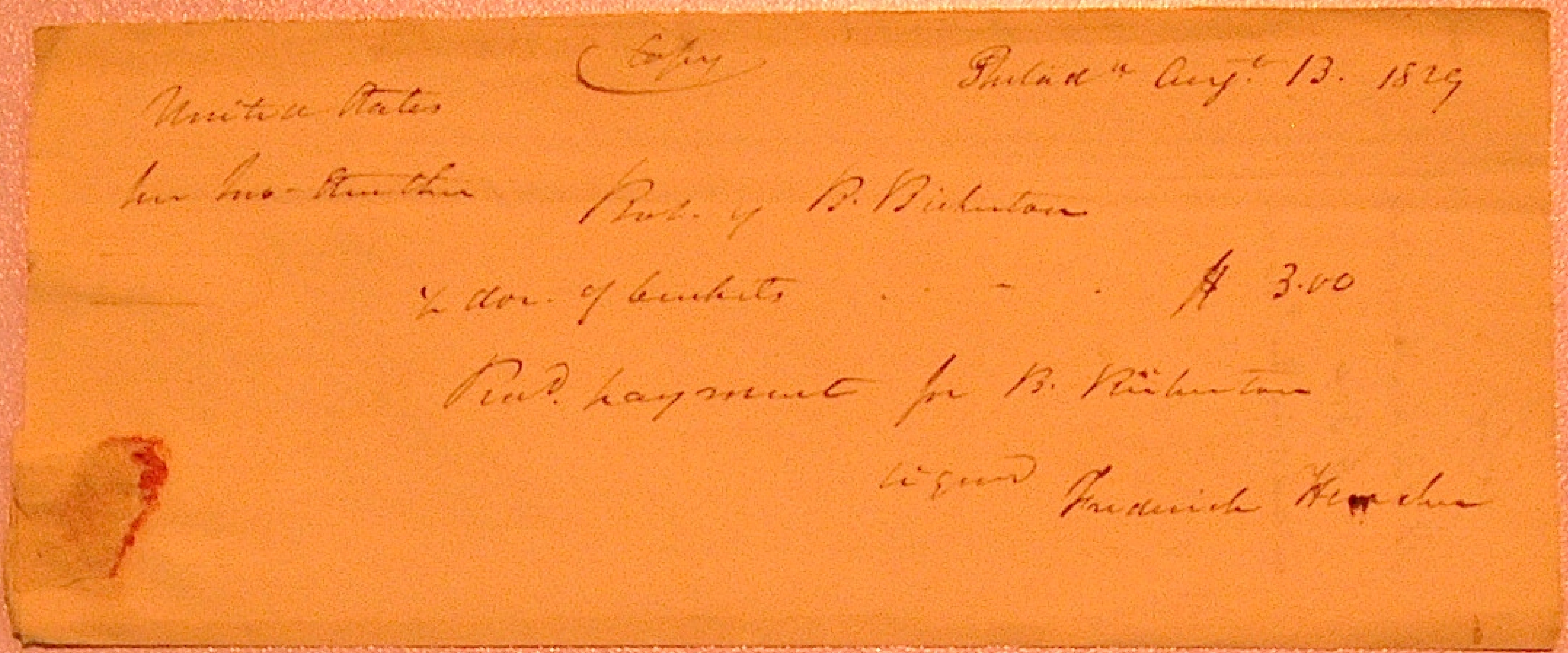
I have duly received your letter of the 3. inst. accompanied by the Deeds for the Property lately purchased for erecting new buildings for the Mint Establishment— agreeably to my request, dated the 28. ultimo.

With great respect,

Jos. Anderson

Comptroller

Samuel Moore, Esq.
Director of the Mint



Copy

Philada Augt 13. 1829

United States
for Jno. Struthers

Bot. of B. Bickerton

½ doz. of buckets . . . $ 3.00

Recd. payment for B. Bickerton

Signed Frederick [illegible]

United States Mint
for John Struthers

Copy

United States Mint
per [illegible]

Philad^a 8 Mo. 13. 1829

Bot. of Sellers & Pennock

1 Sieve No. 8 —— $ 1.50

Rec^d Payment

Signed Sellers & Pennock

Proposal for Painting and Glazing the new Mint
now Building in Chesnut St

I will agree to Paint the above Building
three Coats of the Best materials and
workmanship for 13 Cents pr sqr yeard
and will Glaze the Sash Lights 12 by 14 or 16 including
2 Coats of Paint, and Putty for 15 Cents pr Light
the Lights to be Beded in putty

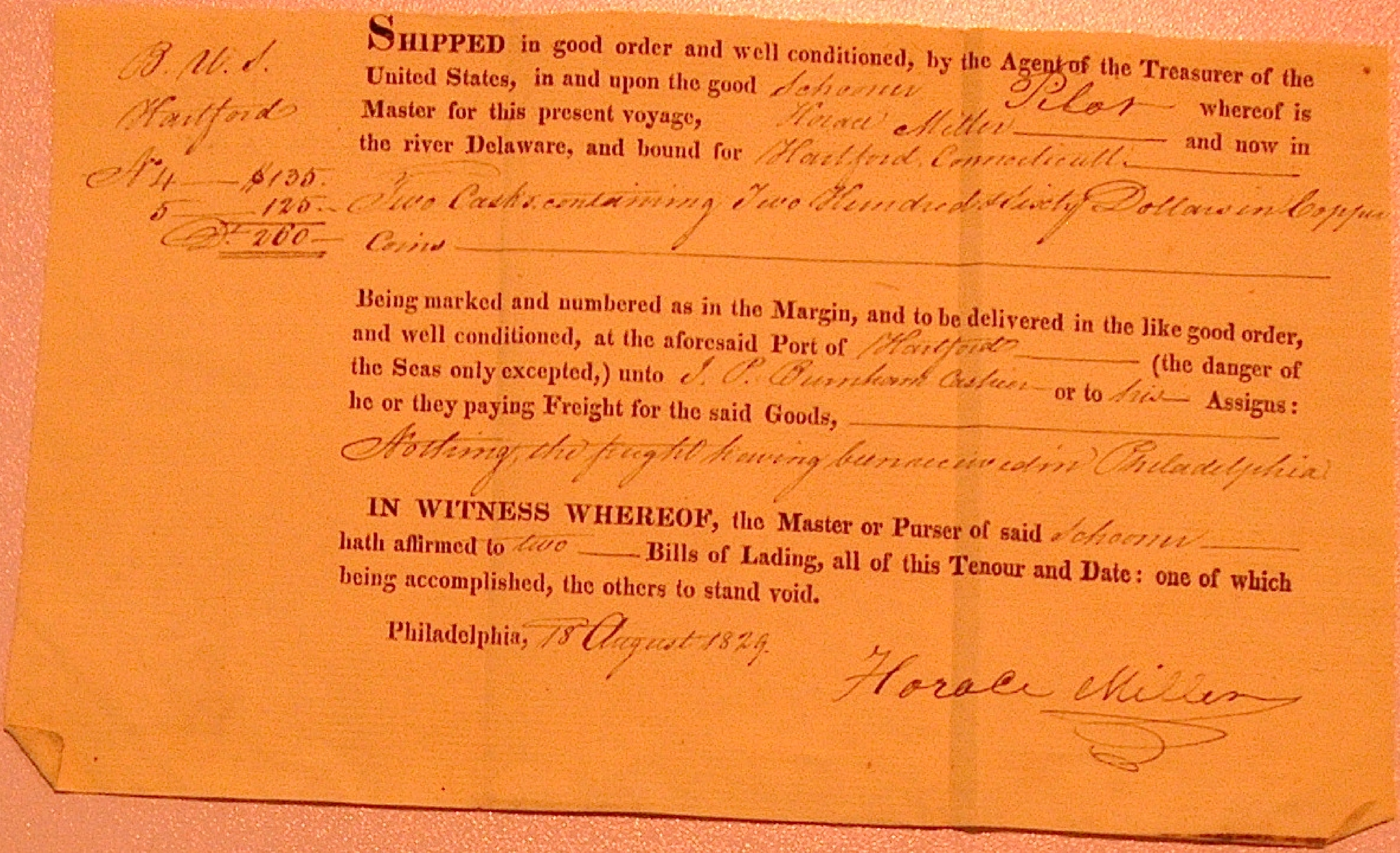
1829 August

Wm J. McIntire No 48 north 8th St

Dear Sir

accept my thanks for your politeness in sending me a specimen of your new cocoa, which cannot, I think, fail to be productive of great convenien to the public.

Very respectfully your
Obdt. Servt.



B. U. S.
Hartford
No. 4 — $135.
5 — 125.
Dr. 260

SHIPPED in good order and well conditioned, by the Agent of the Treasurer of the United States, in and upon the good Schooner Pilot whereof is Master for this present voyage, Horace Miller and now in the river Delaware, and bound for Hartford, Connecticutt.

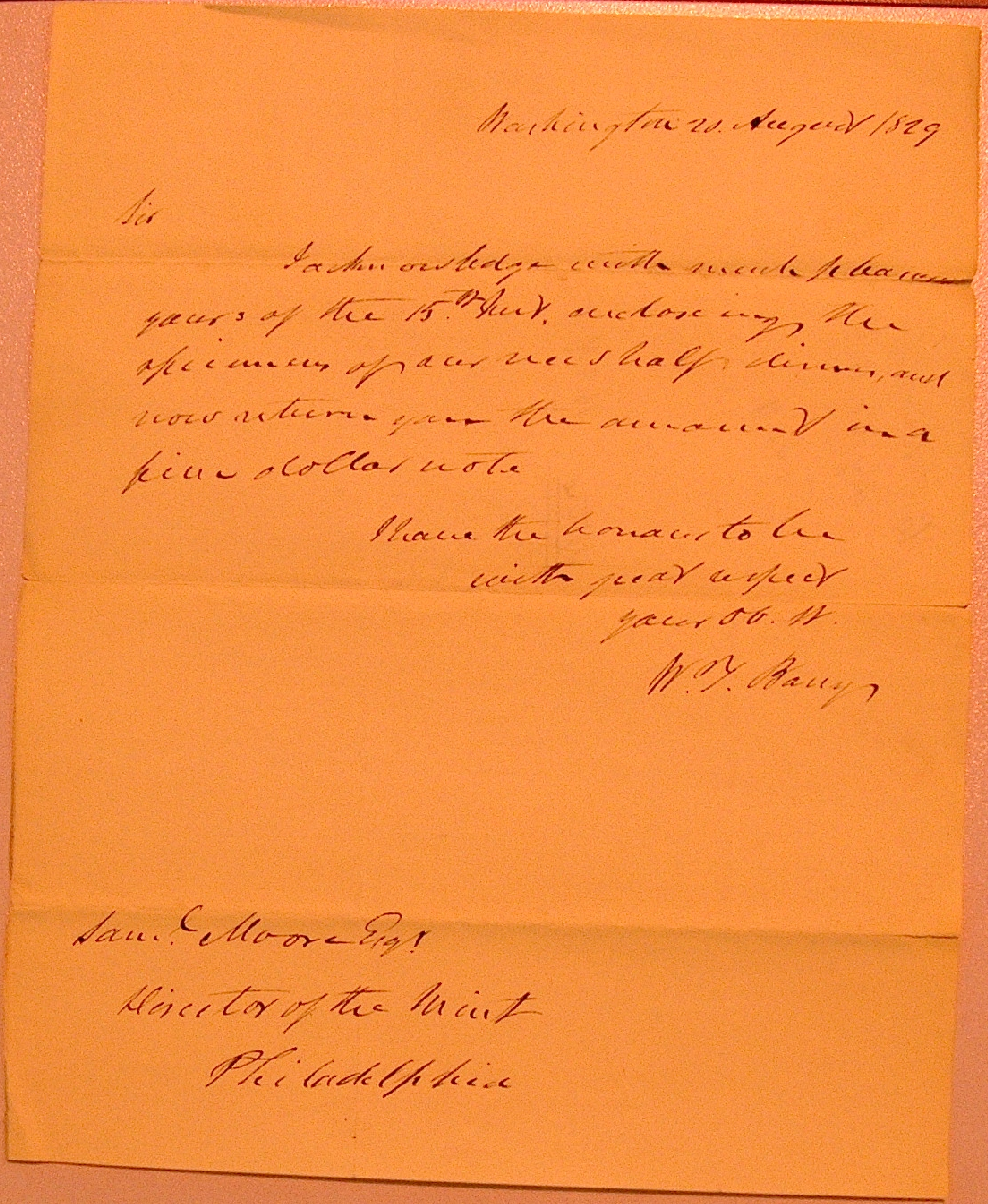
Two Casks containing Two Hundred & Sixty Dollars in Copper Coins

Being marked and numbered as in the Margin, and to be delivered in the like good order and well conditioned, at the aforesaid Port of Hartford (the danger of the Seas only excepted,) unto J. P. Burnham Cashier or to his Assigns: he or they paying Freight for the said Goods, Nothing, the freight having been received in Philadelphia

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Master or Purser of said Schooner hath affirmed to two Bills of Lading, all of this Tenour and Date: one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

Philadelphia, 18 August 1829.

Horace Miller



Washington 20. August 1829

Sir

I acknowledge with much pleasure yours of the 15th inst. enclosing the specimens of our new half dimes, and now return you the amount in a five dollar note

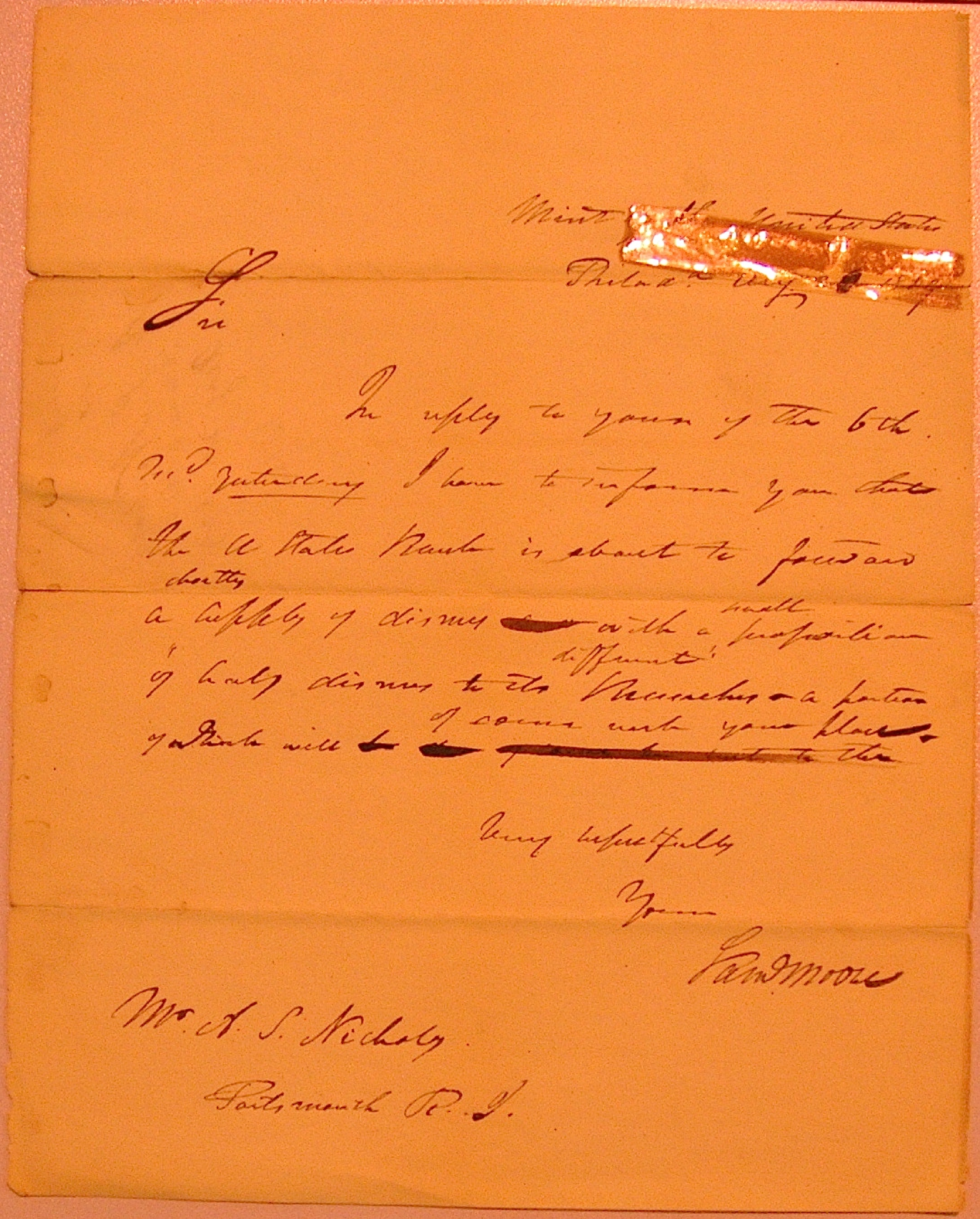
I have the honour to be
with great respect
your ob. st.
W. T. Barry

Saml. Moore Esqr.
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia

Navy Dept
C. Rose Esq   Aug. 15th 1829

I have this moment rec'd your sample of Cotton bagging and enclosed return you a five dollar bill. I pray you to accept my acknowledgments for this mark of respect

I am Yours
with much respt
Jno Branch



Mint of the United States
Philad.a Aug [illegible]

Sir

In reply to yours of the 6th. Inst. yesterday I have to inform you that the U States Bank is about to forward shortly a supply of dismes ~~[illegible]~~ with a small proportion of half dismes to its different Branches — a portion of which will ~~be~~ of course reach your place. ~~[illegible] to them~~

Very respectfully

Yours

Saml Moore

Mr. A. S. Nichols

Portsmouth R. I.

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 21, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Mr. A. S. Nichols,
Portsmouth, R.I.

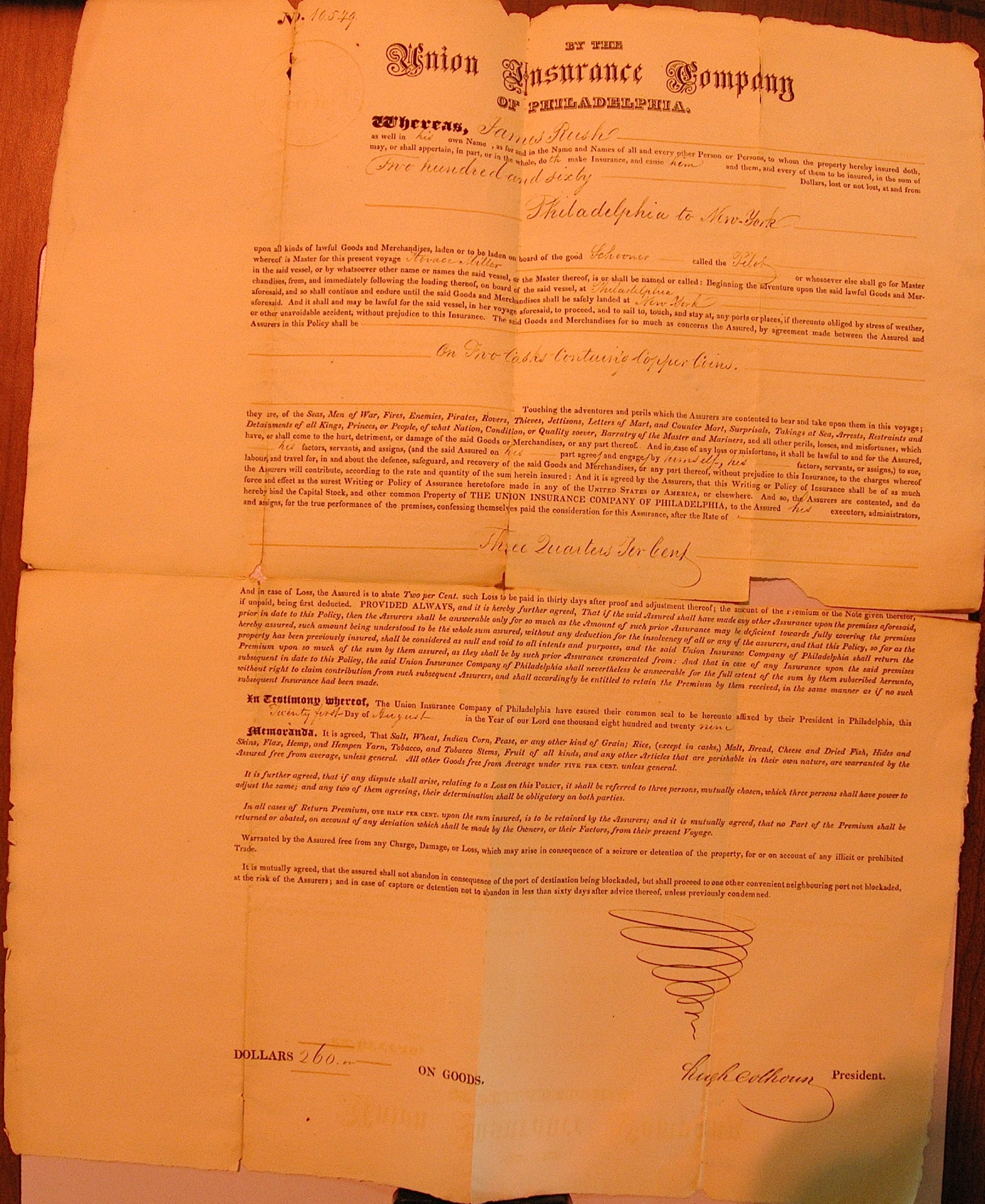
Sir

In reply to yours of the 6th received yesterday, I have to inform you that the United States Bank is about to forward shortly a supply of dismes with a small proportion of half dismes to its different branches and a portion of which will of course reach your place,

Very respectfully,

Yours,

SAMUEL MOORE.



No. 10549

BY THE
Union Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Whereas, James Rush as well in his own Name, as for and in the Name and Names of all and every other Person or Persons, to whom the property hereby insured doth, may, or shall appertain, in part, or in the whole, doth make Insurance, and cause him and them, and every of them to be insured, in the sum of Two hundred and sixty Dollars, lost or not lost, at and from Philadelphia to New-York upon all kinds of lawful Goods and Merchandises, laden or to be laden on board of the good Schooner called the Pilot whereof is Master for this present voyage Horace Miller or whosoever else shall go for Master in the said vessel, or by whatsoever other name or names the said vessel, or the Master thereof, is or shall be named or called: Beginning the adventure upon the said lawful Goods and Merchandises, from, and immediately following the loading thereof, on board of the said vessel, at Philadelphia aforesaid, and so shall continue and endure until the said Goods and Merchandises shall be safely landed at New-York aforesaid. And it shall and may be lawful for the said vessel, in her voyage aforesaid, to proceed, and to sail to, touch, and stay at, any ports or places, if thereunto obliged by stress of weather, or other unavoidable accident, without prejudice to this Insurance. The said Goods and Merchandises for so much as concerns the Assured, by agreement made between the Assured and Assurers in this Policy shall be

On Two Casks Containing Copper Coins.

Touching the adventures and perils which the Assurers are contented to bear and take upon them in this voyage; they are, of the *Seas, Men of War, Fires, Enemies, Pirates, Rovers, Thieves, Jettisons, Letters of Mart, and Counter Mart, Surprisals, Takings at Sea, Arrests, Restraints and Detainments of all Kings, Princes, or People, of what Nation, Condition, or Quality soever, Barratry of the Master and Mariners,* and all other perils, losses, and misfortunes, which have, or shall come to the hurt, detriment, or damage of the said Goods or Merchandises, or any part thereof. And in case of any loss or misfortune, it shall be lawful to and for the Assured, his factors, servants, and assigns, (and the said Assured on his part agrees and engages by himself, his factors, servants, or assigns,) to sue, labour, and travel for, in and about the defence, safeguard, and recovery of the said Goods and Merchandises, or any part thereof, without prejudice to this Insurance, to the charges whereof the Assurers will contribute, according to the rate and quantity of the sum herein insured: And it is agreed by the Assurers, that this Writing or Policy of Insurance shall be of as much force and effect as the surest Writing or Policy of Assurance heretofore made in any of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, or elsewhere. And so, the Assurers are contented, and do hereby bind the Capital Stock, and other common Property of THE UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, to the Assured his executors, administrators, and assigns, for the true performance of the premises, confessing themselves paid the consideration for this Assurance, after the Rate of

Three Quarters Per Cent

And in case of Loss, the Assured is to abate *Two per Cent.* such Loss to be paid in thirty days after proof and adjustment thereof; the amount of the Premium or the Note given therefor, if unpaid, being first deducted. PROVIDED ALWAYS, *and it is hereby further agreed, That if the said Assured shall have made any other Assurance upon the premises aforesaid, prior in date to this Policy, then the Assurers shall be answerable only for so much as the Amount of such prior Assurance may be deficient towards fully covering the premises hereby assured, such amount being understood to be the whole sum assured, without any deduction for the insolvency of all or any of the assurers, and that this Policy, so far as the property has been previously insured, shall be considered as null and void to all intents and purposes, and the said Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia shall return the Premium upon so much of the sum by them assured, as they shall be by such prior Assurance exonerated from: And that in case of any Insurance upon the said premises subsequent in date to this Policy, the said Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia shall nevertheless be answerable for the full extent of the sum by them subscribed hereunto, without right to claim contribution from such subsequent Assurers, and shall accordingly be entitled to retain the Premium by them received, in the same manner as if no such subsequent Insurance had been made.*

In Testimony whereof, The Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia have caused their common seal to be hereunto affixed by their President in Philadelphia, this Twenty first Day of August in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine

Memoranda. It is agreed, That *Salt, Wheat, Indian Corn, Pease, or any other kind of Grain; Rice, (except in casks,) Malt, Bread, Cheese and Dried Fish, Hides and Skins, Flax, Hemp, and Hempen Yarn, Tobacco, and Tobacco Stems, Fruit of all kinds, and any other Articles that are perishable in their own nature, are warranted by the Assured free from average, unless general. All other Goods free from Average under* FIVE PER CENT. *unless general.*

It is further agreed, that if any dispute shall arise, relating to a Loss on this POLICY, *it shall be referred to three persons, mutually chosen, which three persons shall have power to adjust the same; and any two of them agreeing, their determination shall be obligatory on both parties.*

In all cases of Return Premium, ONE HALF PER CENT. *upon the sum insured, is to be retained by the Assurers; and it is mutually agreed, that no Part of the Premium shall be returned or abated, on account of any deviation which shall be made by the Owners, or their Factors, from their present Voyage.*

Warranted by the Assured free from any Charge, Damage, or Loss, which may arise in consequence of a seizure or detention of the property, for or on account of any illicit or prohibited Trade.

It is mutually agreed, that the assured shall not abandon in consequence of the port of destination being blockaded, but shall proceed to one other convenient neighbouring port not blockaded, at the risk of the Assurers; and in case of capture or detention not to abandon in less than sixty days after advice thereof, unless previously condemned.

DOLLARS 260.— ON GOODS.

Hugh Colhoun President.

Philada 20th August 1829

Dr Samuel Moore
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia

Sir!

I offer to supply Copper for the use of the Mint, now erecting at the rate of twenty seven cents per pound, for sheets weighing twelve pounds or more to twelve and an half square feet.

This Copper is manufactured by Messrs John McKim Jr & Sons, Baltimore; and is well known throughout this Country as the best that is made in the United States.

The customary dimensions of that ch copper are 30 inches by 60 inches, but these may be considerably increased if required.

I am, Very respectfully
Yr obt Servt
Saml H. Thomas
15 Chestnut St.

111

Mint of the U. States
Philada. Aug 24. 1829

Dear Sir

Your favour of the 20th. covering a communication on the subject of the Mint Machinery is at hand. ~~[illegible]~~ When ~~[illegible]~~ the ~~[illegible]~~ outline ~~[illegible]~~ mentioned arrives ~~[illegible]~~ I will inform you promptly whether it is found sufficiently instructive as to the general ~~[illegible]~~ arrangement of the Machinery ~~[illegible]~~ without ~~[illegible]~~ drawings in detail. The objections ~~[illegible]~~ of your ~~[illegible]~~ friends ~~[illegible]~~ to the being made ~~[illegible]~~ the ~~[illegible]~~ of the Machinery ~~[illegible]~~ on safe delivery, here will ~~[illegible]~~ here I apprehend a difficulty in the transaction, but ~~that~~ ~~[illegible]~~ consideration of this may be ~~[illegible]~~ deferred until the outline is ~~[illegible]~~ received.

Yours very respectfully
Saml Moore

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 24, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Maj. G. Buckner

Dear Sir

Your favor of the 20th. covering a communication on the subject of the Mint Machinery is at hand.

When the outline mentioned arrives, I will inform you promptly, whether it is found sufficiently instructive as to the general arrangement of the Machinery without drawings in more detail.

The objections of your friends to the payment being made contingent on the safe delivery of the Machinery here will present, I apprehend, a difficulty in the transactions, but the consideration of this may be deferred until the outline is received.

Yours very respectfully,

SAMUEL MOORE.

PAY ROLL

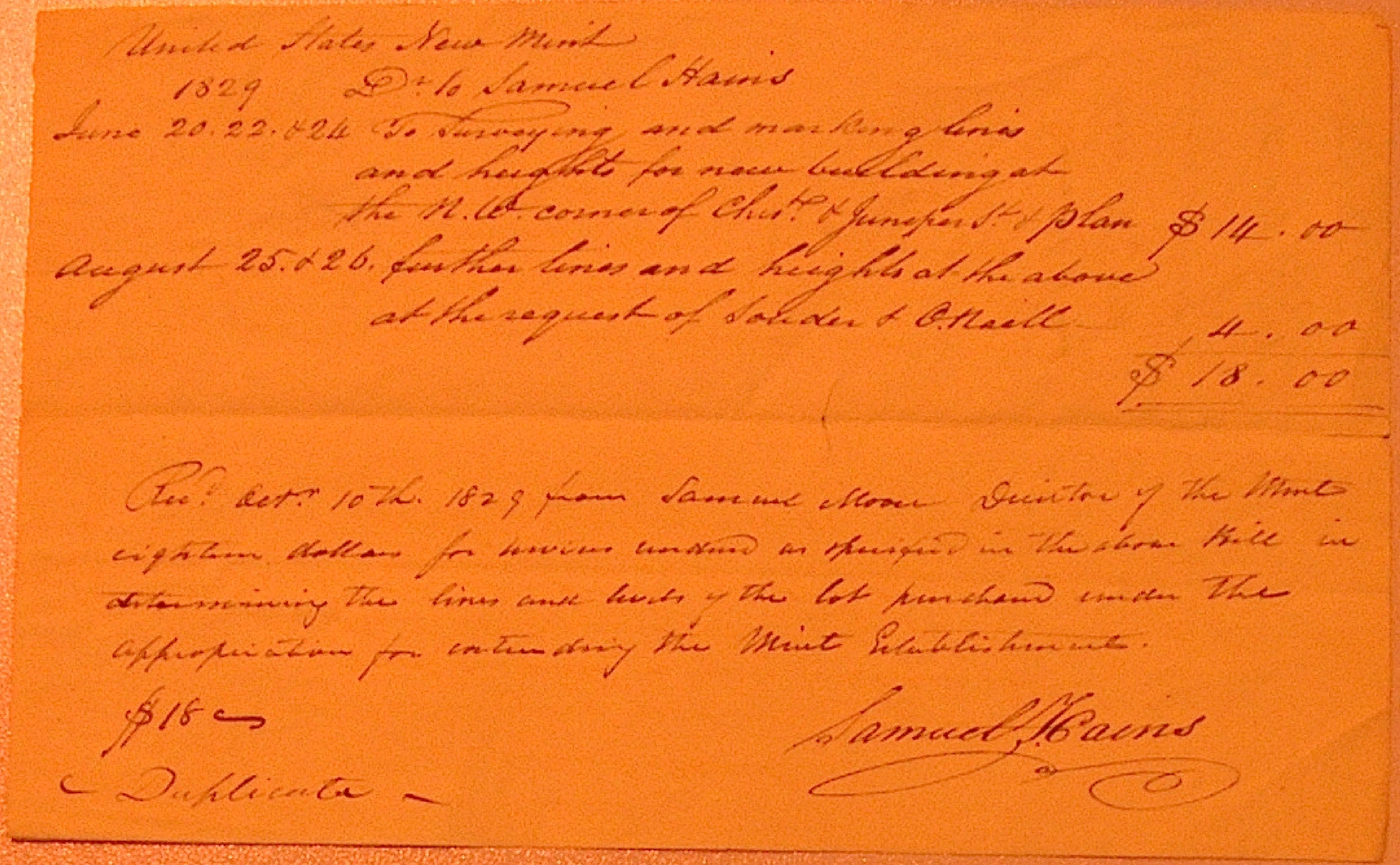
Of Persons employed in the erection of New Buildings for the Mint Establishment, ~~during~~ in the month of August 1829

NAMES.	In what capacity employed.	Number of days employed.	Wages per day.		Total amount due each person.		We acknowledge to have received from the Director of the Mint, the sums opposed to our names, respectively, being in full of our services from the 5th to the 20th of Augt. inclusive.	WITNESSES.
			Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.		
Francis R Lewning	Stone Cutter	14½	1.	75	25.	37½	Francis Rlevening	
Godfrey Boger	ditto	9¼	1.	50	13.	87½	Godfried Boyer	
Morgan Clancy	ditto	7¾	1.	50	11.	62½	Morgan Claney	
Christian Faßit	ditto	5	1.	25	6.	25	Cristian Fazer	
Michael Goudlouth	ditto	1½	1.	25	1.	87½	Michael Huttenlock	John Struthers
Evean George	ditto	6¼	1.	25	7.	81¼	Evan George	
John Salsburgh	ditto	5¾	1.	25	7.	18¾	John Salsburg	
Robert McCrea	ditto	10¼	1.	50	15.	37½	Robert Mclued	
David Wilson	ditto	8	1.	50	12.	00	David Wilson	
Peter Rowe	ditto	1	1.	25	1.	25	Peter Rofoor	
Samuel Gamble	Labourer at sawing Stone	12		83⅓	10.	00	Samuel Gamble	
David Brown	ditto	11½		83⅓	9.	60¼	Davd Brown	
Mathew McCrulis	ditto	6¾		83⅓	5.	63½	R Mathew McCrulis	
Given Gamble	ditto	7½		83⅓	6.	25	Gavin Gamble	
John Rines	ditto	11½		83⅓	9.	60¼	John Rines his Mark	Witness John Struthers
Robert Swan	ditto	9¾		83⅓	8.	14	Robt Swan	
Amos Shaw	ditto	9¾		83⅓	8.	14	Amos Shaw	
Patrick Dennan	ditto	8		83⅓	6.	68	Patrick Dinin	
William Thompson	ditto	9¾		83⅓	8.	14	Wm Thompson	
Robert Hunter	Sawing Stone 37 feet 9 in. @ 25 Cents per foot				9.	43¾	Robert Hunter	John Struthers
Robert Hunter	Sawing Stone 37 feet 9 in. @ 25 Cents per foot				9.	43¾	Robt Hunt	
					$ 193	69		

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Augt. 21. 1829
Saml Moore

R. & Kid will engage to furnish such Copper as may be wanted for the Roof Spouts &c of the New Mint Phila. at 29/100 Pr. lb. The copper to be of the very best American manufacture or English, at the option of the purchaser.
Aug 26th. 1829.

Dr. Moore director of the)
United States Mint. Phila.)



United States New Mint

1829 Dr. to Samuel Hains

June 20. 22. & 24	To surveying and marking lines and heights for new building at the N.W. corner of Chesn.t & Juniper St.s & plan	$14.00
August 25. & 26.	further lines and heights at the above at the request of Souder & O.Neill	4.00
		$18.00

Rec.d Oct.r 10th. 1829 from Samuel Moore Director of the Mint eighteen dollars for services rendered as specified in the above Bill in determining the lines and levels of the lot purchased under the appropriation for extending the Mint Establishment.

$18 —

Samuel Hains

— Duplicate —

Mint of the U. States
Philada. Aug. 27. 182[illegible]

Sir

~~If you wish~~ Please inform ~~[illegible]~~ me at what price your House would furnish American Manufactured Copper of the best quality, for covering the roof of the New Mint — ~~the quality~~ ~~that which would~~ Copper of 12 pound ~~—~~ to the sheet of 30 by 60 inches is ~~the~~ deemed ~~the~~ suitable for the purpose ~~—~~ ~~about 2000 pounds~~ ~~the year~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] for this [illegible] would [illegible] 2000 pounds — Please [illegible] [illegible] me the address of the Agent of your Agent here~~ If you have any Agent here ~~[illegible]~~ ~~the~~ please inform me his address —

Yours respectfully
Saml Moore

Evan T. Ellicott Esqr.
Baltimore

1 8 2 9

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 27, 1829.
AUG.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Evan T. Elliott, Esq.,
Baltimore

Sir

Please inform me at what price your House would furnish American manufactured Copper of the best quality, for covering the roof of the New Mint.

Copper of 12 pounds to the sheet of 30 by 60 inches is deemed suitable for the purpose.

If you have any agent here. please give me his address.

Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL MOORE.

Baltimore 28. Aug 1829

Saml Moore Esq

Respected

I have your favor of yesterday. Our company would be much pleased to execute so conspicuous a contract as furnishing the copper for covering the mint — The thickness proposed renders it an unprofitable job but as we have but few orders on hand we would undertake it at Twenty Eight cents ℔ provided we could get the order immediately — At any other period it might not be convenient to undertake it — At this time we could make it of [illegible] Copper from Frederick Co. in this state — We should be glad to know the number of sheets that will be required — We have no regular agent in Phil^a but the copper business we have done there has been with Nathan Trotter & Co. We feel some desire that the mint should be conversed with an American article, and have no doubt that your wishes would incline the same way — Ours is the only establishment that can furnish copper made from ore raised in the United States

Respectfully

Evan T Ellicott

for the Avalon C^o

Mint of the U. States
Philada Aug. 28. 1829

Dear Sir

A variety of experiments, in which coins of different denominations have been exposed to attrition for the purpose of determining some of the points to which your enquiries of the 30th. June relate, have occupied much of my attention since my last. I have now the satisfaction of replying to your enquiries, in their order.

1 When the Mint impressions on our coins are not in any degree effaced, they are an attestation both of their fineness and weight, and therefore of their value by tale, and so long as these impressions remain clearly discernible though in various degrees impaired, they still attest the standard fineness of the coin, and therefore its value under a given weight. When the Mint impressions are no longer clearly discernible, the genuine character of the coin is rendered liable to some doubt, and it seems reasonable that it should thenceforth cease to be legal tender money [illegible]

2 The diminution in weight, at which the legal tender of coins should terminate, is presumed to be that

which, from careful examination, is found, ordinarily, associated with such an abrasion of the devices and inscriptions thereon, ~~[illegible]~~, that some of these must cease to be clearly discernible, on a small further diminution by use. This loss of weight will, as far as practicable, be designated under the next topic of inquiry.

3 The diminution of our coins in weight, when defaced as above, by the effects of ordinary circulation, may, from the results of experiments made with these coins, aided by analogous trials of the coins of Spain, be estimated as follows.

	Full wt. dwt. gr.	Reduced wt. dw. gr.	Reduced value c.	Loss of wt. dw. gr.	Loss per cent
Dollar	17. 8	16-8	94 24/100	1-0	5 76/100
½ Dollr	8.16	8-2	46 64/100	-14	6 72/100
¼ Dollr	4-8	4-0	23 8/100	8	7 68/100
Dime	1-17 6/10	1-13 8/10	9 9/100	3 8/10	9 1/10
½ Dime	20 8/10	18 7/10	4 49/100	2 1/10	10 2/10

The coins here specified may be thus, reduced in weight, from the effects of attrition, applied as in ordinary circulation to all parts of the surface, without wholly obliterating either date device or inscription. These will all of course be greatly impaired.

A near approximation to accuracy being ~~is [illegible]~~ all that ~~is~~ is supposed to have been attained in these estimates, the percentage of loss may, ~~by [illegible] slight change of proportion~~, for convenience be expressed in simple numbers as follows — For the dollar 6 per cent
½ dolls. 7 "
¼ dollar 8 "
Dime 9 "
½ Dime 10 "

The result of all my observations is that
~~and The result of all the observations I have made is that a~~
~~small~~ a small further reduction of weight by ... attrition, in ordinary use, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~from [illegible] to [illegible] and a half per cent~~ ~~according to the deno-~~ ~~Least~~ the measure of it not easily defined would ~~suffice to~~ ~~[illegible] would so far obscure the Mint impression~~ ~~on the~~ ~~[illegible] of the Mint impression~~ ~~so~~ render the Mint impression so obscure that ~~it~~ the character ~~[illegible]~~ ~~in many instances~~ of the coin might be rendered questionable. The above ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~The percentage of loss at this point of~~ may thus far be ~~[illegible]~~ regarded as the extreme of reduction ~~of [illegible]~~ ~~diminution may be estimated very nearly as follows~~ in these coins compatible ~~with safety without~~ ~~[illegible]~~ with the character you would ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ For the dollar ~~6 per cent this [illegible]~~
½ do
¼ do
~~Dime~~
½ Dime
~~[illegible] a legal money~~ [illegible] their fitness for the purposes of money

4 The fact alluded to in your fourth inquiry, that coins of different denominations lose in different proportions, by that degree of abrasion which will efface the Mint impressions, is illustrated in the above results.

A difficulty presents itself in determining any precise limit of diminution applicable to all coins at which they should cease to be ~~a~~ legal money. None can be assumed which would not admit some coins, from which parts of the Mint impressions might be effaced, or exclude others though retaining them entire. The mean, it appears, would be very nearly that proportional reduction which pertains to the quarter dollar; & the effect of this limitation is obvious on inspection — the dollar would be a legal tender when the Mint impression must be effaced, and the dime and half dime, retaining those impressions, might be rejected.

The difficulty would be in some measure obviated by designating two grades of limitation — one applicable to the larger coins and the other to the smaller. For example, five per cent ~~[illegible]~~ for coins of a denomination not less than half dollars ~~might be a legal tender, provided they should not be more than five per cent below their full weight~~, and ten per cent ~~for~~ all other silver coins ~~of a denomination less than the half dollar~~ ~~might be a legal~~ limiting the amt. in this latter case ~~[illegible]~~ to a sum ~~[illegible]~~ ~~provided however that the amt. shall tender, for any amount~~ not exceed ~~of~~ two dollars in any one payment, ~~provided they should not be more than ten per cent below their full weight~~.

These proportions are facile in calculation, and familiar in our ~~Monetary~~ system of ~~system~~ Money. The first may seem unnecessarily rigorous. It applies however only to those coins which constitute the efficient basis of our currency, where rigour is salutary. The second would ~~occasionally [illegible] admit coins of the denomination of quarter dollars, from which part of the Mint impressions might be effaced~~ be too lax, but the restricted amount would obviate all danger to any important interest. A greater latitude may be allowable in that portion of our currency called change, which is peculiarly liable to loss by attrition from use. The seeming complexity of such a regulation I confess appears objectionable. The suggestion is offered however ~~merely~~ for consideration. If the limitation of five per cent were ~~made~~ to made general, no inconvenience, it is probable, would result. In regard to our small coins, in ordinary transactions, they would be received unquestioned, ~~which~~ as long as the Mint impressions should remain clearly discernible. And as to our larger coins it will appear that when the currency is well supplied & selections in wt. of 5 per cent is not produced but after a long period. ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

5 The larger denominations of coin, forming the Mass of a copious metallic currency, are so much at rest, that the progress of waste, by attrition, is slow. In a mixed currency, consisting of Bank paper, founded on an adequate metallic basis, this waste will be farther retarded; the larger coins being still more at rest. Of the dollars and half dollars, ~~which~~ especially the latter, form the efficient basis of our circulation, few comparatively of any given date are in motion at any one time. [illegible] The [illegible] loss of weight by use in these denominations may be estimated at one per cent on an average in each period of 50 years. Within the first period the loss may exceed this proportion, new coins presenting more exposed points than those which have been for some time in use, but the effect will be less in succeeding equal periods. A diminution in the weight of these coins, equal to five per cent in a currency formed like that of the United States, would not be effected it is believed, in two centuries, by the attrition of ordinary use, to which, on an average, these coins would be liable.

The subordinate coins, which perform the offices of change, are in more constant action, and by reason of their greater surface, under the same weight, sustain a greater proportionate waste. In ~~such a~~ our currency ~~as that of the~~

~~the [illegible] State~~, the waste on the quarter dollar may be estimated at ~~4~~ 3½ per cent, that of the dime at 6 per cent, and that of the half dime at 10 per cent in fifty years, provided the circulation shall be ~~[illegible]~~ supplied, in due proportion, with those several denominations —

6 The Carolus dollars which began to be issued in 1772, and ceased in 1808, weigh now about 17 dwt. 6 grains, taking the average of their different dates as now found in circulation, and are worth 100 1/10 cents. The Ferdinand dollars, which follow the Carolus, began to be issued in 1809 — they now average about 17 dwt. 7 grains, and are worth nearly 100 3/10 cents.

The average of all the Spanish dollars now in circulation in the U. States, would, judging from our experience at the Mint, be found equal to the weight specified in the Act making them ~~a legal tender~~. The parts of the Spanish dollar, having been constantly in service, performing the lighter offices of coin, are diminished in a disproportionate degree — very few of them are of their true proportional weight, and ~~many~~ most of them are ~~far~~ much below it.

7 — The old pillar dollar, of which the issue ceased in 1771, being of greater intrinsic value than those of subsequent coinage, have been very generally withdrawn from circulation, and the oldest Spanish dollars now of frequent occurrence ~~in circulation~~, are the Carolus impressions, commencing in 1772. The coinage of the Spanish dollar and its parts, if not wholly suspended, continues only to a very restricted extent. None have appeared at the Mint of a later date than 1824. Certainly, by far the largest proportion of those now in the U. States are of dates anterior to 1815 — but it is believed that there are in circulation more of those coins, of impressions subsequent to 1772 than prior to that date. —

Nothing has been said specifically of our Gold coin. Nor have they been the subject of any recent experiment — they have not been allowed to remain in currency as and the loss by wear to which they are liable is chiefly to be inferred from analogy with other gold coin — they may be considered like them as liable to lose about two per cent in 50 years on an average ~~[illegible]~~

When the condition of a Metallic currency comes to be renovated by annual coinage the effect of ~~these~~ wear is rendered more sensible — the French crowns of which the coinage ceased in 1793 present an ~~[illegible]~~ of this — The Span. dollar and its parts were destined to offer another example — While the ~~[illegible]~~ effect of an annual coinage which are always of full weight, will be greatly manifest in maintaining our currency at a ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ approximate very near ~~[illegible]~~ its nominal value taking any mass promiscuously from the ~~[illegible]~~ circulation

Your queries respecting the ant^y of our circulating Medium and its constituent parts are not forgotten. I hope in a short time to offer you ~~[illegible]~~ some ~~[illegible]~~ conjecture ~~[illegible]~~ on those points.

Very respectfully

Yours

Saml Moore

Hon. N. Sanford

Albany

129

To

N. Sanford

Sep 4 1829

Answer to

a [illegible] 30th

[illegible] 1829

1535

Copy

1 8 2 9

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 28, 1829

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Hon. N. Sanford,
Albany

Dear Sir

A variety of experiments, in which coins of different denominations have been exposed to attrition, for the purpose of determining some of the points to which your enquiries of the 30th June relate, have occupied much of attention since my last. I have now the satisfaction of replying to your enquiries in their order.

1 - When the Mint impressions on our coins are not in any degree effaced, they are an attestation both of their fineness and weight, and therefore, of their value by tale, and so long as those impressions remain clearly discernible, though in various degrees impaired, they still attest the standard fineness of the coin, and therefore, its value under a given weight. When the Mint impressions are no longer clearly discernible, the genuine character of the coin is rendered liable to some doubt, and it seems reasonable that it should thenceforth cease to be legal money if not earlier. [illegible] ~~an abrasion of the devices and inscriptions thereon, that some of them must cease to be clearly discernible, on a small farther diminution by use. This loss of weight will, as far as practicable, be designated under the next topic of enquiry.~~

2 - The diminution in weight, at which the legal tender of coins should terminate, is presumed to be that which, from careful examination with such an abraision of the devices and inscriptions thereon, that some of them must cease to be clearly discernible, on a small farther diminution by use. This loss of weight will, as far as practicable, be designated under the next topic of enquiry.

3 - The diminution of our coins, in weight, when defaced as above, by the efforts of ordinary circulation, may, from the results of experiments made with those coins, aided by analgous trials of the Coins of Spain, be extimated as follows.

	Full Wt. dwt.grs.	Reduced Wt. dwt. grs.	Reduced Value Dolls.Cents	Loss of Wt. dwt. grs.	Loss Percent
Dollar	-17.8	16. 8	0.94-24/100	1. 0	5-76/100
1/2 Doll	8.16	8. 2	0.46-64/100	0.14	6-72/100
1/4 "	4.8	4. 0	0.23- 8/100	0. 8	7-68/100
Disme	1.17-6/100	1.13-8/10	0.09- 9/100	0. 3-8/10	9-01/10
1/2 Disme	0.20-8/10	0.18-7/10	0.49-/100	0. 2-1/2	10-02/10

The coins here specified may be thus reduced in weight, from the effects of attrition, applied as in ordinary circulation to all parts of the surface, without wholly obliterating either date, device or inscription. These will, of course, be greatly impaired. A near approximation to accuracy being all that is supposed to have been attained in these extimates, the percentage of loss may, for convenience be expressed in simple numbers as follows:

-CONTINUED-

For the Dollar	6	percent
Half "	7	"
Quarter "	8	"
Disme	9	"
Half "	10	"

The result of all my observations is that a small farther reduction of weight by attrition, in ordinary use, the measure of it not easily defined would render the Mint impression so obscure that the character of the coin might be rendered questionable.

The above may therefore be regarded as the extremes of reduction in those coins severally compatible with the character of a sound currency.

4 - The fact alluded to in your fourth enquiry, that coins of different denominations lose in different proportions, by that degree of abraision which will effect the Mint impressions, is illustrated in the above results.

A difficulty presents itself in determining any average limit of diminution applicable to all coins, at which they should cease to be legal money. None can be assumed which would not admit some coins, from which parts of the Mint impressions might be effaced, or exclude others though retaining them entire. The mean, it appears, would be very nearly that proportional reduction which pertains to the quarter dollar, and the effect of this limitation is obvious on inspection. The dollar would be a legal tender when the Mint impressions must be effeced, and the disme and half disme, retaining those impressions, might be rejected.

The difficulty would be in some measure obviated by designating two grades of limitation - one applicable to the large coins and the other to the smaller. For example, five percent for coins of a denomination not less than half dollars -and ten percent for all other silver coins, limiting the amount in this latter case to a sum not exceeding ten dollars in any one payment.

These proportions are facile in calculation, and familiar in our system of money. The first may seem unnecessarily rigorous. It applies however only to those coins which constitute the efficient basis of our currency, where rigor is salutory. The second would be too lax, but the restricted amount would obviate all danger to any important intrst. A greater latitude may be allowable in that portion of our currency called change, which is peculiarly liable to loss by attrition from use. The seeming complexity of such a regulation, I confess appears objectionable. The suggestion is offered however for consideration. If the limitation of five percent were made general, no inconvenience, it is probable, would result. In regard to our small coins, in ordinary transactions, they would be received unquestioned, so long as the Mint impressions should remain clearly discernible. And as to our larger coins, it will appear that when the currency is well supplied a reduction in weight of 5 percent is not produced but after a long period.

-continued-

5 - The larger denominations of coin, forming the mass of a copious metallic currency, are so much at rest, that the progress of waste, by attrition, is slow. In a mixed currency, consisting of Bank paper, founded on an adequate metallic basis, this waste will be farther retarded; the larger coins being still more at rest. Of the dollars and half dollars, which, especially the latter, form the effecient basis of our circulation, few comparatively of any given date are in motion at any one time. Loss of weight by use in their denominations may be estimated at one percent on an average in each period of 50 years. Within the first period the loss may exceed this proportion, new coins presenting more exposed points than thise which have been for some time in use, but the effect will be less in suceeding equal periods. A diminution in the weight of these coins, equal to five per cent in a currency formed like that of the United States, would not be effected it is believed, in two centuries, by attrition of ordinary use, to which, on an average, those coins would be liable.

The subordinate coins, which perform the offices of change, are in more constant action, and by resaon of their greater surface, under the same weight, sustain a greater proportional waste,. In our currency the waste on the quarter dollar may be estimated at 3-1/2 per cent, that of the disme at 6 per cent, and that of the half disme at 10 per cent in fifty years, provided the circulation shall be supplied, in due proportion, with those several denominations.

6 - The Carolus dollars which began to be issued in 1772, and ceased in 1808, weigh now about 17 dwt. 6 grains, taking the average of their different dates as now found in circulation, and are worth 100-1/10 cents. The Ferdinand dollars, which follow the Carolus, began to be issued in 1809 - they now average about 17 dwt. 7 grains, and are worth nearly 100-3/10 cents. The parts of the Spanish dollar, having been constantly in service, performing the lighter offices of coin, are diminished in a disproportionate degree - very few of them are of their true proportional weight, and most of them are much below it.

7 - The old Pillar dollar, of which the issue ceased in 1771, being of greater intrinsic value than those of subsequent emissions, have been very generally withdrawn from circulation, and the oldest Spanish dollars now of frequent occurrence, are the Carolus impressions commencing in 1772. The coinage of the Spanish dollar and its parts, if not wholly suspended, continues only to a very restricted extent. More have appeared at the Mint of a later date than 1824. Certainly, by far the largest proportion of them now in the United States are of dates anterior to 1815 - but it is believed that there are in circulation more of those coins, of emissions subsequent to 1792 than prior to that date.

Nothing has been said specifically of our gold coins - nor have they been the subject of any recent expression - thay have not been allowed to grow old among us and the loss by use to which they are liable is chiefly to be inferred from analogy with other gold coins - they may be cpmsodered like them as liable to lose about two per cent on an average in 50 years.

When the condition of a metallic currency ceases to be renovated

-continued-

by annual emission, the effect of use is rendered more sensible - the French Crown of which the coinage ceased in 1793 presents a conspicious instance of this - The Spanish dollar and its parts seem destined to offer another example - while the effect of our annual emission which are always of full weight will be equally manifest in maintaining our currency at a grade approximate very near its nominal value, taking any mass promiscuously from the circulation.

Your queries respecting the amount of our circulating medium and its constituent parts are not forgotten.

I hope in a short time to offer you some conjectures.

Very respectfully,

Yours,

SAMUEL MOORE.

Duff Green, Printer

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Aug 26th 1829.

I transmit enclosed the Warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury, No. 220– (Treasy) *dated* Aug. 24th— *in your favour, for* $5.000— *with my Order directed to the ~~Branch~~ Bank of the United States at* Philadelphia *for payment of the amount.*

You will be pleased to date and sign the enclosed acknowledgment for the receipt of the Warrant, and transmit it by the return of mail.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN CAMPBELL,

Treasurer of the United States.

James Rush Esq–

PAY ROLL

Of Persons employed in the erection of New Buildings for the Mint Establishment, ~~during~~ in the month of August 1829

NAMES.	In what capacity employed.	Number of days employed.	Wages per day.		Total amount due each person.		We acknowledge to have received from the Director of the Mint, the sums opposed to our names, respectively, being in full of our services from the 14th to the 27th. day of Augt. inclusive.	WITNESSES.
			Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.		
Josiah Bender	Bricklayers and Masons	1¾	2		3	50	Josiah C Bender	
Leven Porter		11½	"		23	00	Levin, L, Porter	
Jacob L Bowers		11¼	1	50	16	87½	Jacob L Bowers	
Wm McGargle		11¾	"	"	17	62½	William McGlaugle	
Fred Berger		7¾	"	"	11	62½	Frederick Berger	
Elias Lewes		6¾	"	"	10	12½	Elias Lewis	
John Doyle		6¾	"	"	10	12½	John W Doyle	
Macks Bard		2	"	"	3	00	Mark Bard	
David Johnson		6¾	"	"	10	12½	David Johnston	
James Tony	Labourers	11¾	1	00	11	75	James Tony	
Charles Linch		11¾	"	"	11	75	Charles His mark Linch	Jacob Souder
James Orr		10½	"	"	10	50	James Orr	
Geo. McIntire		11	"	"	11	00	George His X mark McIntire	Jacob Souder
Thomas Cane		11½	"	"	11	50	Thomas His + mark Cane	Jacob Souder
John Stevenson		10¾	"	"	10	75	John Stevenson	
Henry McCready		10½	"	"	10	50	Henry McCurdy	
Alex. Steward		10¼	"	"	10	25	Alexander Stewart	
Patrick Madden		10¾	"	"	10	75	Patrick madDen	
					$ 204	75		

Mint of the United States

Philada Augt 29. 1829

Saml Moore

Director —

1 8 2 9

NO PLACE OF DISPATCH
Year 1829 only
on back

ANONYMOUS

MEMORANDUM

The coining Presses are four (4) in number and are put in motion together with the Cutting-out Presses which are six (6) in number by a Ten (10) horse Watt & Boulton Steam Engine.

The Machinery is so constructed that the whole can be worked at once. Each Coining Press stamps sixty pieces in a minute. The Cutting-out Presses at from fifty to sixty per minute each.

The cost of the Mint that is of the above portion of it, including a Fourteen (14) horse Steam Engine is - - Ł 8,300

There is besides a Rolling Mill for laminating the silver bars (worked by the above 14 horse engine) which cost - - Ł 3,140

There is also the frame work of gold and silver melting furnaces with moulds and carriages for the same and cost - - Ł 2,500

Ł13,940

NOTE: "Ł"equals English Pounds. That is - "English Pounds-13,940"

Dr Samuel Moore

Sir

Mr James Wanin having stated his intention of applying for the vacant situation of Clerk to the United States Mint. I feel assured from the manner in which he has adjusted some of the accounts of the late firm, of Wm H. Howell & Co. in which I was a partner. That he is fully qualified to discharge the duties of an accountant. I would also add that I believe him to be a man of steady habits and if appointed. his attention & integrity I have no doubt will entitle him to your fullest confidence

I am respectfully

Yours.

S. M. Howell

Dr Samuel Moore
Director U S Mint

Sir

I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for the vacant clerkship at the United States mint Begging reference to the enclosed testimonials of character and competency to discharge the duties of the office –

I am Sir with much respect
Your Obedt Servt
David S Riegel

Dr. Saml. Moore

Director U. S. Mint

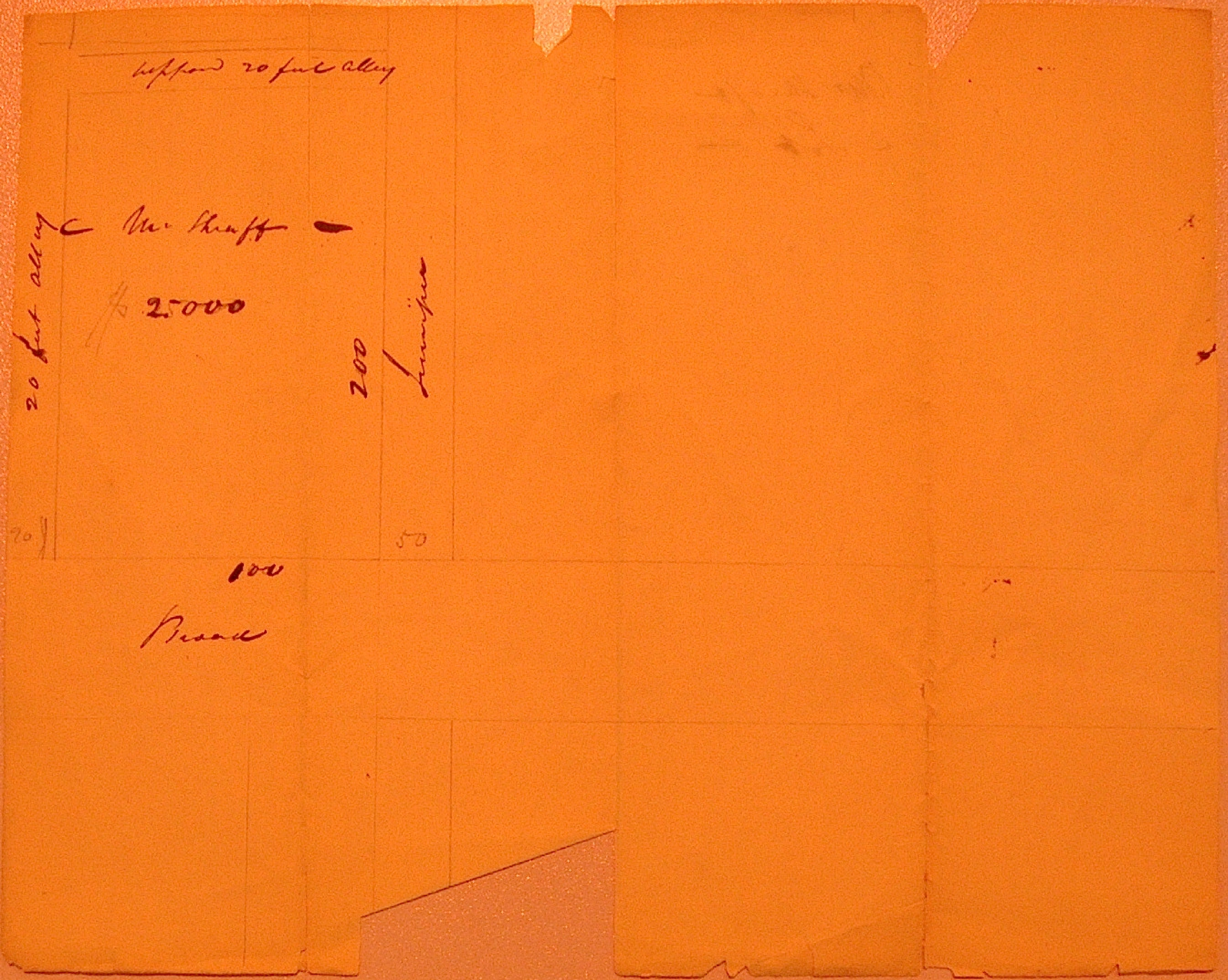
Sir,

I beg leave to enclose the recommendations to my application, and soliciting your attention to those left with Dr. James Rush, I remain, very respectfully,

Your obt. Servant

David P. Risely

Four aſsays made of the ingot of small Spanish Coins in an Oven of nice order, uniformly gave the quality $\overset{oz}{10}$-$\overset{dwt}{16}$-$\overset{gr}{6}$ fine


Supposed 20 feet alley
20 feet alley
Mr Sheaff
$ 25000
200
Juniper
70
50
100
Broad

Lots estimated

1849

Lots estimated

Mr Sansomes – 200 on Arch – 10 = 190
137 on Juniper
= 26030 square feet

8 dolls per foot ground rent on each
= 1600 dollars per annum –
} nearly 27000
1.04 per foot
1.24 "

211 on Filbert
11 off
200
150 on [illegible]
30000 = 30000 square feet

at 6 per foot on Filbert
= 1266 dollars –
} about $21.000
.70 cents –

Samuel Pleasants 157 on twelfth
10 off
147
148 on Filbert – 21756 feet

ground rent
37530
7530 off [illegible]
30000 = 1.38 per ft.

Corner Juniper & Chestnut
150 – 10 on Chest = 140
on Juniper 204 = 110 cents

PAY ROLL

Of Persons employed in the erection of New Buildings for the Mint Establishment, ~~during~~ in the month of August 1829

NAMES.	In what capacity employed.	Number of days employed.	Wages per day.		Total amount due each person.		We acknowledge to have received from the Director of the Mint, the sums opposed to our names, respectively, being in full of our services from the 21st to the 28th of August inclusive.	WITNESSES.
			Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.		
Frances Livering	Marble Mason	6	1	75	10	50	Francis Lhevering	
Godfre Boger		6	1	50	9	00	Godfrind Boyer.	
Morgan Clancy		6	1	50	9	00	Morgan Clancy	
Robert McCray		6	1	50	9	00	Robert M.crea	
Christian Facer		6	1	50	9	00	Criztian Fezer	
David Wilson		6	1	50	9	00	D Wilson	
Watson Kirkham		2	1	50	3	00	Watson Kirkham	
Peter Kirkland		2	1	50	3	00	Peter Kirkland	
Henry Baxter		5	1	50	7	50	Henry Baxter	
Mathew Thompson		2	1	50	3	00	Mattw Thompson	
Michell Goodloch		6	1	25	7	50	Michael Hutterloch	
Peter [illegible]		6	1	25	7	50	Peter Rofuss	
Evan George		1¾	1	25	2	18¾	Evan George	
John Salsburg		6	1	25	7	50	John Salsburg	
Timothy Cochrane		2	1	25	2	50	Timothy Corkran	
Robert Linnard		5	1	25	6	25	Robt Leonard	
Samuel Gamble	Labourer	6		85½	5.	01	Samuel Gamble	
David Brown		5½		"	4	59	David Brown	
Mathew McCrelis		6		"	5	01	Mathew McCrelis	
Lachlan McDougal		4		"	3.	34	Lachlan Mc Dougal	
John Bines		5½		"	4	38		
Robert Swan		6		"	5	01	Robt X Swan	John Struthers
Amos Shaw		6		"	5	01	Amos Shaw	
Patrick Dinnan		5½		"	4	59	Patrick Dinnan	
William Thomson		6		"	5	01	Wm Thompson	
Robert Hunter	20 feet Sawing @	25c per foot			5	00	Robert Hunter	
Robert Hunter	20 Do Do @	25c per foot			5	00	Robert Hunter	
					157.	38¾		

Mint of the United States
Philada Aug 29. 1829
S Moore
Director

	oz dw		oz dwt gr
The former Report deducting gold gave Stand.d Silver	438-2	& the Gold	11-3-4
The present calculation is	310-3		7-7-15
Difference	127 19		3-15-13

included in a Silver deposit No 2365 to G. G. & S. Howland $6,867. —
26 August 1829. —

65.71
6 811.29

Silver dep. G. G. & S. Howland

	Oz d
rale No 2365 —	438-2
	310. 3
Stand. wt.	127. 19
value —	147. 63
4.00 overcharged ating sold }	4.00
d from Silver acct.	143.63
	Oz. d. gr.
No. 1549 — $	11.3.4 ~~11.3.4~~
	7.7.1
wt. —	3.15.1
e — ted from gold acct }	$67.15

Error of 10 dt. in Silver depo. E. G. & Harlan

	Oz dt
Silver certificate no 2365	438.2
true amt.	310.3
error in stand. wt.	127.19
" in value	147.63
ded. $4.00 overcharged for separating gold	4.00
Amt. to be ded. from silver acct.	143.63

	Oz dt gr
Gold certificate no. 1549	$ 11.3.4 ~~[illegible]7.4~~
true amt.	7.7.1
error in stand. wt.	3.15.1
" in value to be deducted from gold acct.	$67.15

No. 1549 Gold — 179.45

Philadelphia Augt. 31. 1829

Dr. The United States

To Robert P. Crosby —

For 516 perches of building stone of the larger class furnished under the appropriation for extending the Mint Establishment at $1.20 per perch $619.20

Recd. Sepr. 1. 1829 from Samuel Moore Director of the Mint the above amount in full

for Robert P. Crosby
Wm. J. Leiper

Dr. Moore,

Sir,

I shall be happy to execute the roofing, pipe and other Copper work of the United States Mint, at the following prices, viz.

For laying Co[illegible]r upon Roof—per pound, five cents.
" Pipe (Do.) 3/4 inch diam. lead bands per ft. fifteen cts.
Do. (Do.) Do. copper bands—seventeen cts.

These prices, as you will perceive, respect the workmanship, independant of the material wrought, which it is expected you will furnish.

The extra work, not included in the above estimate will be charged at a reasonable rate.

If you should determine in favour of engaging me to undertake the work, I shall use my utmost endeavours to give entire satisfaction.

Yours respectfully

Philada. Septem. 18. 1829.

John Harned

Dr. Bank of the United States — Account of Silver Coins Cr

L.2

1829			$	cts
June 30	To Balance as per Accounts rendered to this date		82,197.	22 —
July 9	" Silver Coins deposited in said Bank		46,000	00 —
" 17	" ditto	ditto	ditto	52209.	52 —
" 25	" ditto	ditto	ditto	30,739.	59 5
Aug 5	" ditto	ditto	ditto	76,000.	00 —
" 13	" ditto	ditto	ditto	48010.	17.5
" 20	" ditto	ditto	ditto	26470.	83 —
" 28	" ditto	ditto	ditto	54618.	27
" 7	" ditto	ditto	ditto	45,000	00
" 19	" ditto	ditto	ditto	38704.	78.5
			499970.	39.5

1829	By Checks on the same Bank in payment of the following Silver ~~[illegible]~~ deposits as ~~per~~ Vouchers marked.		No.		
July 17	Bank of the U. States	for deposits	No. 2306	135.630 —	~~[illegible]~~
	" "	"	2307	681. 55	~~[illegible]~~ —
	Kilgrewinkle & Co	"	2308	1004. 46	~~[illegible]~~
	C & D.S. Keenan	"	2310	12057 00	~~[illegible]~~ —
Aug. 20	Bank of the U. States	"	2311	50,091 21	~~50091 21~~ —
	" "	"	2314	50,167 48	~~50167.48~~ —
	" "	"	2315	364 76.5	~~364.76 5~~
	" "	"	2316	50,172 10,	~~50172.10~~ —
	~~Hannah Wilson~~		~~2317~~		~~303.46~~ —
	" "	"	2319	50218 40	~~50218.40~~
	" "	"	2320	10168. 50	~~10168 50~~
	Hannah Wilson	"	2317	303.46	~~[illegible]~~
Sep. 19	H & D. Cotheal	for deposits	2327 —	1572.85	360859,50 5
	Bank of the U. States	" "	2328	610.87	—
	Peter Borquil	" "	2329	760. 77	
	Bank U. States	" "	2330	50,627 70	
	Manuel ~~de~~ Yrigoyen	" "	2331	4360. 80	
	Peter ~~Borg~~ Bousquet	" "	2333	601 12	
	George Mackie	" "	2334	293. 36.5	
	Peter Bousquet	" "	2335	571 38	
	Bank of The United States	" "	2336	76,353 61	
	Peter Harmony	" "	2342	1024 60	136.777.06 5
	Balance to New Account ..				2333 82 5
					499.970 39 5

Philada Sept 24th 1829

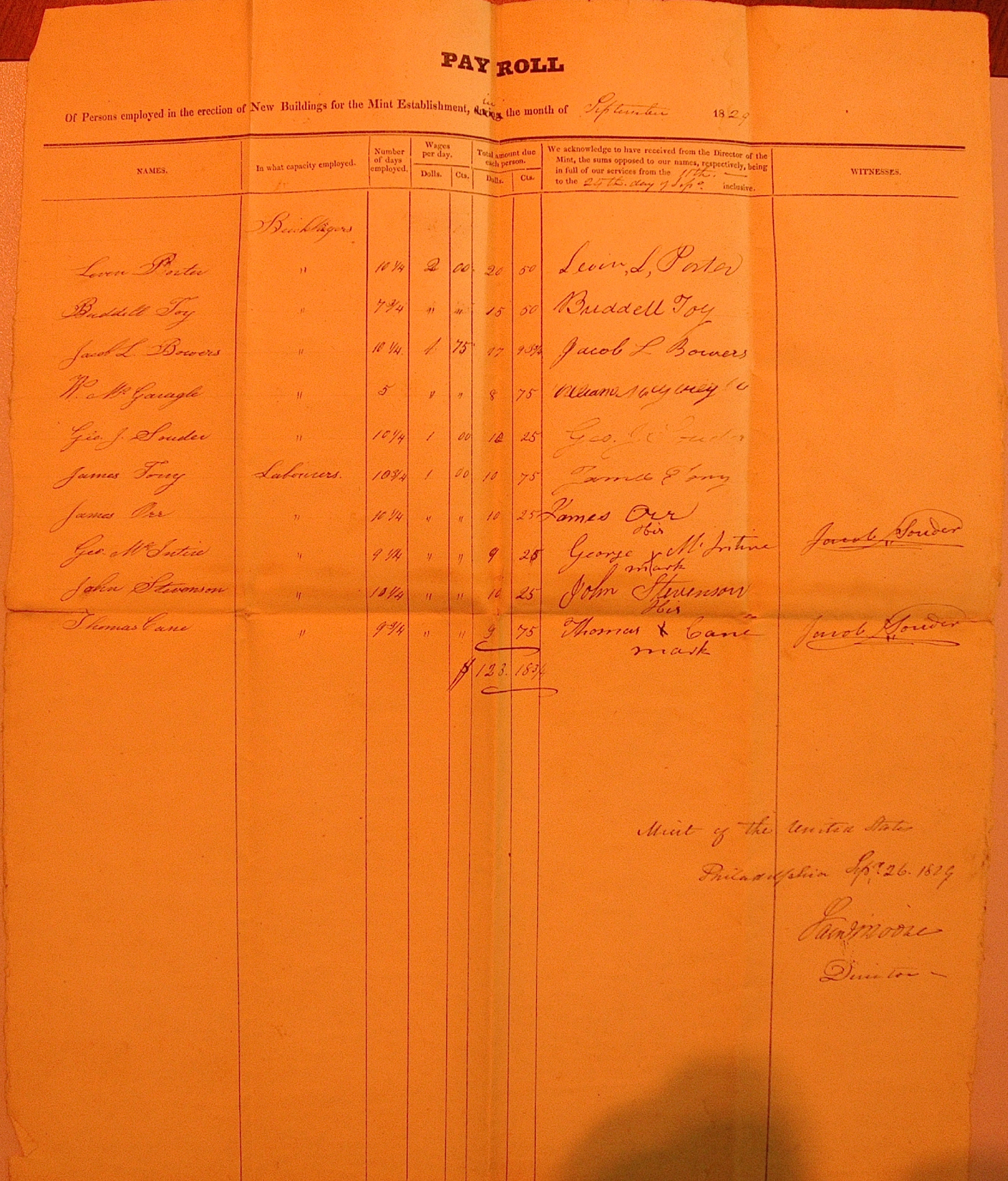
Proposals by Thos Reed & Co Painters & Glaziers for Painting & Glazing the U States Mint now erecting in Chesnut Street

Terms as follows viz

"For Painting" Three coats, at twelve cents per yard - "Glazing" all sizes (including painting of sash, two coats) at ten cents per light NB. Good security will be given

To Dr Moore,
Director of the U S Mint.

Thos Reed & Co
No 8 South 9th St



PAY ROLL

Of Persons employed in the erection of New Buildings for the Mint Establishment, ~~during~~ in the month of September 1829

NAMES.	In what capacity employed.	Number of days employed.	Wages per day.		Total amount due each person.		We acknowledge to have received from the Director of the Mint, the sums opposed to our names, respectively, being in full of our services from the 15th — to the 25th. day of Sepr. inclusive.	WITNESSES.
			Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.		
	Bricklayers							
Levin Porter	"	10 1/4	2	00	20	50	Levin, L, Porter	
Buddell Toy	"	7 3/4	"	"	15	50	Buddell Toy	
Jacob L. Bowers	"	10 1/4	1	75	17	93 3/4	Jacob L Bowers	
W. McGaragle	"	5	"	"	8	75	William McGargley	
Geo. J. Souder	"	10 1/4	1	00	12	25	Geo. J. Souder	
James Tony	Labourers.	10 3/4	1	00	10	75	James E Tony	
James Orr	"	10 1/4	"	"	10	25	James Orr	
Geo. McIntire	"	9 1/4	"	"	9	25	George his x mark McIntire	Jacob Souder
John Stevenson	"	10 1/4	"	"	10	25	John Stevenson	
Thomas Cane	"	9 3/4	"	"	9	75	Thomas his x mark Cane	Jacob Souder
				$	123.	18 3/4		

Mint of the United States

Philadelphia Sepr. 26. 1829

Saml Moore

Director —

1

Coinage

				D.	c	
~~xxx~~ ~~X~~ 1829	By ~~By~~	the following deposits of silver ~~in~~ coins in the B.U.S. Bank Payments ~~xxxx~~ of the following silver deposits in pursuance of corresponding warrants of the Director, L.1				
~~xxx~~		~~made deposits of silver coins in the Bank of the United States~~				
July 9	"	Bank of the U. States deposited in ~~this Bank~~ same		46000	00	—
" 17	"	Samuel I. Dewing &c ~~for deposits~~	No. 2309	1790	48	
" "	"	Bank of the U States deposited in same		52209	52	
" 25	"	Bank of Pennsylvania ~~for deposits~~	No. 2312	12796	82	5
		ditto ditto ~~ditto~~	" 2313	18463	58	—
" "	"	Bank of the U States deposited in same		30,739	59	5
Aug. 5	"	Bank of the U States " "		76000	00	0
" 13	"	De Rham Iselin & Moore ~~for~~	No. 2318	1,989	82	5
" "	"	Bank of the United States depos. in same		48010	17	5
" 20	"	Bernard W. Campbell ~~for deposits~~	" 2321	20116	14	
" "	"	ditto ditto ~~ditto~~	" 2322	2146	03	
" "	"	Mathew Kelley .... "	" 2323	7267	—	
" "	"	Bank of the U. States deposited in same ...		26.470	83	
" 28	"	Mathew Kelley ~~for deposits~~	" 2324	2146	03	
	"	The Commercial Bank —	" 2325	616	80	
	"	Joseph Fauch & Son —	" 2326	1599	40	
	"	Bank of the U. States deposited in same		54638	27	
Sep. 4	"	Bank of the U States " "		45000	00	
" 19	"	The Schuylkill Bank ~~for deposits~~	No. 2332	1163	26	5
	"	Diego Cantano ... — — ...	" 2337	3637	43	—
	"	Bank of Pennsylvania .. — — ...	" 2338	7812	19	
	"	Stephen Girards Bank .. — — ...	2339	4991	37	
	"	Borie & Laguerenne .. — —	2341	4190	96	
	"	Bank of the U. States deposited in same		38704	78	5
				508500	00	0

PAY ROLL

Of Persons employed in the erection of New Buildings for the Mint Establishment, ~~during~~ in the month of September 1829

NAMES.	In what capacity employed.	Number of days employed.	Wages per day.		Total amount due each person.		We acknowledge to have received from the Director of the Mint, the sums opposed to our names, respectively, being in full of our services from the 11th to the 24th day of Sepr. inclusive.	WITNESSES.
			Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.		
Samuel Gamble	Labourer	12		83½	10	02	Samuel Gamble	
David Brown		8			6	68	David Brown	
Mathew Creelis	55.				13	75	Mathew McCreelis	
Robert Swan	25.				6	25	Robt Swan	
William Thompson	41.				10	25	Wm Thompson	
Amos Shaw	8.				2	00	Amos Shaw	
Patrick Dinnan	18.				4	50	Patrick Dinin	
Charles Linch	66				16	50		John Struthers
William Henry	32.8				8	16½	Wm Henry	
John Wright	34.				8	50	John Wright	
Henry McCready		9			7	51	Henry McCredy	
Alexander Stewart	30				7	50	Alexander Stewart	
James Michal	48.				12	00	James Michael	
Erwin Aitken	30.6				7	62½	Erwin Aitken	
William Green		12			10	02	William Green	
David Patton	39.				9	75	David Patton	
Robert Hunter	42.9				10	68¾	Robert Hunter	
Robert Hunter	42.9				10	68¾	Robert Hunter	
John Byrns	11½ 16			25	2	87½		John Struthers
Alexander Larance		12		75	9	00	×	John Struthers
					$174	27		
Wm Walker	34				8	50	Wm Walker	
					182	77		

Mint of the United States
Philada Sepr 26 1829
Saml Moore
Director

PAY ROLL

Of Persons employed in the erection of New Buildings for the Mint Establishment, ~~during~~ in the month of September 1829

NAMES.	In what capacity employed.	Number of days employed.	Wages per day.		Total amount due each person.		We acknowledge to have received from the Director of the Mint, the sums opposed to our names, respectively, being in full of our services from the 11th to the 24th day of Sepr. inclusive.	WITNESSES.
			Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.		
Frances Levering	Marble Mason	12	1	75	21	00	Francis Levering	
Christian Fault		6¼	1	50	9	37½	Christian Feger	
Morgan Clancy		12			18	00	Magan Clancy	
Robert McCrea		4			6	00	Robert McCrea	
Henry Baxter		6			9	00	Henry Baxter	
Watson Kirkham		12			18	00	Watson Kirkham	
Peter Kirkland		11¼			16	87½	Peter Kirkland	
David Wilson		11			16	50	D Wilson	
William Girigues		10½			15	75	Wm Garrigues	
Mathew Thompson		2			3	00	Matw. Thompson	
David Masterson		12			18	00	David Masterton	
James Forsyth		12			18	00	James Forsyth	
William McDonnald		12			18	00	Wm mac Donald	
James Russel		9			13	50	James Russell	
Cloud Smith		2			3	00	Claud Smith	
James Miller		7			10	50	James Millar	
John Ferrell		3			4	50	John Ferrell	
John Salsburg		10¾	1	25	13	43¾	John Salsbury	
Evan George		8¼	–		10	31¼	Evan George	
Michael Gutterluth		12	–		15	00	Michael Kittenloch	
James Leadwich		11	–		13	75	James Ledwitch	
William Booth		12	–		15	00	Wm Booth	
Michael Hearley		11	–		13	75	Michael Hurley	
William Readman		8½	–		10	62½	Wm Redmond	
Alexander McMullan		9¾	–		12	18¾	Alexander McMillen	
Joseph Cowden		10	–		12	50	Joseph Cowden	
William Attorridge		5¼	–		6	56¼	Wm Attridge	
Samuel P Morris		6	–		7	50	Saml. P. Morris	
John Porkenpine		4	–		5	00	John Porkenpine	
Godfrey Boyer		12	1	50	18	00	Godfried Boyer	
				$	372	62½		

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Sepr. 26. 1829
Saml. Moore

C. [illegible]
$21.2\frac{3}{8} = 900.\frac{92}{100}$

Which is the tenth of one per cent finer than the French standard —

The average of the British coins came out 1 Quarter and 4/10 of a grain too high — So that the counter weight required to be a little more than 5/8 of a carat grain to correspond with that employed by the English — This makes the portion of [illegible] equal to one part in 140 parts of Gold

12 1000
6 500
3 250
[illegible] 125
[illegible]
[illegible] 905[illegible]

Trial of
fine gold
Sepr. 21. 1829

No – 1 Napol. 40 fr – 1810 – 21.2 3/8
2 Charles 40 .. 1828 – 21.2 3/8

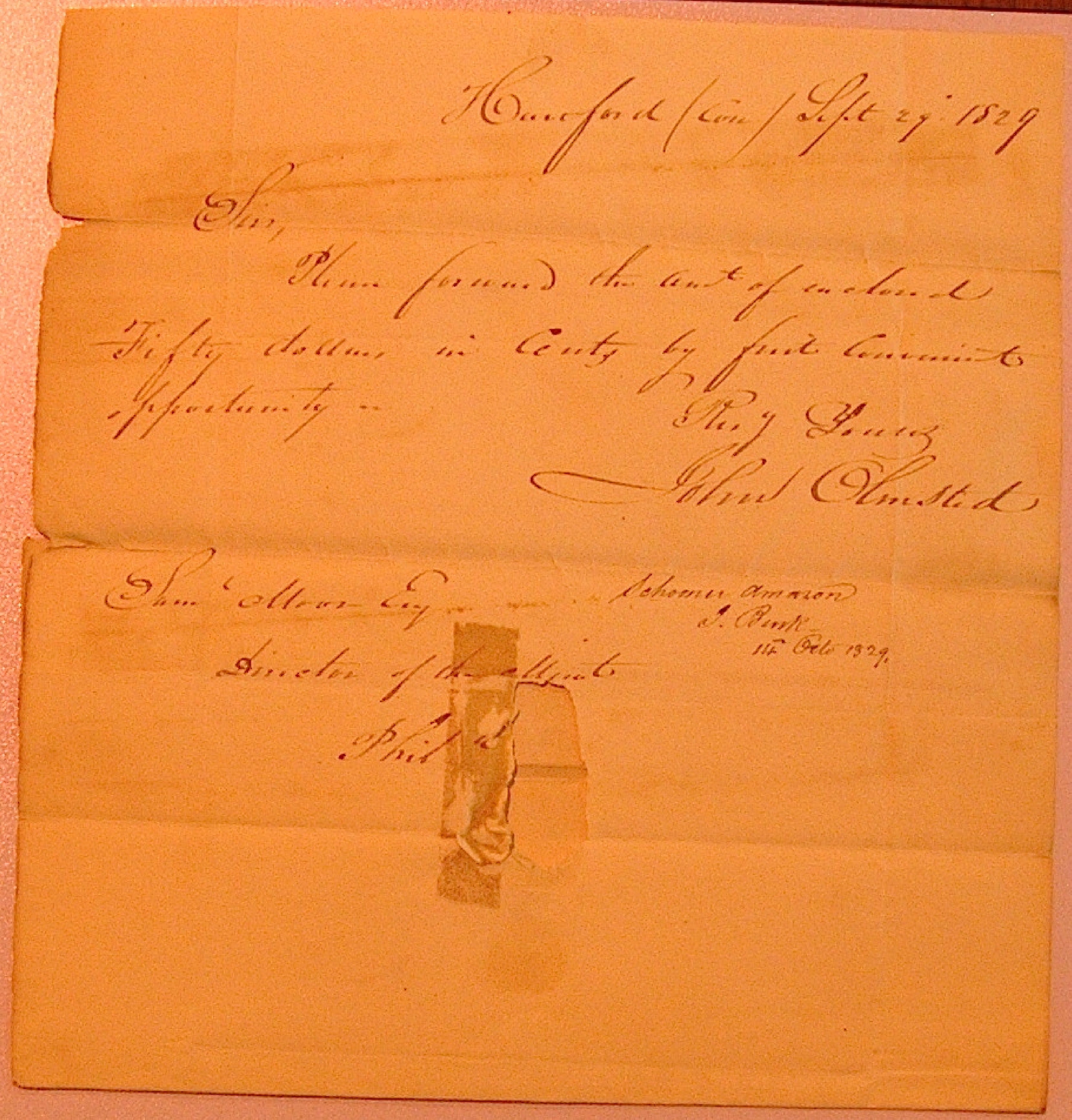
3 Sovereigns – 1827 – 22.0 5/16
4 ½ Do – 1828 – 22.0 4/16
5 1 Do – 1829 – 22.0 5/16
6 1 Do – 1829 – 22.0 8/16
7 1 – 1829 – 22.0 5/16

21 2/3
21.2 3/8 – make 905/1000

Dr — Gold — Coinage — 62

			½ Eagles	¼ Eagles	D.	C	M
1824 June 30	To	Balance as per account rendered this day			8000	00	–
Sep. 8	"	Gold coins rec.d this day from the chief Coiner in pursuance of a warrant of the Director D	7960	......	39800	00	–
" 22	"	Gold coins rec.d this day from the chief Coiner in pursuance of a warrant of the Director D	8190		40950	00	–
					88750	00	

1824				D.	C	M
~~Sep 8~~	~~By~~	By the following deposits of Gold coins in the Bank of the United States and Payments of the following Gold deposits in pursuance of corresponding Warrants of the Director				
September 8	"	H. & D. Cotheal	– G.1			
	"	James Hoie	No. 1511	11916	33	..
	"	Samuel C. Bunting	" 1513	1867	40	5
	"	Harriet Knapp	" 1514	589	00	–
	"	Andrew Hunt	" 1515	[illegible]		
	"	George W. Brown	" 1517	395	92	–
	"	John Murphy	" 1519	988	68	
	"	Robert Modwell	" 1520	1474	81	
	"	Nathan Mendenhall	" 1521	1985	05	
	"	Richard Nevins & Co	" 1522	733	10	
	"	Paul Barringer	" 1523	1520	92	
	"	David Storke	" 1525	3982	59	
	"	John Phiffer	" 1526	913	66	5
	"	Joseph Young	" 1527	3548	29	5
	"	Francisco Rueda	" 1528	480	66	5
	"	William Gregg	" 1529	548	81	–
	"		" 1531	356	52	
	"	Frederick Marquand	" 1532	420	29	5
	"	G. & A. Richmond	" 1533	2476	88	5
	"	Solomon & Moses Allen	" 1535	849	60	
	"	David Reinhardt	" 1536	1905	22	
	"	Thomas W. Morgan	" 1538	2895	78	
	"	Bank of the United States amount of Gold coins, deposited in said Bank		7026	63	
" 22	By	Payments of the following Gold deposits in pursuance of corresponding Warrants of the Director				
		Samuel & James Nevins & Co				
	"	Dorr & Allen	" 1543	1007	05	–
	"	Thomas Fitzgerald	" 1544	3237	70	
	"	Samuel C. Bunting	" 1457	435	74	
	"	James Sloan	" 1551	2007	76	
	"	R. L. Allen & Co.	" 1552	2904	60	
	"	Abel Gardner	" 1553	372	18	
	"	John Hanson	" 1554	1063	33	
	"	George Simpson	" 1555	3529	14	
	"	John Irwin	" 1556	6574	55	5
	"	Henry Humphreys	" 1557	586	12	–
	"	Berguin & Teissere	" 1558	790	70	–
	"	William Smith	" 1559	2307	51	
	"	J. D. Boyd	" 1560	526	66	5
	"	Havens & Smith	" 1561	421	98	
	"	Daniel Meenan	" 1562	1679	42	–
	"	Bank of the United States Amount of gold coins, deposited in said Bank		11997	29	
				88750	00	–



Hartford (Conn) Sept 29. 1829

Sir,

Please forward the am^{t} of enclosed Fifty dollars in Cents by first convenient opportunity.

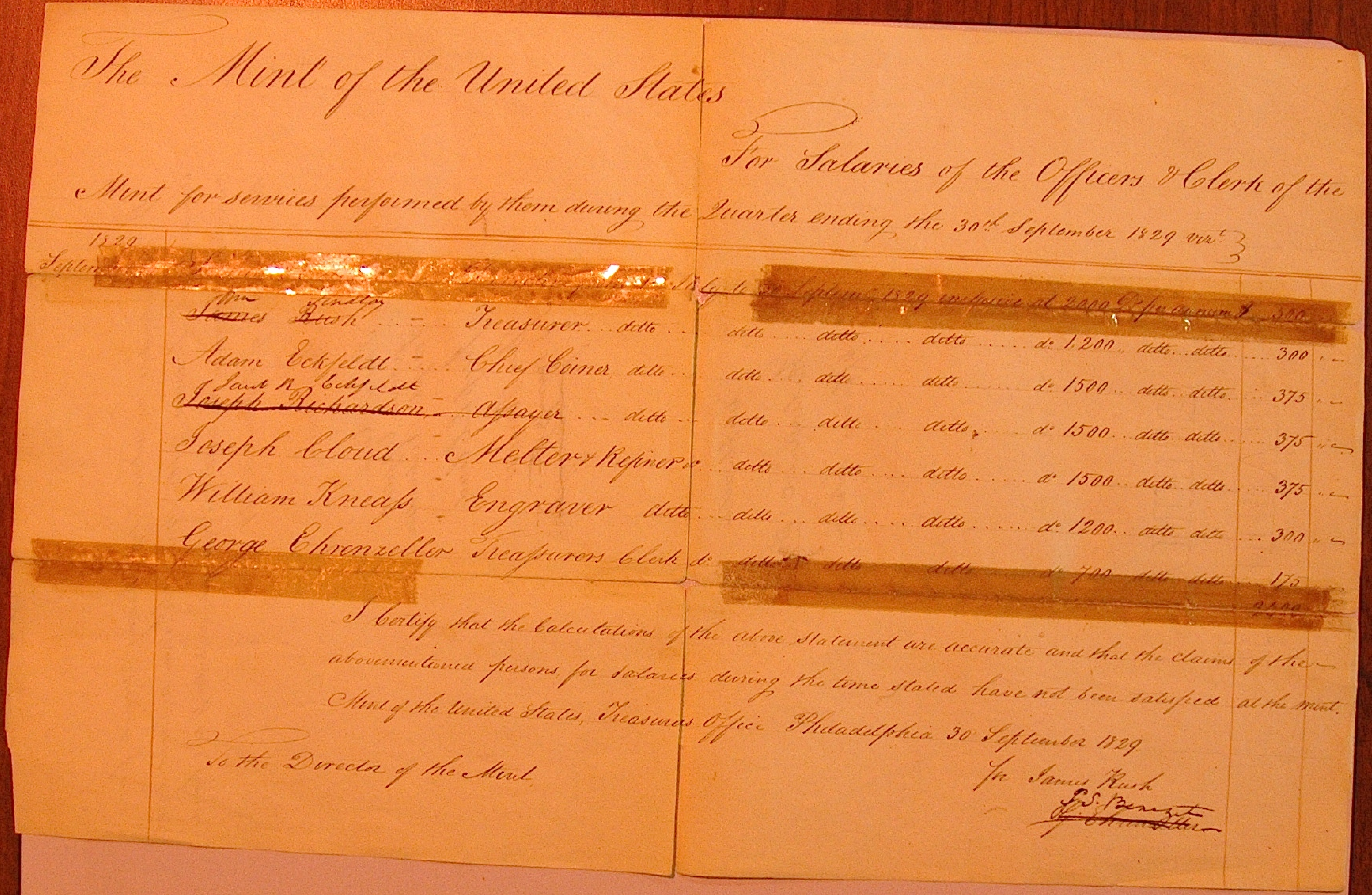
Resp^{y} Yours

John Olmsted

Saml Moore Esqr — Schooner Amazon
J. Rusk
11th Octo 1829

Director of the Mint

Phil^{a}



The Mint of the United States

For Salaries of the Officers & Clerk of the Mint for services performed by them during the Quarter ending the 30th September 1829 viz.

1829 Septem	[illegible]			July to 30 Septemr 1829 inclusive at 2000 Ds per annum $					500	
	Wm Findlay ~~James Rush~~	Treasurer	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	do 1200	ditto ditto	300	„ –
	Adam Eckfeldt	Chief Coiner	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	do 1500	ditto ditto	375	„ –
	Saml R. Eckfeldt ~~Joseph Richardson~~	Assayer	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	do 1500	ditto ditto	375	„ –
	Joseph Cloud	Melter & Refiner	do	ditto	ditto	ditto	do 1500	ditto ditto	375	„ –
	William Kneass	Engraver	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	do 1200	ditto ditto	300	„ –
	George Ehrenzeller	Treasurers Clerk	do	ditto	ditto	ditto	do 700	ditto ditto	175	
									[illegible]	

I Certify that the calculations of the above Statement are accurate and that the claims of the abovementioned persons for salaries during the time stated have not been satisfied at the Mint.

Mint of the United States, Treasurers Office Philadelphia 30 September 1829

To the Director of the Mint

for James Rush
J. S. Benezet
~~G. Ehrenzeller~~

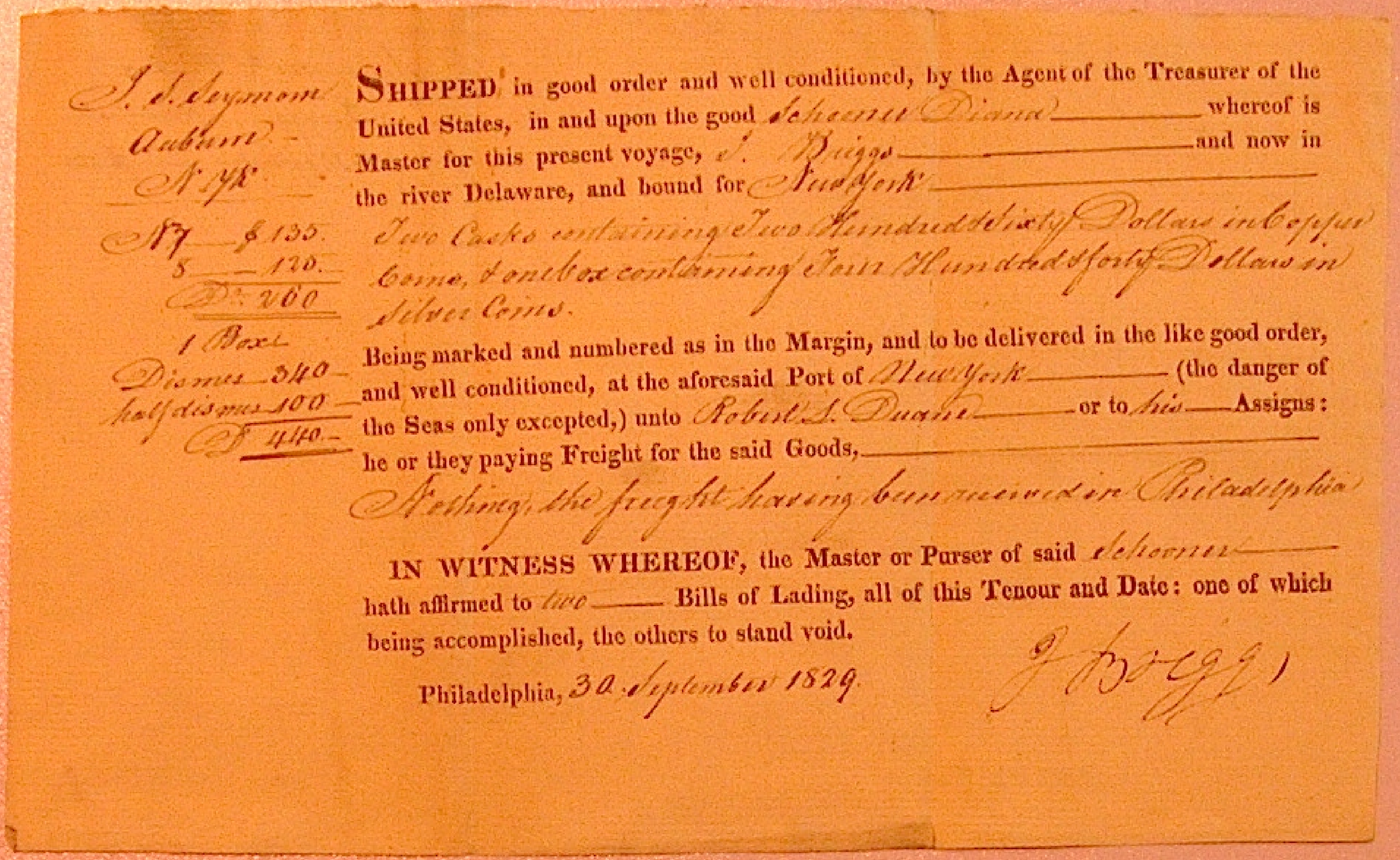
We the Subscribers do acknowledge having received from James Rush Treasurer of the Mint the sums annexed to our respective names in the within Statement as witness our hands this 30th day of September 1829

Saml Moore

James Rush
Adam Eckfeldt
Joseph Richardson

Joseph Cloud

Wm Kneass
S. S. Bennett
G. Ehrenzeller



I. S. Seymour
Auburn
N.Y.

N° 7 — $135.
8 — 125.
D. 260

1 Box
Dismes 340
half dismes 100
D. 440

SHIPPED in good order and well conditioned, by the Agent of the Treasurer of the United States, in and upon the good *Schooner Diana* whereof is Master for this present voyage, *J. Briggs* and now in the river Delaware, and bound for *New York*

Two Casks containing Two Hundred Sixty Dollars in Copper Coins, & one box containing Four Hundred forty Dollars in Silver Coins.

Being marked and numbered as in the Margin, and to be delivered in the like good order, and well conditioned, at the aforesaid Port of *New York* (the danger of the Seas only excepted,) unto *Robert L. Duane* or to *his* Assigns: he or they paying Freight for the said Goods,

Nothing, the freight having been received in Philadelphia

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Master or Purser of said *Schooner* hath affirmed to *two* Bills of Lading, all of this Tenour and Date: one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

Philadelphia, *30 September 1829.*

J. Briggs

and Loss

						D.	C.	M.
1824 Jun 30	By Balance in his Acct. ended this day —					1661	57	5
[redacted]	To Sundry deductions from the following							
[redacted]	" deposits of silver from 1 July to ~~Septr 30~~							
	as endorsed on ~~the [illegible]~~ warrant					J and 2	x	
July 17	" retained from silver deposits	Nos. 2306	13	20	5			
"	" " " "	2307	1	51	0	[redacted]		
[redacted]	" " " "	[redacted]	[redacted]					
"		2308	2	21	0			
		2310	50	25	0	67	17	5
25	" " " "	2312	10	0	0			
"	"	2313	64	65	-	74	65	
Aug 13	" " " "	[redacted] 2318	.	.	.	2	00	-
20	" " " "	2321	52	45	5			
	" " " "	2322	2	43				
	" " " "	2323	~~24~~	~~15~~		[redacted]		
	" " " "	2314	4	86	5			
	" " " "	2315	4					
	" " " "	2316	4	91	5			
	" " " "	2319	4	88	5			
	" " " "	2317	1	32	5			
	" " " "	2320	21	0	0	130	02	5
[illegible]		2324	2	43				
[redacted]	" " " "	2325	2	73	5	5	16	5
		[illegible]						
Sep. 19	" " " "	2337	78	30	-			
		2338	40	19				
		2339	16	63				
		2341	38	80	5			
		2327	3	76				
		2328	3	18	5			
		2330	38	37	5			
		2329	6	65				
		2331	18	33				
		2333	3	72	5			
		2334	1	50	-			
		2335	5	25	-			
		2336	108	08				
	Amt. carried up.	2342	91	16	5	364	94	5
						23	05	5

Dr   Profit

						D.	C	m
1829 Sep. 30	To Balance carried to New Account					2431	69	-
1829	By am.t brot. up					2705	53	5
	" [illegible] deductions from [illegible] gold from July to 30 Sep. on int. and [illegible] the following deposits	1 and 2 Nos.						
Sep. 8	" Retained from said deposits	1517	-	90	5			
"		1519	3	57	5			
"		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				
"		1522	[illegible]	[illegible]				
"		1523	3	12	0			
"		1531	1	53	5			
"	"	1535	3	10	-			
"		1536	6	75	-			
"		1538	6	70	-			
		1512	22	85	5			
		1524	2	50	-			
		1530	6	62	5	67	88	5
	"	1539	1	32	5			
" 22	"	1541	4	14	-			
		1543	2	28	-			
		1544	11	26	-			
		1551	7	28	5			
		1552	7	25	-			
		1554	1	30	-			
		1557	1	80	5			
		1558	2	92	5			
		1558	12	60	0			
		1561	1	47	5			
		1562	3	63	[illegible]			
		1534	[illegible]	[illegible]	5			
		1561	8	46	5	66	27	-
						2439	69	0

Chief Coiner his account of the wastage on Silver Coin delivered by him per warrant No. 69 W
ditto ditto —— 70 W
Melter & Refiner 71 W

Dr Chief Coiner his Acc.t of Copper

1829			Troy Weight lb.	oz.	dwt.	D.	C. M.
~~[illegible]~~							
June 30	To	Balance, being the amount of copper remaining in the hands of the Chief Coiner as per account rendered to this date	15,417	7	5	5,286	03
Sep. 30	"	~~received copper~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~For~~ the am.t of copper planchets delivered him this day in pursuance of a Warrant of the Director No. 50.	41,629	0	8	14,272	81
			57,046	7	13	19,558	84

1829			Troy Weight lbs.	oz.	dwt.	D.	C. M.
Sep.r 30	By	Copper Coinage for amount of copper coin received from him this day in pursuance of a Warrant of the Director No 121.	21,889	7	—	7,505	—
"	"	Balance to new Account	35,157	0	13	12,053	84
			57,046	7	13	19,558	84

In this Acc.t for Dec.r 31. 1829, the credit vouchers were included in the same sheet with the debtor & all marked M

Dr. Chief Coiner his Account of Gold Cr.

		Stand. Ounces	Wt. dwts.	grs.	D.	C.	M.
1829 June 30	To Balance as per Account rendered under this date	7.	3.	10	127.	03	5
Sepr. 30	" Gold Bullion delivered him this day in pursuance of a Warrant of the Director No. 370	4523	19	0	80425	77	5
" "	" Balance to new Account	11.	1.	8	197	19.	
		4,542	3	18	80,750	00	–

		Stand. Ounces	Wt. dwts.	grs.	D.	C.	M.
1829 Sepr. 8	By Gold coinage, received from him this day in pursuance of a Warrant of the Director. D	2,2[illegible]8	15	–	39,800	00	
" 22	" Gold coinage, received ~~from him this day in~~ pursuance of a Warrant of the Director D	2,303	8.	18	40,950.	00	–
		4,542	3	18	80,750	00	

Model of the abstract for allowance for wastage annually.

	Stand. Ounces	Wt. dwts.	grs.	D.	C.	M.
By [illegible] so much allowed him for wastage on Gold coins returned by him from 1st Jany last to this day inclusive per Warrant of the Director W	23 ~~102~~	2 ~~11~~	5 ~~7~~	410 ~~18~~	85	

By Gold Coin received for Assaying per warrant of the Director [illegible] D

Dr. Melter & Refiner his Account of Gold Cr.

		Stand. ounces	Weight dwt.	grs	D.	C.	M.
1829 ~~[illegible]~~ June 30	To balance as per account rendered this day	327	18	3	5,823	13	5
Aug. 22	" Gold Bullion delivered him this day per warrant of the Director No. 687 H	2897	17	2	51,517	26	5
Sep. 30	" Gold Bullion delivered him this day per warrant of the Director No 690 H	2427	14	2	43,158	73	5
		5,653	9	7	100,499	13	5

. Gold Coins reserved for assaying delivered him in bullion per warrant of the Director No. H

		Stand. ounces	Weight dwts	grs	D.	C.	M.
1829 Sep. 30	By Gold Bullion received from him ~~[illegible]~~ from 1 July to 30 Sept. in pursuance of Warrants of the Director I	4523	19	0	80,425	77	5
" "	" Balance to New Account	1,129	10	7	20,073	36	–
		5,653	9	7	100,499	13	5

Mode of the abstract for allowance for wastage annually
By Waste & Loss
So much allowed him in pursuance to Wt for wastage on Gold returned by him from 1st J to this date inclusive W

1

Dr — Silver Bullion — Cr

	No. of Deposit	To the following Banks & Individuals for silver deposits rec.d at the Mint from the 1st July to 30 Sept.r inclusive — See assayers reports B	Stand. Weight Ounces	dwt.	grs.	D.	C.	M.
1829 July 7	2329	Peter Bousquet	665	2	–	767	42	–
" 8	2330	Bank of the United States	43910	12	–	50666	7	5
" "	2331	Manuel Yrigoyen	3795	5	–	4379	13	–
" 9	2332	Schuylkill Bank	1009	18	–	1,165	26	5
" 10	2333	Peter Bousquet	524	4	–	604	84	5
" "	2334	George M[illegible] & Co.	255	11	–	294	86	5
" 11	2335	~~Peter Bousquet~~	499	15	–	576	63	–
" 14	2336	Bank of the United States	66,266	16	–	76,461	69	–
" "	2337	Diego Candano	3220	6	–	3715	73	–
" "	2338	Bank of Pennsylvania	6805	8	–	7852	38	–
" 15	2339	Stephen Girard's Bank	~~13,552~~	~~10~~		~~15,6[illegible]~~		
x		~~Adrian Lagueremme~~	4,339	15	–	5,007	40	
"	2340	ditto ditto	~~[illegible]~~		–	~~[illegible]~~		
" "	2341	Borie & Laguerenne	9512	15	–	10,976	25	
" 16	2342	Peter Harmony	3665	16	–	4,229	76	5
" 27	2343	H. Booraem & Co.	889	0	–	1,025	76	5
" 29	2344	Bank of the Northern Liberties	11,024	6	–	12,720	34	5
" "	2345	~~[illegible]~~ Gerard Patrullo	1,539	10	–	1,776	34	5
" 30	2346	Bank of the United States	2241	10	–	2,586	34	5
" 31	2347	ditto ditto	86,953	7	–	100,330	78	5
			1,068	8	–	1232	74	
" 8	2349	William M. Kee & Co.	1516	7	–	1749	63	
" "	2350	Francis Rueda	913	4	–	1,053	69	
"	2351	Bank of the United States	44,305	7	–	51,121	55	
"	2352	Frederick Marquand	4,976	7	–	5,741	94	
" 10	2353	Andrew Curcier	18,586	2	–	21,445	50	
"	2354	George W. Taylor	263	6	–	303	80	
"	2355	Joseph Yorke & Son	1,782	3	–	2056	72	
" 12	2356	Thomas Tyson	630	8	–	727	38	
"	2357	Gerard Patrullo	1090	9	–	1,258	21	
"	2358	Andrew Curcier	7307	4		8431	38	
" 17	2359	Thomas W. Morgan	368	12		425	30	
" 19	2360	Alexander Benson	701	13		809	59	
" 20	2361	Bank of the United States	8451	18		9752	19	
" 25	2362	H. Booraem & Co.	5536	4		6387	92	
" "	2363	ditto ditto	16316	15		18,827	02	
" 28	2364	G. G. & S. Howland	41542	14		47,933	88	
" "	2365	ditto ditto	5,951	8		6867	–	
" "	2366	Moses Taylor	5,428	7		6263	48	
" "	2367	J. A. Graham	755	4		871	38	
" "	2368	Moses Hillard	1,948	11		2248	32	
" "	2369	Beers Booth & St. John	615	0		709	61	
" "	2370	Alexander Pillavoine	822	3		948	63	
" 31	2371	Andrew Curcier	5,488	9		6332	82	
"	2372	ditto ditto	4299	14		4961	19	
"	2373	Bank of the United States	12,953	1		14,946	82	
		Amount carried	441,050	9	–	508,904	23	

1829			Stand. Weight Ounces	dwt.	grs.	D.	C.	M.
Sept 30		~~By so much delivered to the Melter & Refiner from 1 July to 30 Sept inclusive~~						
Sept 30		By so much delivered to the Melter & Refiner from from 1 July to 30 Sept.r inclusive in pursuance of Warrants of the Director	535,076	1	–	617,395	21	5
"		" So much delivered to the Chief Coiner from 1 July to 30 Sept.r inclusive in pursuance of Warrants of the Director	539,010	4	–	621,934	83	–
			1074,086	5	–	1,239,330	04	5

1829	No. of Deposit		Ounces	dwt.	grs.	D.	C.	M.
		To Amount brought up	441,050	9		508,904	23	
Aug 2	2374	" Juan Nartiaga	1,664	4	–	1920	23	
" 10	2376	" Phenix Bank of New York	7487	1		8485	01	
" 19	2377	" Thomas MacHenrie	232	17	–	268	67	–
" 22	2378	" George Follin	17135	11	–	19,771	78	5
" "	2379	" Stephen Girard's Bank	4623	19	–	5335	32	5
" "	2380	" P. J. Fontanges	1,116	1	–	1287	75	–
" 24	2381	" John L. Bujac	1502	1	–	1733	13	–
" 25	2382	" Borie & Laguerenne	483	17	–	558	28	5
" "	2383	" Bank of North America	11,308	15	–	13,048	55	5
" "	2384	" Joseph Warner	421	11	–	486	40	–
" "	2385	" Bank of North America	223	4	–	257	54	–
" 26	2386	" William M. Kee & Co.	5,438	15	–	6275	47	5
" "	2387	" Philadelphia Bank	594	9	–	685	90	–
" 28	2388	" William Wilson & Sons	15563	7	–	17957	71	–
" 29	2389	" Leonard Kimball	3192	14	–	3683	88	–
" "	2390	" John T. Hall	1739	2	–	2006	65	–
" [illegible]	2391	" Bank of the the United States	6526	19	–	7531	09	5
" 30	2392	" ditto ditto	1258	8	–	1451	97	–
" "	2393	" H. & W. Evans & Co.	3239	8	–	3737	76	5
" "	2394	" Gabriel Franti	1068	10	–	1232	88	–
" "	2395	" Richard Alsop	256	3	–	295	55	5
"		To so much received from the Melter & Refiner from 1st July to 30 Sept. inclusive, in pursuance of Warrants of the Director	539,010	4	–	621,934	83	
			1074,086	5	–	1239,330	04	

Dr Mint

				D.	C.	
1829 Sep. 30	To	the Chief Coiner his Account of Silver for 177,126 oz. 2 dwt. 6 grs. of Standard Silver to be accounted for by him as per Abstract	No. ~~2~~ 2	204,376	03	–
	"	Chief Coiner his Account of Copper for 35,157 lb. 0 ounces 13 dwts. Troy weight of Copper to be accounted for by him as per abstract	No. ~~3~~ 12	12,053	84	–
	"	Melter & Refiner his Account of Gold for 1129 ounces 10 dwt. 7 grs. Stand Gold to be accounted for by him as per abstract	No. ~~4~~ 5	20,073	36	–
	"	Melter & Refiner his Account of Silver for 221,451 ounces 10 dwt. 19 grs. Standard Silver to be accounted for by him	~~5~~ 7	255,520.	95	
	"	Copper Coinage for balance remaining in copper coins as per abstract	~~6~~ 13	4,748	17	
	"	Bank of the United States Account of Gold Coins for balance remaining in that Bank as per abstract	~~7~~ 11	929	02	5
	"	Bank of the United States Account of Silver Coins for balance remaining in that bank as per abstract	~~8~~ 10	2,333	82	5
	"	Treasurer of the United States his Copper Account for Balance of that Account as per abstract	14 9	111,924	97.	5
				611,960	17.	5

1829	By	Amount brought up		557501	42	5
	"	Gabriel Franks, for Silver deposits No.	2394	1232	88	–
	"	Thomas McKenzie " "	2377	268	67	
	"	Joseph Warner " "	2384	486	40	
	"	John H. Hall " "	2390	2006	65	
	"	William Wilson & Sons " "	2388	17957	71	
	"	Lewis Cass for Gold deposits	1567 & 1568	2506	44	
				611,960	17	5

Account of Gold Coins Cr

1829.		By Checks on the said Bank in payment of the following gold deposits, as per vouchers marked G. 2					
~~July~~	~~4~~	~~Stephen Girards Bank for deposit No. 1516~~					
July	14	Stephen Girards Bank for deposit	No. 1516			1164	44
Sept	8	Bank of the United States "	.. 1512	2499	20.5		
		Bank of [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
"		Bank of the United States	1530	1854	70	5444	89
~~Sept~~	~~22~~	~~Bank of the United States~~					
"	24	Bank of the United States "	1534	2024	40		
"	"	Joshua Naar "	1540	3532	81		
"	"	Bank of the United States "	1542	2100	33		
"	"	ditto ditto "	1545	3407	23		
"	"	J. G. & S. Howland "	1548	1672	02		
"	"	[illegible]				12696	77
"	30	Balance to New Account				929	02 5
						20235	12 5

Dr. Bank of the United States

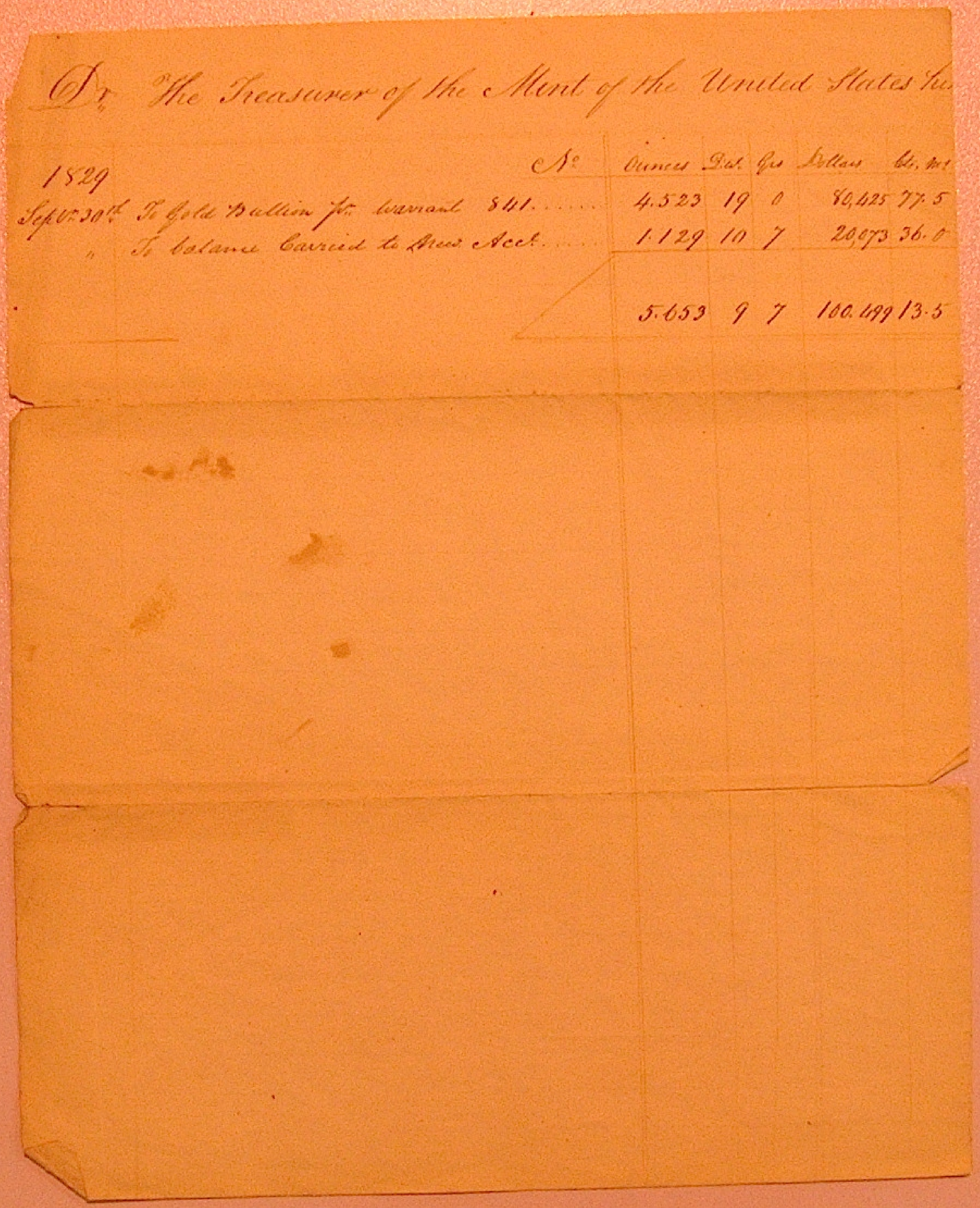
1829 June 30	To Balance as per Account rendered this date	1211	20	5
Sept. 8	" Gold coin deposited in said Bank	7026	63	0
" 22	" ditto ditto ditto	11,997	29	—
		20235	12	5

Acct. of Gold Bullion in Acct. with the Melter & Refiner Cr.

1829		No.	Ounces	Dwt.	Grs	Dollars	Cts. m
July 1st	By balance from Old Acct.		327	18	3	5.823	13.5
Augt. 22	By Gold bullion pr. Warrant	687....	2.897	17	2	51.517	26.5
Sept. 30	By ditto ..... ditto	690...	2.427	14	2	43.158	73.5
			5.653	9	7	100.499	13.5

Mint of the United States September 30th 1829

Joseph Cloud Melter & Refiner



Dr. The Treasurer of the Mint of the United States

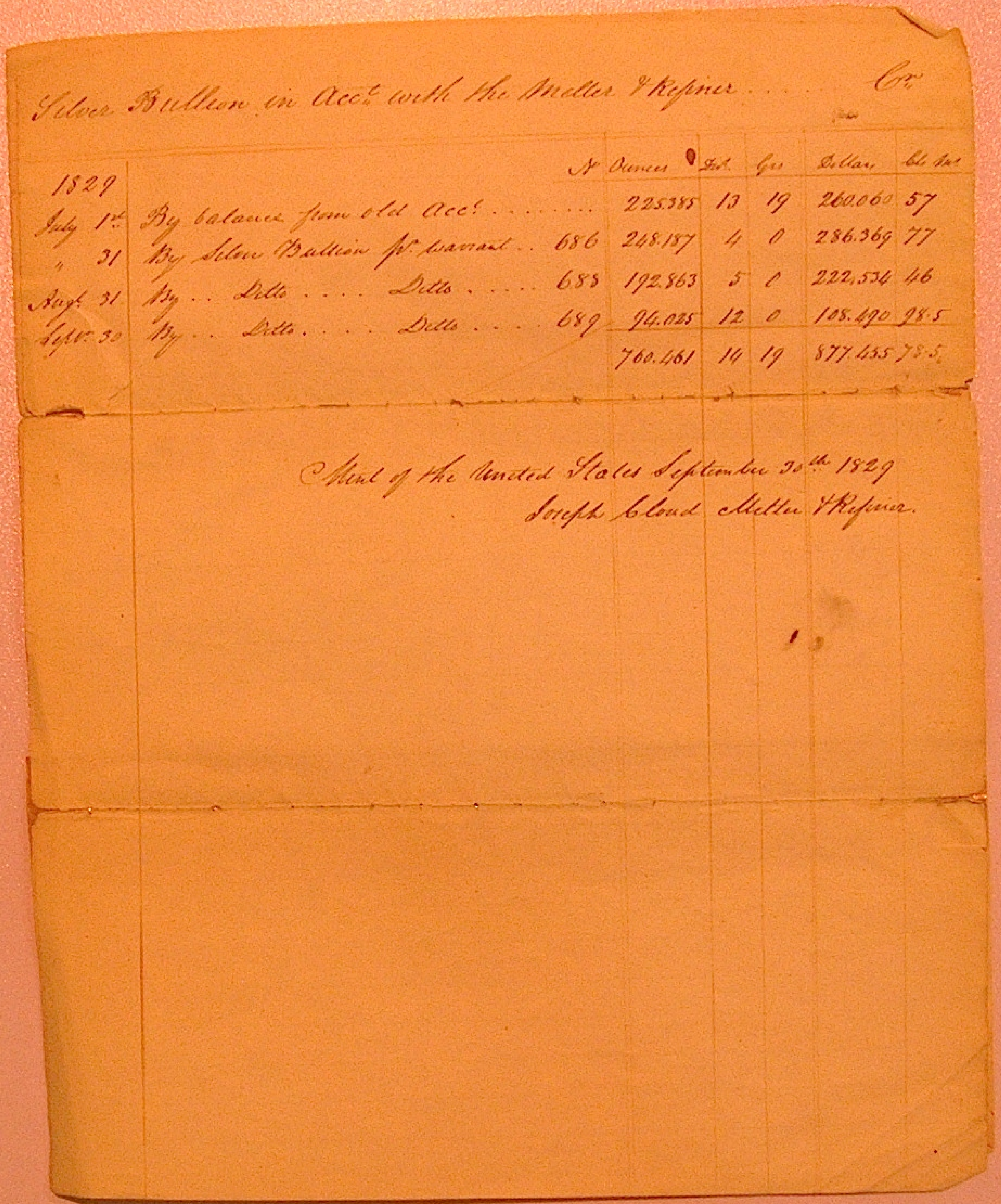
1829		No.	Ounces	Dwt.	Grs	Dollars	Cts. M
Sepr. 30th	To Gold Bullion pr. warrant 841......		4.523	19	0	80,425	77.5
"	To balance Carried to New Acct.		1.129	10	7	20,073	36.0
			5.653	9	7	100.499	13.5

Acct. of Gold Bullion in Acct. with the Melter & Refiner Co.

1829		No.	Ounces	Dwt.	Grs	Dollars	Ct. M.
July 1st	By balance from Old Acct.		327	18	3	5.823	13.5
Augt. 22	By Gold bullion pr. Warrant	687 ...	2.897	17	2	51.517	26.5
Septr. 30	By ditto ... ditto	690 ...	2.427	14	2	43.158	73.5
			5.653	9	7	100.499	13.5

Mint of the United States September 30th 1829

Joseph Cloud Melter & Refiner



Silver Bullion in Acct. with the Melter & Refiner . . . . . . Cr.

1829		No	Ounces	Dwt.	Grs	Dollars	Cts Ms
July 1st	By balance from old Acct.		225.385	13	19	260.060	57
" 31	By Silver Bullion pr. warrant . .	686	248.187	4	0	286.369	77
Augt. 31	By . . Ditto . . . . Ditto	688	192.863	5	0	222.534	46
Septr. 30	By . . Ditto . . . . Ditto	689	94.025	12	0	108.490	98.5
			760.461	14	19	877.455	78.5

Mint of the United States September 30th 1829
Joseph Cloud Melter & Refiner

Dr. The Treasurer of the Mint of the United States his Acct. of

1829		No.	Ounces	Dwt.	Grs.	Dollars	Cts. M.
July 31st	To Silver Bullion pr. warrant . .	839	192.358	2	„	221.951	65.0
Augt. 31	To Ditto . . . . . . Ditto	840	166.777	14	„	192.435	80.5
Septr. 30	To Ditto . . . . . . Ditto	842	179.874	8	„	207.547	38.„
„	To balance carried to new Acct.		221.451	10	19	235.520	93
			760.461	14	19	877.455	78.5

Dr The Treasurer of the United States his Copper Account Cr

		D.	C.	M.
1829 June 30	To Balance as per account rendered to this date	106,634	97	5
Sep. 30	" Copper Coinage, deposited to his credit the amt. of copper coins distributed during this Quarter, viz in the Branch Bank of the United States at New York .... Dollars 440. in the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia .. 4850	5290	00	-
		111,924	97	5

T0

19

		D.	C.	M.
1829 Sep. 30	By Balance to New Account	111,924	97	5
		111,924	97	5

T

By Unissued Copper
For 58 Casks of copper planchets P. 4.

11 Dr

Gold

				Standard weight					
		Number of Deposits		Ounces	dwt	grs	Dollars	Cts	Mills
1829			To the following Banks and Individuals for Gold deposited &c at the Mint from 1st July to 30th September inclusive see Assayers reports A						
July	6	1513	" James Huie	105	0	20	1867	40	5
"	"	1514	" Samuel C Bunting	33	2	15	589	00	—
"	8	1515	" Harriett Knapp	23	16	20	423	85	—
"	"	1516	" Stephen Girards Bank	65	10	4	1164	44	—
"	11	1517	" Andrew Heid	22	6	12	396	88	5
"	16	1518	" Stephen Girards Bank	62	5	8	1106	96	—
"	17	1519	" George W Brown	55	16	7	992	25	5
"	21	1520	" John Murphy	82	19	16	1474	81	—
"	24	1521	" Robert Modewell	112	1	17	1992	25	5
"	"	1522	" Nathan Mendenhall	41	7	14	735	62	5
"	28	1523	" Richard Nevins & Co	85	15	0	1524	44	—
"	30	1524	" Bevan & Humphreys	61	10	15	1,093	88	5
August	4	1525	" Paul Barringer	224	0	10	3,982	59	—
"	"	1526	" David Strike	51	7	21	913	66	5
"	"	1527	" John Sheffer	199	11	20	3548	29	5
"	"	1528	" Joseph Young	27	0	8	480	66	5
"	4	1529	" Francisco Rueda	30	17	10	548	81	—
"	7	1530	" Bank United States	104	13	13	1860	92	5
"	"	1531	" William Gregg	20	2	19	358	63	5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	12	1533	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	13	1534	" Bank United States	167	7	[illegible]	2976	88	5
"	"	1535	" Solomon Moses Allen	114	5	14	2,031	62	5
"	"	1536	" David Reinhardt	47	19	7	852	70	—
"	"	1537	" Andrew Carein	107	11	0	1912	00	—
"	17	1538	" Thomas W Morgan	30	13	8	545	18	5
"	18	1539	" Samuel & James Brown	163	5	7	2,902	48	
"	19	1540	" Joshua Mann	19	7	15	344	55	5
"	20	1541	" William Simonton	198	14	10	3532	81	—
"	"	1542	" Bank United States	65	15	20	1169	62	—
"	22	1543	" Dorr & Allen	115	2	11	2,100	33	—
"	"	1544	" Thomas Fitzgerald	56	15	12	1,009	33	—
"	"	1545	" Bank United States	182	15	12	3,248	96	—
"	25	1546	" H. Booraem & Co	192	2	17	3,415	69	5
"	27	1547	" Samuel C Bunting	94	1	17	1672	25	5
"	"	1548	" G. G. & S. Howland	24	10	5	435	74	—
"	29	1549	" ditto ditto ditto	91	16	0	1632	—	—
"	31	1550	" Bank United States	86	00	16	1529	48	—
Septemr	3	1551	" James [illegible]	64	16	10	1152	51	5
"	"	1552	" R. F. Allen & Co	113	7	11	2015	14	5
"	"	1553	" Abel Gardner	163	7	23	2904	85	—
"	5	1554	" John [illegible]	21	0	6	373	48	—
"	7	1555	" George [illegible]	59	16	6	1063	33	—
"	10	1556	" John Irwin (49)	199	9	11	3541	74	—
				369	16	9	6574	55	5
			Amount Carried forward	4185	14	12	74,412	35	5

Bullio

Cr.

			Standard Weight Ounces	dwt	grs	Dollars	Cts	Mills
1829 Sept. 30	By	So much delivered 1st to 30th September Director . No. 687	5,325	11	4	94,676	00	–
" "	"	So much delivered 30th September incl the Director No. 5	4.523	19	...	80.425	77	5
			9849	10	4	175,101	77	5

	Number of Deposits							
1829		To amount 18	4135	14	12	74,612	25	5
16	1557	" Henry Hun	33	1	[illegible]	587	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 11	1558	" Brown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1559	th	129	15	12	2307	11	–
" "	1560	" J. L. B	29	12	12	526	66	5
" 18	1561	" Haven Hunt	23	16	15	423	40	5
" 19	1562	" Daniel M an	94	13	16	1683	25	5
" "	1563	" John A. B	189	9	16	3368	59	–
" 22	1564	" Bank United States	107	17	3	1917	41	–
" 25	1565	" John Finley	17	11	15	312	55	5
" 26	1566	" Frederick ker	328	6	6	5.836	66	5
" 30	1567	" Louis Cr	51	17	12	922	07	–
" "	1568	" ditto ditto	90	2	16	1602	37	–
" "		" So much received from the Melter and Refiner from 1st July to 30th Sept. inclusive in pursuance of a warrant of the Direct	4523	19	..	80,425	77	5
			9,849	10	4	175,101	77	5

his Account of Silver

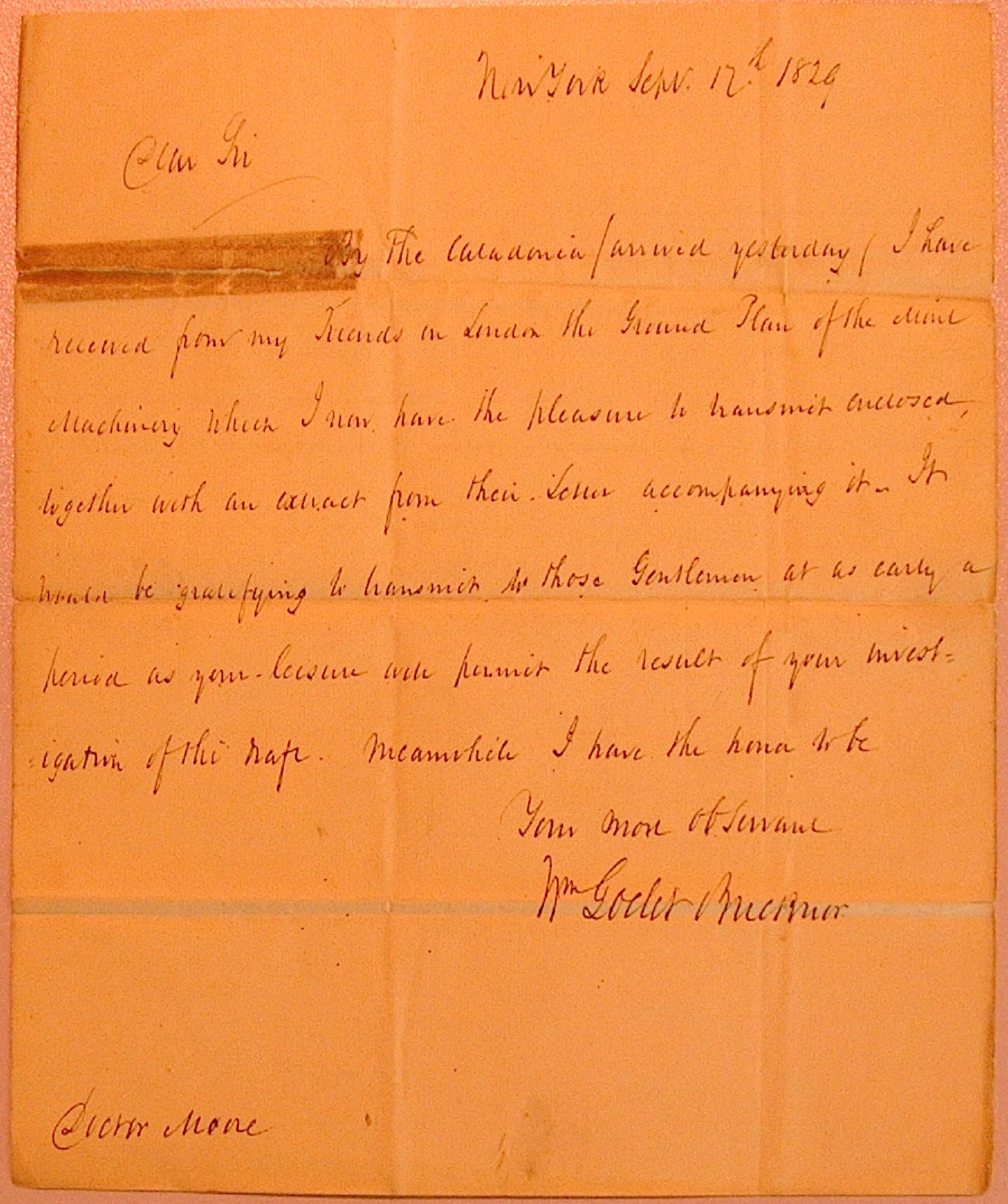
		Stand. Ounces	Weight dwts	gr	D.	C.	M.
1829 Sepr. 30	By Silver coinage received from him at sundry times from 1 July to 30 September inclusive in pursuance of warrants of the Director F	440,700	0	0	508500	00	–
		~~[illegible]~~			~~[illegible]~~		
	[illegible] to new Account	[illegible]			[illegible]		
		617,826	12	6	712,876	03	

Form of entering the credit for wastage
To such allowance on wastage on Silver Coin returned by him from 1st Jany last to this day inclusive per Warrant of the Director No. W

Silver Coins reserved for assaying per warrant of the Director No. 150 D

Dr. Chief Coiner

		Stand. Ounces	Weight dwt.	gr.	D.	C.	M.
1829 June 30	To Balance as per warrant rendered this day	78,816	5	6	90,941	19	5
July 31	" Silver Bullion delivered him this day per warrant of the Director . . . No. 659 E	192,358	2	-	221,951	65	-
Aug. 31	" Silver Bullion delivered him this day per Warrant of the Director . . . No. 660 E	166,777	16	-	192,435	80	
Sep. 30	" Silver Bullion delivered him this day per warrant of the Director . . . No. 661 E	179,874	8	-	207,547	38	-
		617,826	12	6	712,876	03	



New York Sept. 12th 1829

Dear Sir

By The Caledonia (arrived yesterday) I have received from my Friends in London the Ground Plan of the Mint Machinery which I now have the pleasure to transmit enclosed, together with an extract from their Letter accompanying it. It would be gratifying to transmit to those Gentlemen at as early a period as your leisure will permit the result of your investigation of the Plan. Meanwhile I have the honor to be

Your most Obt Servant

Wm Goelet Bucknor

Doctor Moore

Copy

London the 20th, July 1829

Sir

Conforming our respect of yesterday, we have the pleasure to hand you the Plans of the Mint herein enclosed. We think it would be a great pity to separate the Coining Apparatus from the Rolling-Mill, as they are adapted to correspond with each other most minutely. It appears to us not unlikely that if this were represented to your Government it would take the whole.

5 Francs weighed Sept. 16 — 1829

			dt. grs.		
1 —	1824	A.E	16.1¼	J. R.	16.2
1	1825	"	16.2		16.2½
1	1827	"	16.1	—	16.1¾
1	1828	"	16.4½	—	16.5
1 —	1828	"	16.3½	—	16.4
1 —	1824	"	16.0 bare	—	16.0½
1 —	1824	"	16.0½	—	16.2
1 —	1825	"	16.4	—	16.4½
1 —	1826	"	16.2	—	16.2½
1 —	1826	"	16.2½	—	16.3½
1 —	1827	"	16.1	—	16.1½
1 —	1827	"	16.2¾	—	16.3¼
1 —	1828	"	16.0½	—	16.1
1 —	1828	"	16.2½	—	16.2¾
1 —	1828	"	16.0¾	—	16.1½
1 —	1828	"	16.0¼	—	16.0½
1 —	1829	"	16.1	—	16.1½
1 —	1829	"	15.22½	—	15.23

15 ~~Total~~

The average of these coins, may be stated at 16 dw. 1 8/10 grains, but these 7 being cabon do not exceed 16.1. The full wt. by Mint Regulation is 16 dw. 1 85/100 grain

40 Francs

			d. g.		
1	1810	A.E.	8.7	A.R.	8.7
1	1825		8.7	"	8.7

10 pieces in Kilog

average 8.7

Full Wt. by Mint regulation 8.7 15/100.

Sovereign

1	1827	A.E.	5.3	5.3¾
1	1827	"	5.3	5.3
1	1829	"	5.3	5.3
1	1829	"	5.3	5.3
1	1829	"	5.3	5.3
1½	1828	"	2.13½	2.13½

Rank wt. 10 pieces in Kilogs bullet 5.3¾

Average 5 dw. 3 grs.

Wt. by Mint Reg. 5.3 27/100

Value of Livre 18 45/100 cents taking the ~~[illegible]~~ silver franc deducting 1¼ per cent = the par would be 92 4/10 c for 5 Livres

The Franc in gold is worth 18 1/10 cents —
The Franc in silver is worth 18 7/10 —

$2133333

16 29/40 Louis from 1807 = £21⅓ =

full wt. d. 5.3 171/623

May pass at 5.2¾

Remedy for gold

12 grs per lb. in wt.

1/16 of carat in fineness

Fine Pure 4.5065
diff from 4.444 = 23/4 grains
Mint price of Gold
3.17.10½ per Oz Stand.

Full wt. 16.1 85/100

Paris — Mint deduction ⅓ per ct. on gold
1½ .. silver

Livre & franc formerly the same — now the franc 1¼ per cent better 80 fr = 81 Liv.

3100 francs coined from Kilog. stand gold 9/10 fine
200 francs .. .. silver ..

1 Kilogramme = lb. oz. d. gr. 2.8.3.2 Troy = 15434 grains

Sterling value
1 fr. in gold = 9.525 pence in silver — 9.705
without any allowance for remedy —

1D = Par in Gold Fr. c 5.53
1D = .. Silver 5.35
average 5.44
} this diff corresponds to the 15.5 for 1 instead of 15 for 1

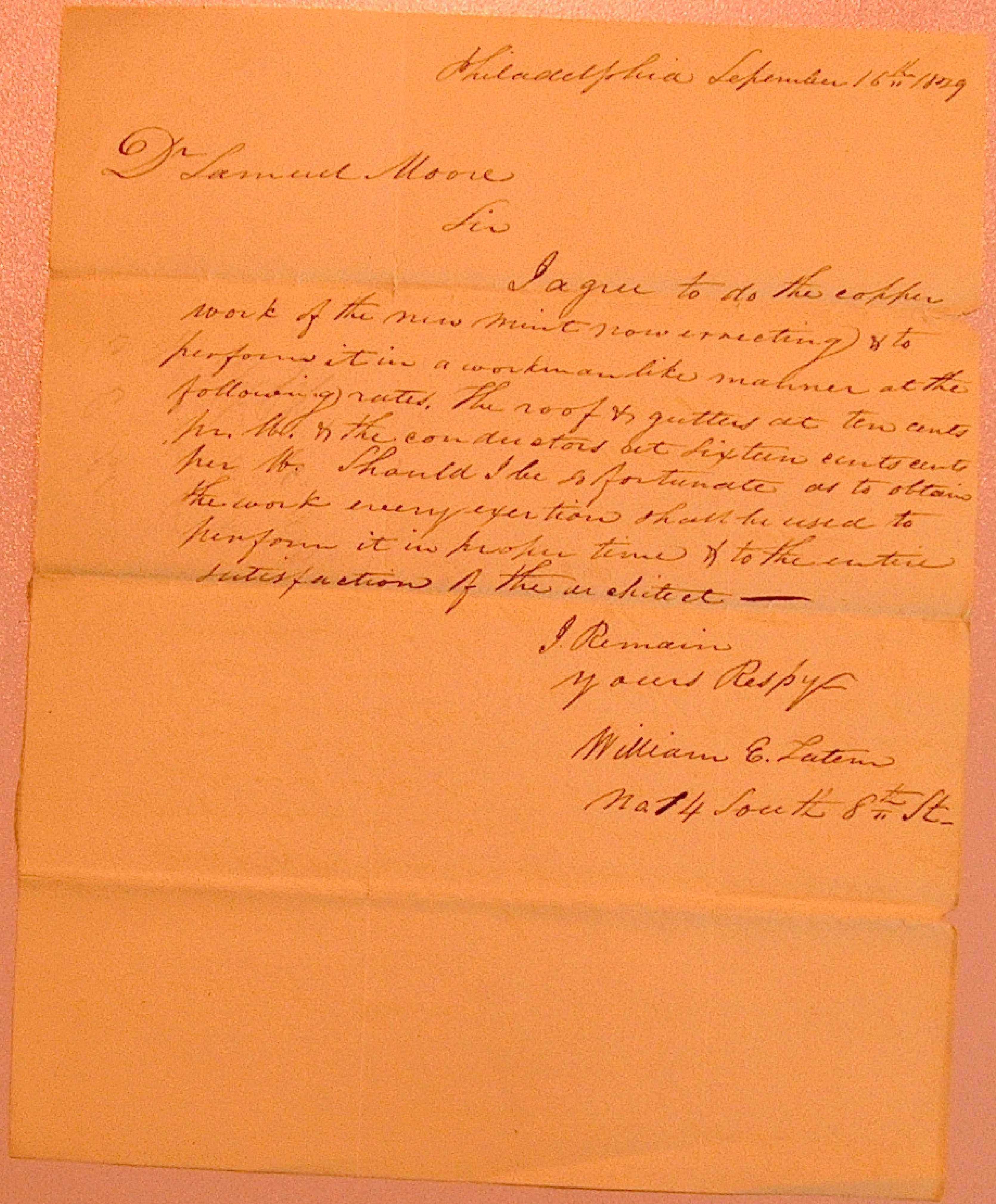
1000 Span. dollars
quite new are consi-
dered at the Paris
Mint as weighing
27 Kil. of 15434 gr.
= each to $416\frac{72}{100}$ gr.
Du Bost p. 232

Hamburg Ducats
are intended to be
$23\frac{1}{2}$ Carats —
Du Bost 233

Du Bost says
100 Kil = 3215 Oz Troy
lbs. oz. d. g.
= 2 - 8 - 3 - $14\frac{4}{10}$ per 1 Kil.
= $15446\frac{4}{10}$ grains

1829

Gold & Silver
Coins, weights
Sep. 16. 1829



Philadelphia September 16th 1829

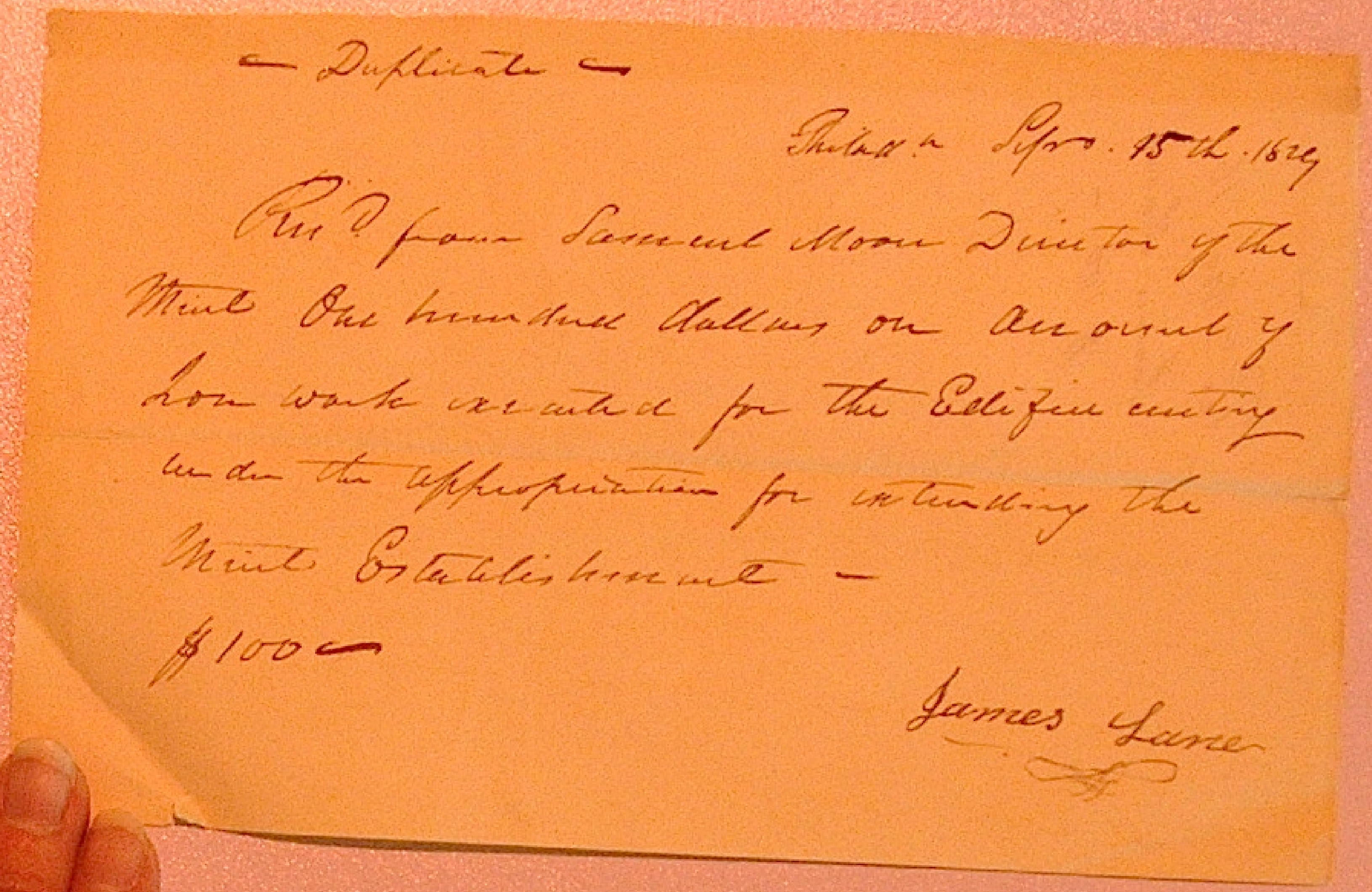
Dr Samuel Moore

Sir

I agree to do the copper work of the new mint now erecting & to perform it in a workmanlike manner at the following rates. The roof & gutters at ten cents per lb. & the conductors at sixteen cents cents per lb. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain the work every exertion shall be used to perform it in proper time & to the entire satisfaction of the architect —

I Remain
Yours Respy

William E. Laten
No 74 South 8th St.



— Duplicate —

Philada Sepr. 15th 1829

Recd from Samuel Moore Director of the Mint One hundred Dollars on Account of Iron work executed for the Edifices erecting under the Appropriation for extending the Mint Establishment —

$100—

James Lane

W—n 1 sept 1829.

Dr Sir

I have the account of premiums given for Gold in N. York from 1818 to 1829 inclusive. Can you give me that of Philada, and inform me whether any premiums were given for U. S. Gold before 1818, and if so what they were? — Will you have the goodness to tra the effect of the assumption of specie p in England upon our exchange w country, and the influence of their ac of 1816 (establishing a new relation between Gold & silver by the coinage of the pound Troy lbs into 66s) with a seignorage of 4D upon the price of Gold or silver in this country — When I ask these questions, I look for results only connected with their supposed causes by dates —

Yours truly

S ~~[illegible]~~ D Ingham.

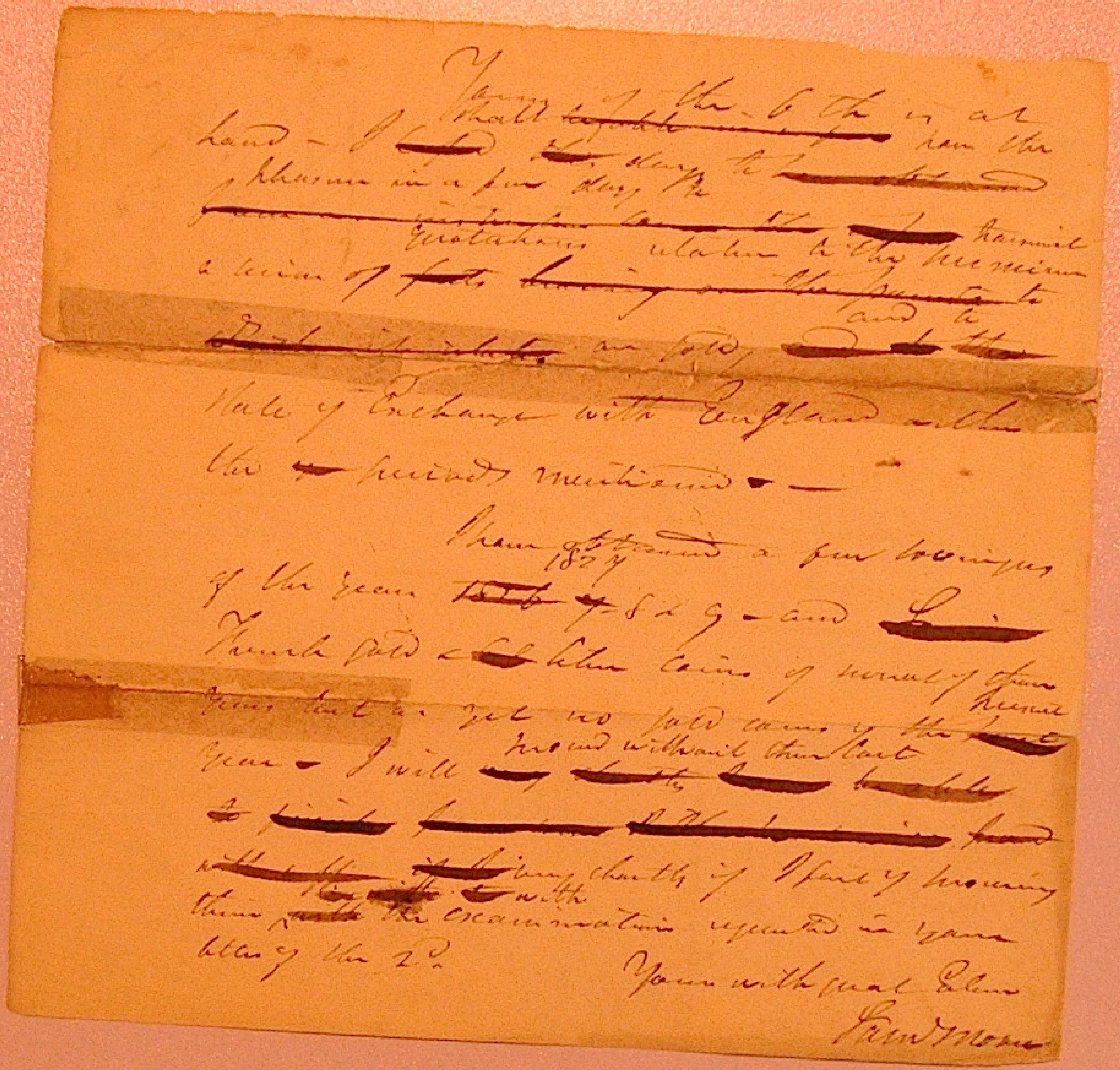
Dr S Moore.

PAY ROLL

Of Persons employed in the erection of New Buildings for the Mint Establishment, ~~during~~ in the month of Aug.t & Sep.r 1829

NAMES.	In what capacity employed.	Number of days employed.	Wages per day.		Total amount due each person.		We acknowledge to have received from the Director of the Mint, the sums opposed to our names, respectively, being in full of our services from the 29th of Aug.t to the 10th day of Sep.r inclusive.	WITNESSES.
			Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.		
Frances Levering	Marble Mason	12	1	75	21	00	Francis Levering	
Godfrey Boger		12	1	50	18	00	Gottfried Boger	
Morgan Clancy		12			18	00	Morgan Clancy	
Christian Fabit		11¾			17	62½	Cristian Fezon	
Robert McCrea		12			18	00	Robert McCrea	
Henry Beater		12			18	00	Henry Baxter	
Watson Kirkham		12			18	00	Watson Kirkham	
Peter Kirkland		12			18	00	Peter Kirkland	
David Wilson		10½			15	75	D Wilson	
William Garrigues		12			18	00	Wm Garrigues	
Matthew Thompson		8¼			12	37½	Matthew Thompson	
David Masterson		12			18	00	David Masterton	
Peter Brenan		2	1	25	2	50	Father Refuses	
Thomas Fitzpatrick		2¼			2	81¼	Thos Fitzpatrick	
John Hutton		1			1	25		
Lloyd Smith		10	1	50	15	00	Lloyd Smith	John Hutton
James Forsyth		9	1	50	13	50	James Forsyth	
William McDonnald		8	1	50	12	00	Wm macDonald	
William Booth		7	1	25	8	75	W. Booth	
James Ledwith		8½	1	25	10	62½	James Ledwith	
John Salsbury		11½	1	25	14	37½	John Salsbury	
Evan George		9	1	25	11	25	Evan George	
Robert Lennard		12	1	25	15	00	Robt Leonard	
William Attige		8½	1	25	10	62½	p Wm Attidge	
Michael Gutterloch		12	1	25	15	00	Michael Gutterloch	
					$343.	43¾		

Mint of the United States
Philad.a Sep.r 11. 1829
Sam.l Moore
Director

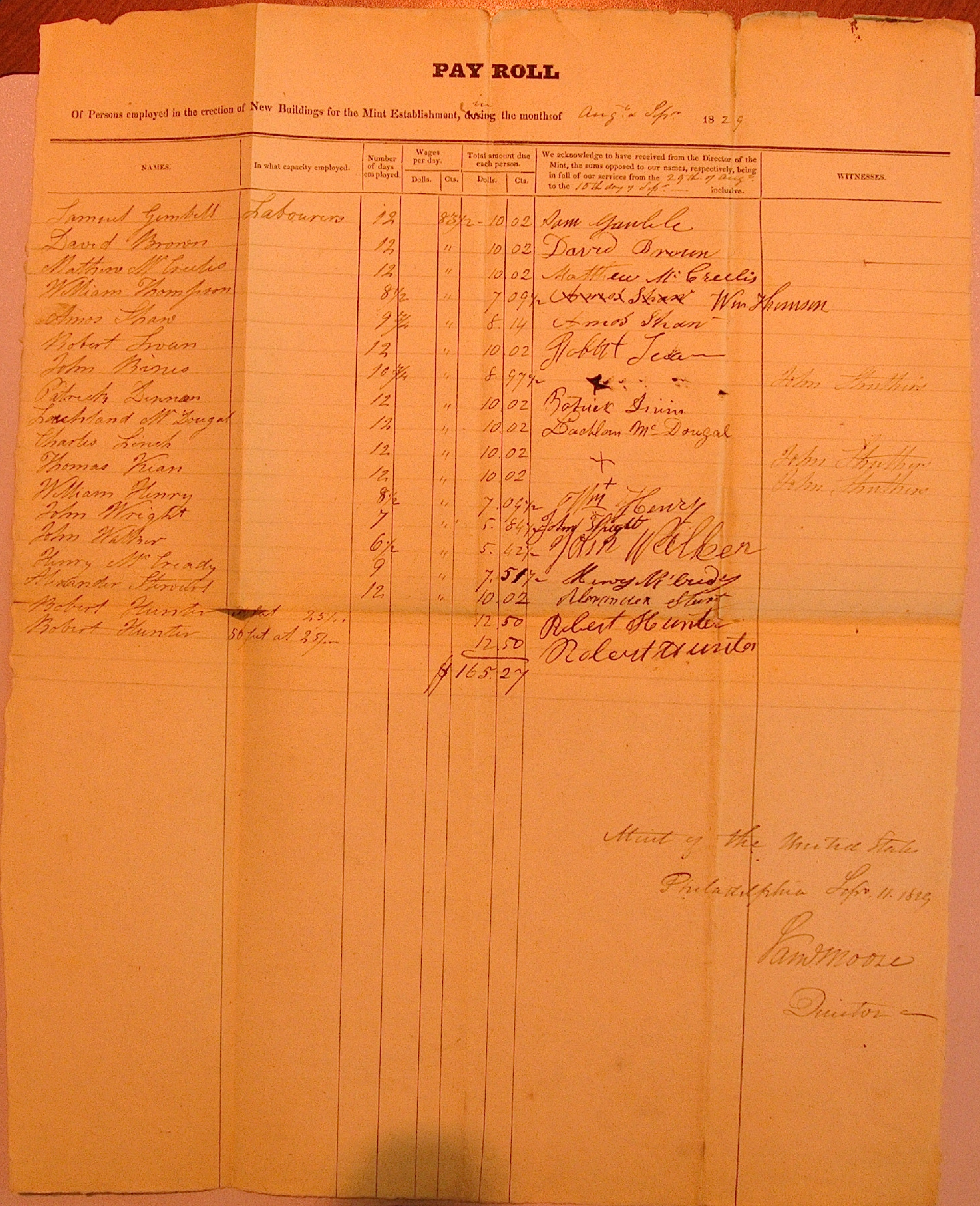


Yours of the 6th ~~[illegible]~~ is at hand — I ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ have the pleasure in a few days to ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~
Quotations relative to the Mexican a series of ~~facts [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ to ~~[illegible]~~ are sold, and to ~~[illegible]~~ the Rate of Exchange with England within the ~~[illegible]~~ periods mentioned —

I have obtained a few Coinages of the years ~~[illegible]~~ 1827 - 8 & 9 — and ~~[illegible]~~ French gold & ~~[illegible]~~ silver coins of several of these years but no gold coins of the ~~[illegible]~~ present year — I will send without them last ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ being chiefly of those of knowing them ~~[illegible]~~ with the examination requested in your letter of the 2d.

Yours with great Esteem

Saml Moore



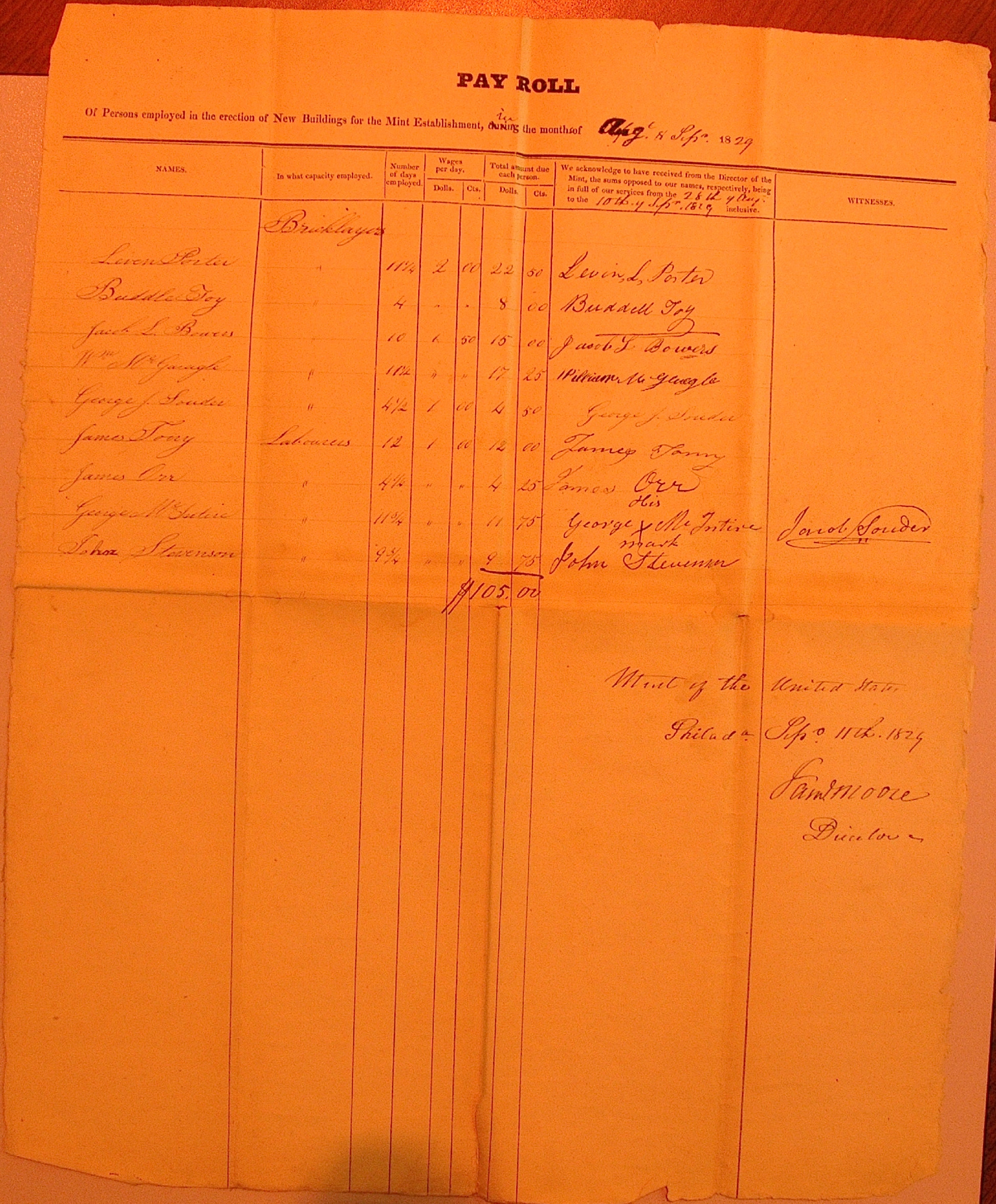
PAY ROLL

Of Persons employed in the erection of New Buildings for the Mint Establishment, ~~during~~ in the months of Augt & Sept 1829

NAMES.	In what capacity employed.	Number of days employed.	Wages per day. Dolls.	Wages per day. Cts.	Total amount due each person. Dolls.	Total amount due each person. Cts.	We acknowledge to have received from the Director of the Mint, the sums opposed to our names, respectively, being in full of our services from the 29th of Augt to the 10th day of Sept. inclusive.	WITNESSES.
Samuel Gimbell	Labourers	12		83½	10	02	Sam Gamble	
David Brown		12		"	10	02	David Brown	
Matthew McCrelis		12		"	10	02	Matthew McCrelis	
William Thompson		8½		"	7	09½	Wm Thomson	
Amos Shaw		9¾		"	8	14	Amos Shaw	
Robert Irvan		12		"	10	02	Robert Irvan	
John Birnes		10¾		"	8	97½	+	John Struthers
Patrick Dinnan		12		"	10	02	Patrick Dinin	
Lachland McDougal		12		"	10	02	Lachlan McDougal	
Charles Linch		12		"	10	02		
Thomas Kian		12		"	10	02	+	John Struthers
William Henry		8½		"	7	09½	+ Wm Henry	John Struthers
John Wright		7		"	5	84½	John Wright	
John Walker		6½		"	5	42½	John Walker	
Henry McCready		9		"	7	51½	Henry McCready	
Alexander Stewart		12		"	10	02	Alexander Stewart	
~~Robert Hunter~~	[illegible] at 25/..				12	50	Robert Hunter	
Robert Hunter	50 feet at 25/..				12	50	Robert Hunter	
					$165	27		

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Sept. 11. 1829

Saml Moore
Director



PAY ROLL

Of Persons employed in the erection of New Buildings for the Mint Establishment, ~~during~~ in the months of Augt. & Sepr. 1829

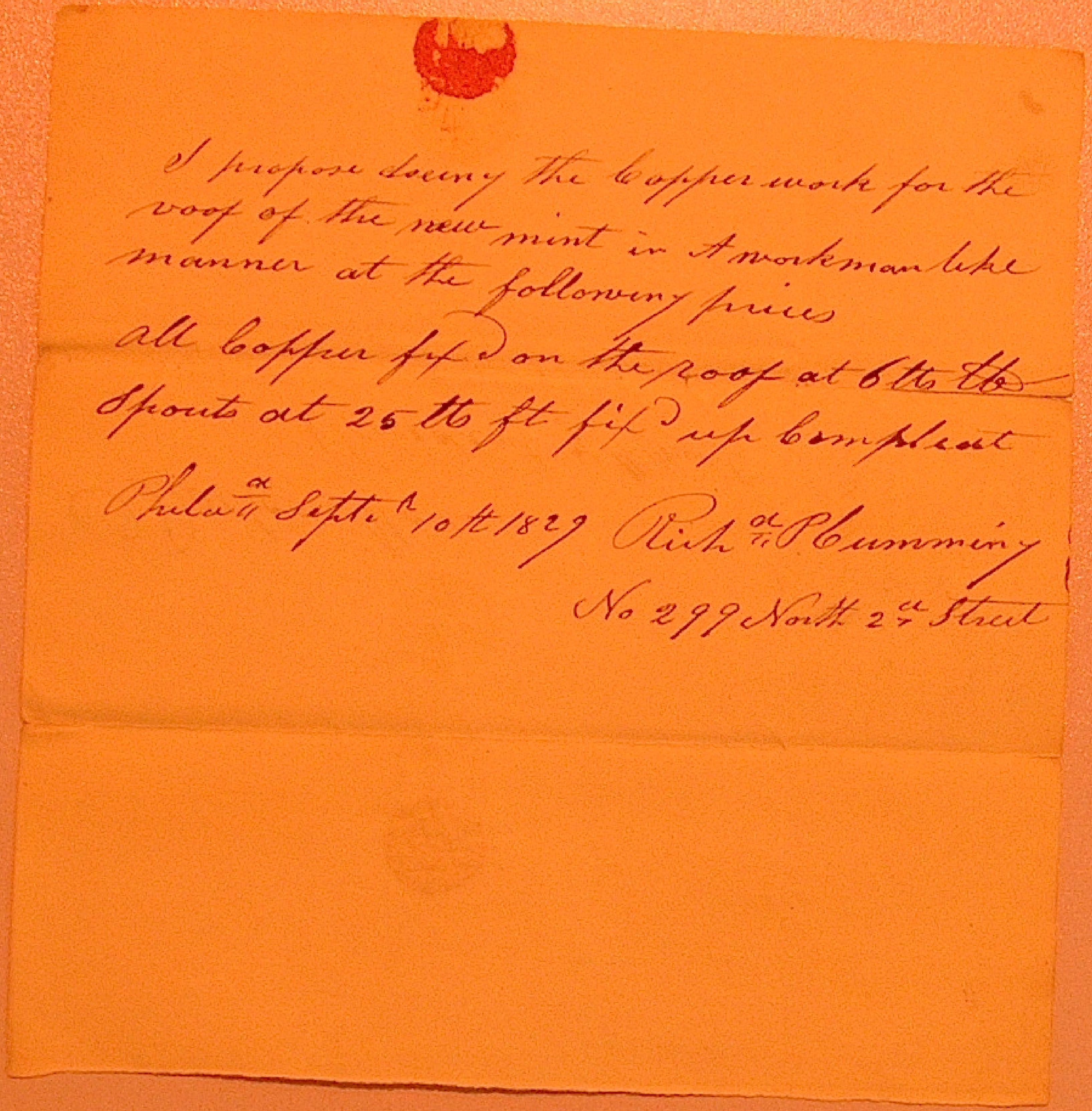
NAMES.	In what capacity employed.	Number of days employed.	Wages per day. Dolls.	Wages per day. Cts.	Total amount due each person. Dolls.	Total amount due each person. Cts.	We acknowledge to have received from the Director of the Mint, the sums opposed to our names, respectively, being in full of our services from the 28th of Aug. to the 10th of Sepr. 1829 inclusive.	WITNESSES.
	Bricklayers							
Leven Porter	"	11¼	2	00	22	50	Levin L. Porter	
Buddle Toy	"	4	"	"	8	00	Buddell Toy	
Jacob L. Bowers		10	1	50	15	00	Jacob L. Bowers	
Wm. McGaugh	"	11½	"	"	17	25	William McGaugh	
George J. Souder	"	4½	1	00	4	50	George J. Souder	
James Torey	Labourers	12	1	00	12	00	James Torey	
James Orr	"	4¼	"	"	4	25	James Orr	
George McIntire	"	11¾	"	"	11	75	George His x mark McIntire	Jacob Souder
John Stevenson	"	9¾	"	"	9	75	John Stevenson	
					$105.	00		

Mint of the United States

Philada. Sepr. 11th. 1829

Saml. Moore

Director



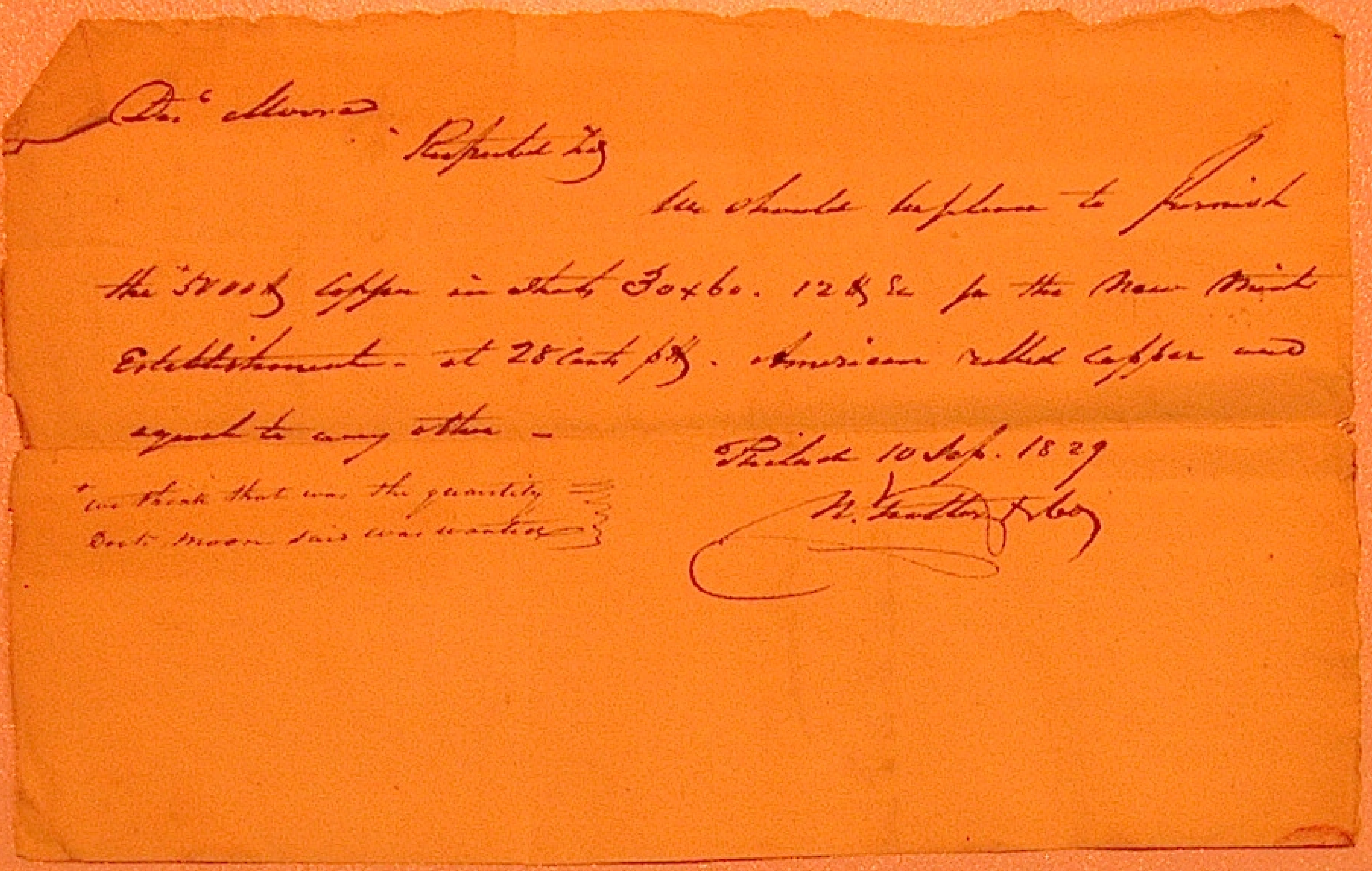
I propose doing the Copper work for the roof of the new mint in A workman like manner at the following prices

all Copper fix'd on the roof at 6 cts lb

Spouts at 25 cts ft fix'd up Compleat

Phila^a Septr 10th 1829 Richd P. Cumming

No 299 North 2^d Street



Docr. Moore

Respected Sir

We should be pleased to furnish the *5000 lb copper in sheets 30 x 60. 12 lb Sq for the New Mint Establishment — at 28 cents p lb. American rolled copper and equal to any other —

Philad 10 Sep. 1829

N. Trotter & Co

*we think that was the quantity Docr. Moore said was wanted

Samuel Moore Esq. Augusta Sept. 9. 1829

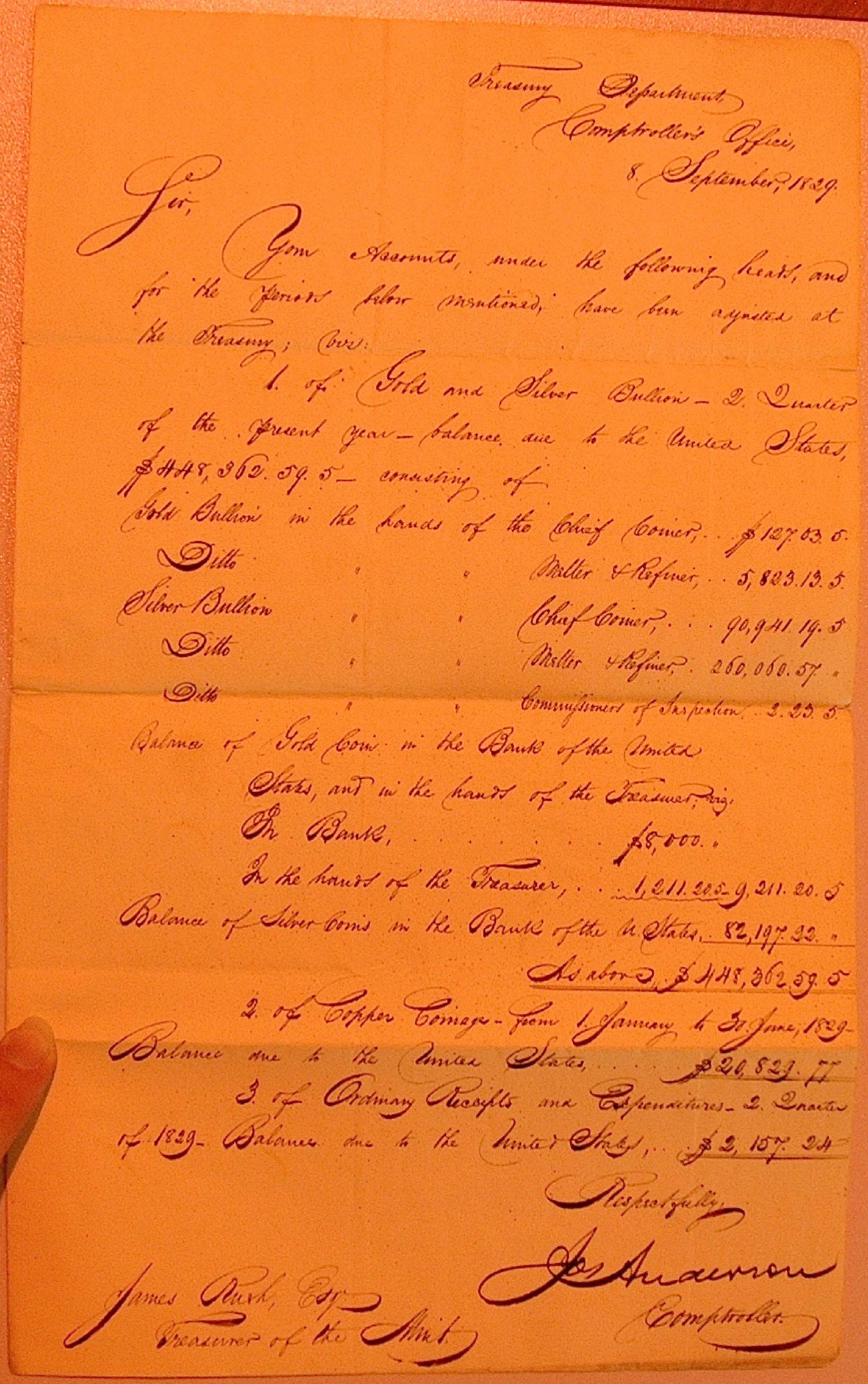
Dear Sir

Some of our Customers of Habersham County in whose neighborhood some Gold mines have been lately discovered have written to us for information as to the value of the metal which we are unable to give them as fully as we could wish— The Banks here have given us what information they possess, but it extends to the value of foreign Gold only, and we take the liberty of addressing you on the subject & request you to favor us with such instructions ~~on the subject~~ as you think will be useful— We saw yesterday a fine piece of pure metal which was dug from about Two feet below the surface which was valued by the Bank of Aug^a to be worth \$21 $\frac{40}{100}$ this is the largest piece which has yet been found, we believe, but are informed that an industrious person can gather from 8 to 10 dollars worth a day.

Your attention to this matter will confer a particular favor on

Dear Sir Yrs Very Respectfully

Sims Williams & Woolsey



Treasury Department
Comptroller's Office,
8. September, 1829.

Sir,

Your Accounts, under the following heads, and for the periods below mentioned, have been adjusted at the Treasury; viz:

1. of Gold and Silver Bullion – 2. Quarter of the present year – balance due to the United States, $448,362.59.5 – consisting of

Gold Bullion in the hands of the Chief Coiner, . . $127.03.6.
Ditto " " Melter & Refiner, . . 5,823.13.5
Silver Bullion " " Chief Coiner, . . . 90,941.19.5
Ditto " " Melter & Refiner, . 260,060.57 .
Ditto " " Commissioners of Inspection, . . 2.23.5

Balance of Gold Coin in the Bank of the United States, and in the hands of the Treasurer, viz:
In Bank, ... $8,000.
In the hands of the Treasurer, . . 1,211.20.5 – 9,211.20.5
Balance of Silver Coins in the Bank of the U. States, 82,197.22 .
As above, $448,362.59.5

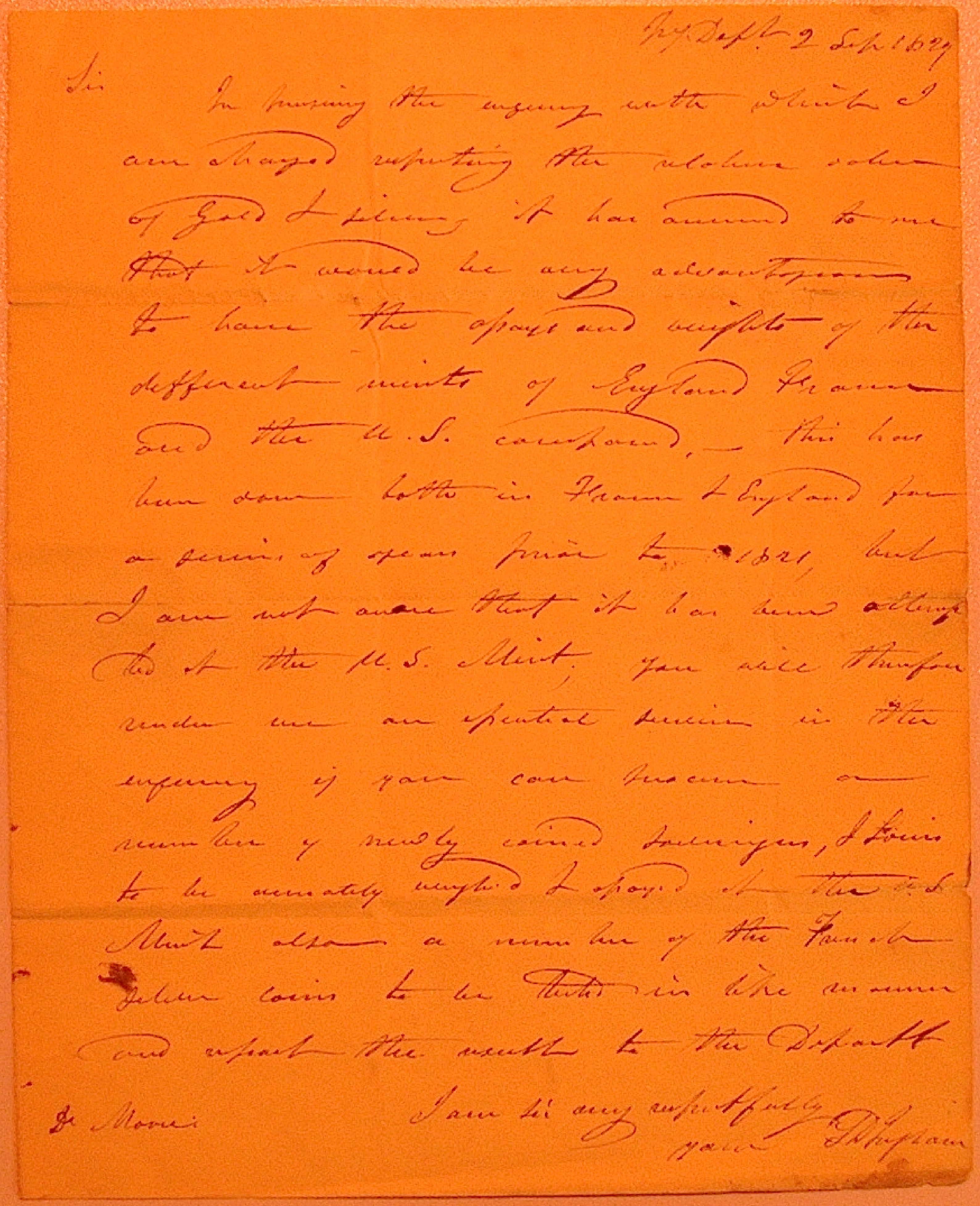
2. of Copper Coinage – from 1 January to 30 June, 1829 – Balance due to the United States, . . . $20,821.77

3. of Ordinary Receipts and Expenditures – 2. Quarter of 1829 – Balance due to the United States, . . $2,157.24

Respectfully,

J. Anderson
Comptroller.

James Rush, Esq.
Treasurer of the Mint.



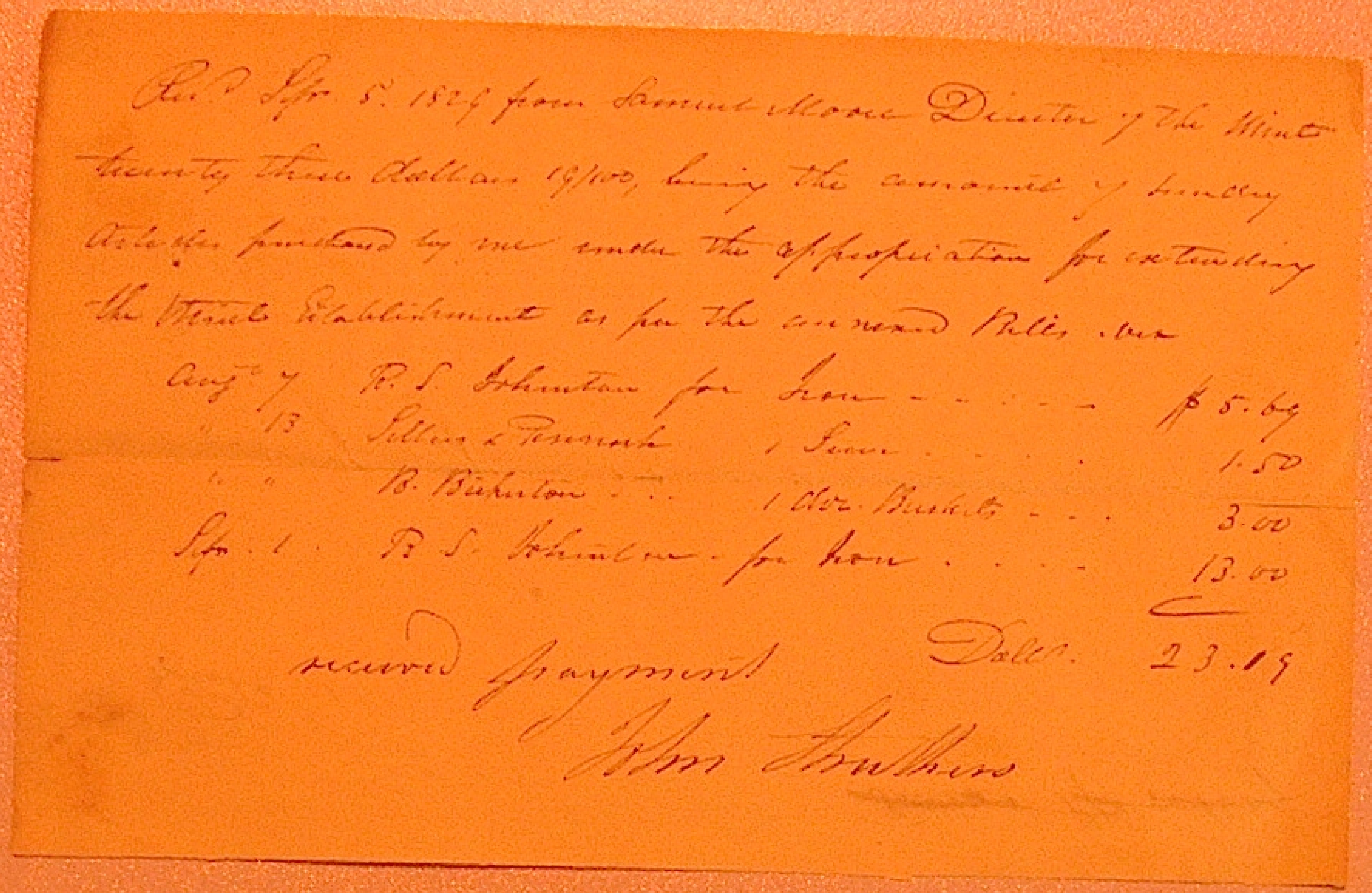
Tr'y Dep't 2 Sept 1829

Sir

In pursuing the enquiry with which I am charged respecting the relative value of Gold & Silver, it has occurred to me that it would be very advantageous to have the assays and weights of the different mints of England France and the U.S. compared, — this has been done both in France & England for a series of years prior to 1821, but I am not aware that it has been attempted at the U.S. Mint, you will therefore render me an essential service in the enquiry if you can procure a number of newly coined Sovereigns, & Louis to be accurately weighed & assayed at the U.S. Mint also a number of the French Silver coins to be tested in like manner and report the results to the Depart

I am Sir very respectfully
yours
S D Ingham

Dr Moore

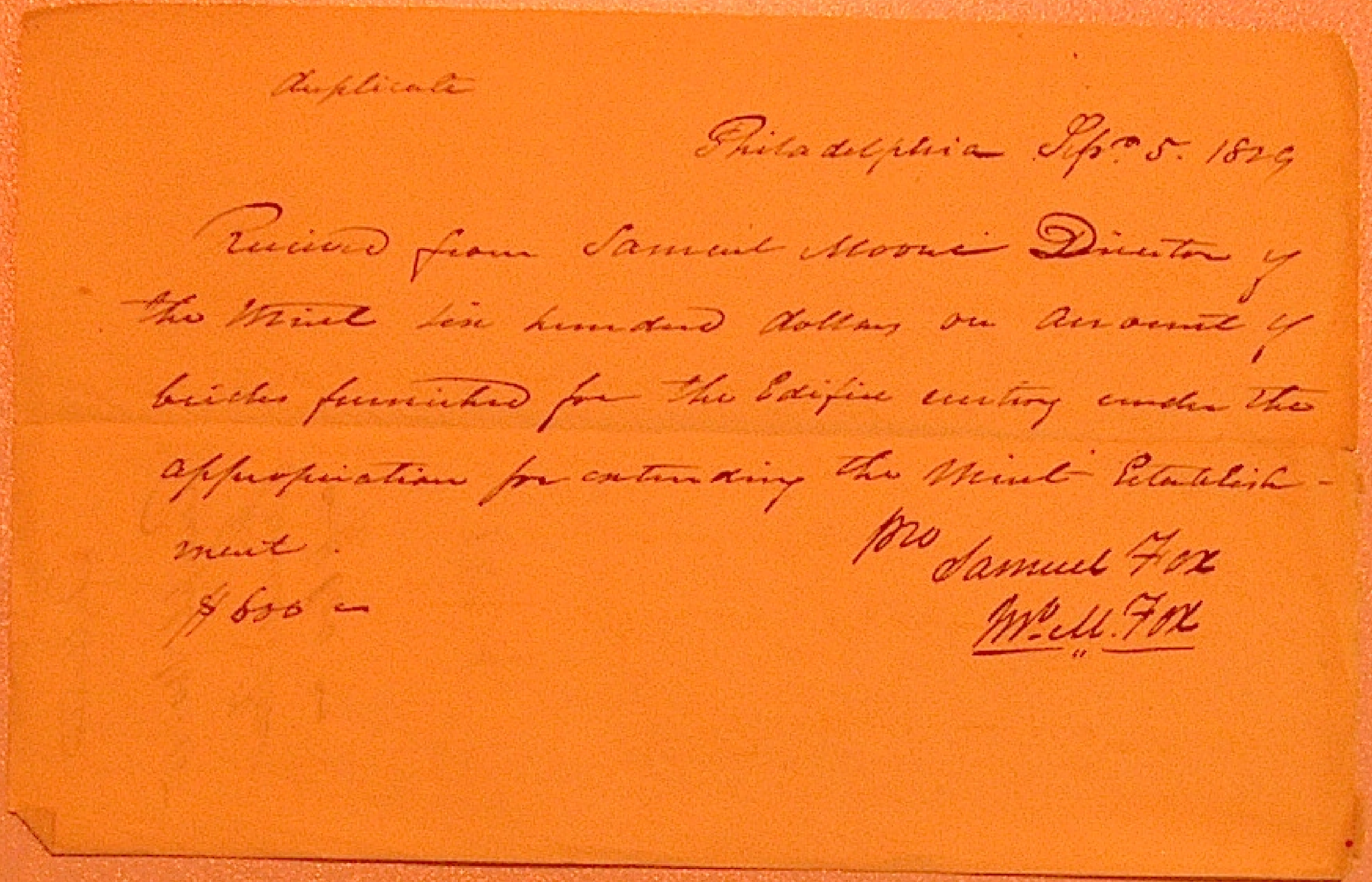


Recd Sept. 5. 1829 from Samuel Moore Director of the Mint twenty three dollars 19/100, being the amount of Sundry Articles purchased by me under the appropriation for extending the Mint Establishment as per the annexed Bills viz

Augt 7	R. S. Johnston	for Iron	$ 5.69
" 13	Sellers & Pennock	1 Hose	1.50
" "	B. Bickerton	1 Doz. Buckets	3.00
Sept. 1	R. S. Johnston	for Iron	13.00
		Dolls.	23.19

received payment

John Struthers



Duplicate

Philadelphia Sepr. 5. 1829

Received from Samuel Moore Director of the Mint six hundred dollars on account of bricks furnished for the Edifice erecting under the appropriation for extending the Mint Establishment.

pro Samuel Fox
Wm. M. Fox

$600 –

B.U.S

Providence

No 30	$ 135
31	130
32	160
33	135
34	140
35	120
36	140
37	140
	D 1100
1 Box	$ 1000

SHIPPED in good order and well conditioned, by the Agent of the Treasurer of the United States, in and upon the good Schooner Herald whereof is Master for this present voyage, David Hall and now in the river Delaware, and bound for Providence Rhode Island

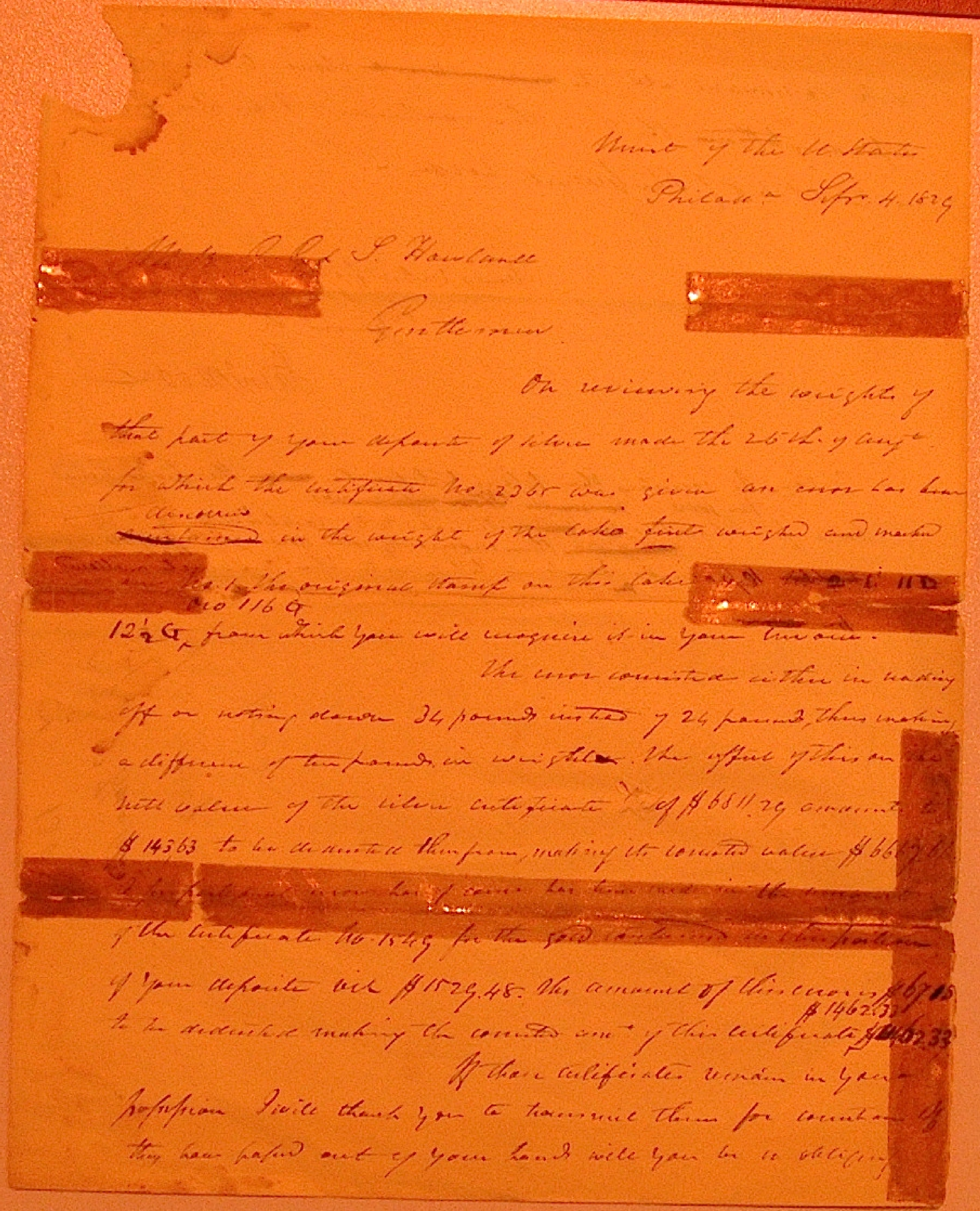
Eight Casks, containing Eleven Hundred Dollars in Copper Copper, and one box containing One Thousand Dollars in Silver Coins

Being marked and numbered as in the Margin, and to be delivered in the like good order, and well conditioned, at the aforesaid Port of Providence (the danger of the Seas only excepted,) unto Cashier of the Br. B. U. States or to his Assigns: he or they paying Freight for the said Goods, Nothing, the freight having been received in Philadelphia

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Master or Purser of said Schooner, hath affirmed to two Bills of Lading, all of this Tenour and Date: one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

Philadelphia, 4 Septem 1829.

David Hall



Mint of the U. States
Philada Sepr. 4. 1829

Messrs. [illegible] S. Howland

Gentlemen

On receiving the weights of that part of your deposit of silver made the 26th of Augt for which the certificate No. 2365 was given an error has been ~~[illegible]~~ discovered in the weight of the cake first weighed and marked [illegible] 1. The original stamp on this cake was [illegible] 2 L 11 D No 116 G 12½ G from which you will recognise it in your invoice.

The error consisted either in reading off or noting down 34 pounds instead of 24 pounds, thus making a difference of ten pounds in weight. The effect of this on the nett value of the silver certificate of $6811.29 amounts to $143.63 to be deducted therefrom, making its corrected value $66[illegible]

[illegible] of the certificate No. 1549 for the gold contained in this portion of your deposit viz $1529.48. The amount of this error is $67.15 to be deducted making the corrected amt of this certificate $1462.33

$1462.33

If these certificates remain in your possession I will thank you to transmit them for correction. If they have passed out of your hands will you be so obliging

---

Gentlemen

On receiving the weights of the part of yo
silver made the 26th of August for which the cer
2365 was given, an error has been discovered in
the cake first weighed and marked here No.1. The
stamp on this cake was "No.2 - L - 11 D - 12-1/2
from which you will recognise it in your invoice

The error consisted either in reading off o
34 pounds instead of 24 pounds, thus making a dif
ten pounds in weight. The effect of this on the n
the silver certificate of $6811.29 amounts to $14
deducted therefrom, making its corrected value $6

A proportional error has of course been made
amount of the certificate No. 1549 for the gold c
this portion of your deposit, viz: $1529.48. The
this error is $67.15 to be deducted making the co
amount of this certificate $1462.33

If those certificates remain in your possessi
thank you to transmit them for correction. If they
out of your hands, will you be so obliging as to c
the above to the holders, refunding the sum thus o
Please also give us the address of the present hol

Very respectful

Yours, etc.,

SAMUEL MOO

N.B:- In correcting the Silver Certificate, the pro
charge for separating the gold estimated to be cont
10 pounds thus erroniously noted down, viz: $4.00 h
taken into the account and allowed for.

or to communicate the ~~[illegible]~~ above to the hol[ders]
refunding ~~to them~~ the sum thus overpaid. Please also [give]
us the address of the present holder –

Very respectfully
Yours &c
Saml Moore

N.B. In correcting the Silver Certificate ~~—~~ the proportional charge for separating ~~the~~ the gold ~~[illegible]~~ estimated to be contained in the ~~[illegible]~~ 10 pounds thus erroneously noted down viz: $4.00 has been taken into the account & allowed for ~~[illegible]~~

130
[illegible]
Sept. 11. 1829
1503

1 8 2 9

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., Sep'r. 4, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Mess. G. G. S. Howland,

Gentlemen

On receiving the weights of the part of your deposit of silver made the 26th of August for which the certificate No. 2365 was given, an error has been discovered in the weight of the cake first weighed and marked here No.1. The original stamp on this cake was "No.2 - L - 11 D - 12-1/2 G on 116 G" from which you will recognise it in your invoice. (OKO)?

The error consisted either in reading off or noting down 34 pounds instead of 24 pounds, thus making a difference of ten pounds in weight. The effect of this on the nett value of the silver certificate of $6811.29 amounts to $143.63 to be deducted therefrom, making its corrected value $6667.66.

A proportional error has of course been made in the amount of the certificate No. 1549 for the gold contained in this portion of your deposit, viz: $1529.48. The amount of this error is $67.15 to be deducted making the corrected amount of this certificate $1462.33

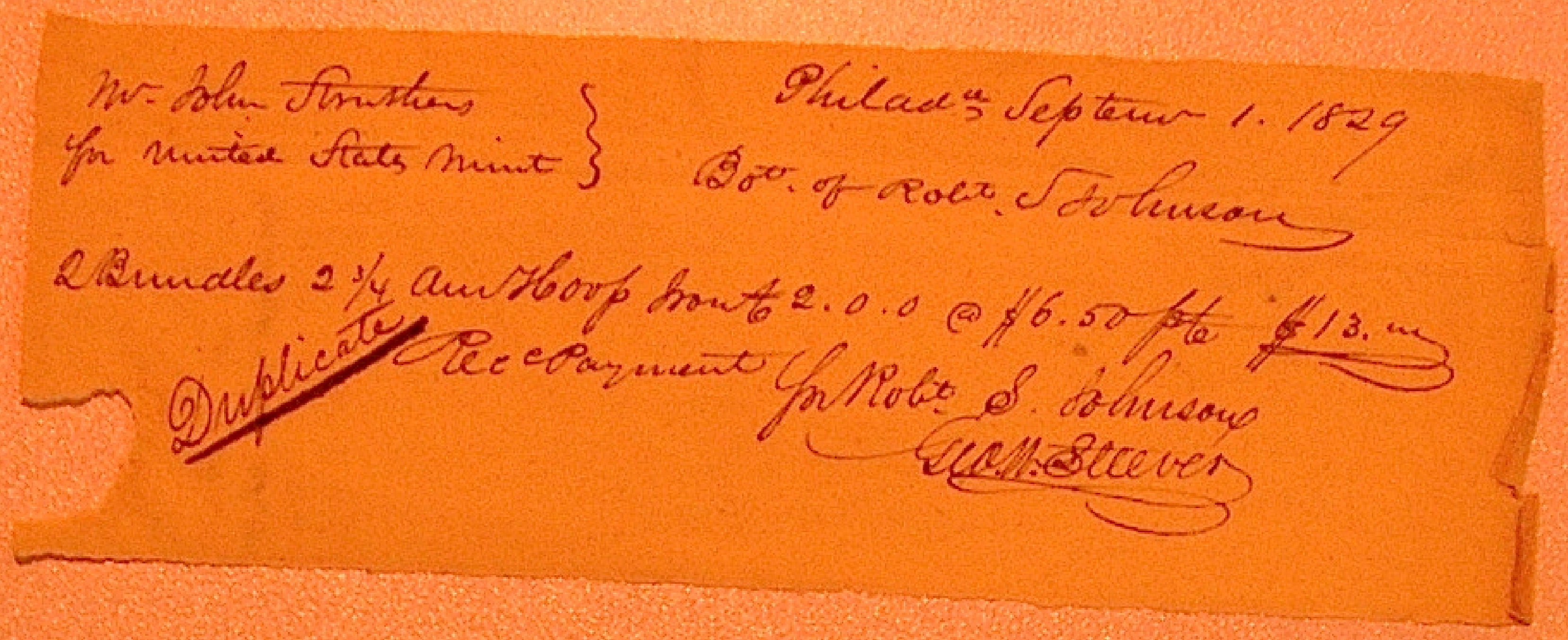
If those certificates remain in your possession, I will thank you to transmit them for correction. If they have passed out of your hands, will you be so obliging as to communicate the above to the holders, refunding the sum thus overpaid. Please also give us the address of the present holder.

Very respectfully,

Yours, etc.,

SAMUEL MOORE.

N.B:- In correcting the Silver Certificate, the proportional charge for separating the gold estimated to be contained in the 10 pounds thus erroniously noted down, viz: $4.00 has been taken into the account and allowed for.



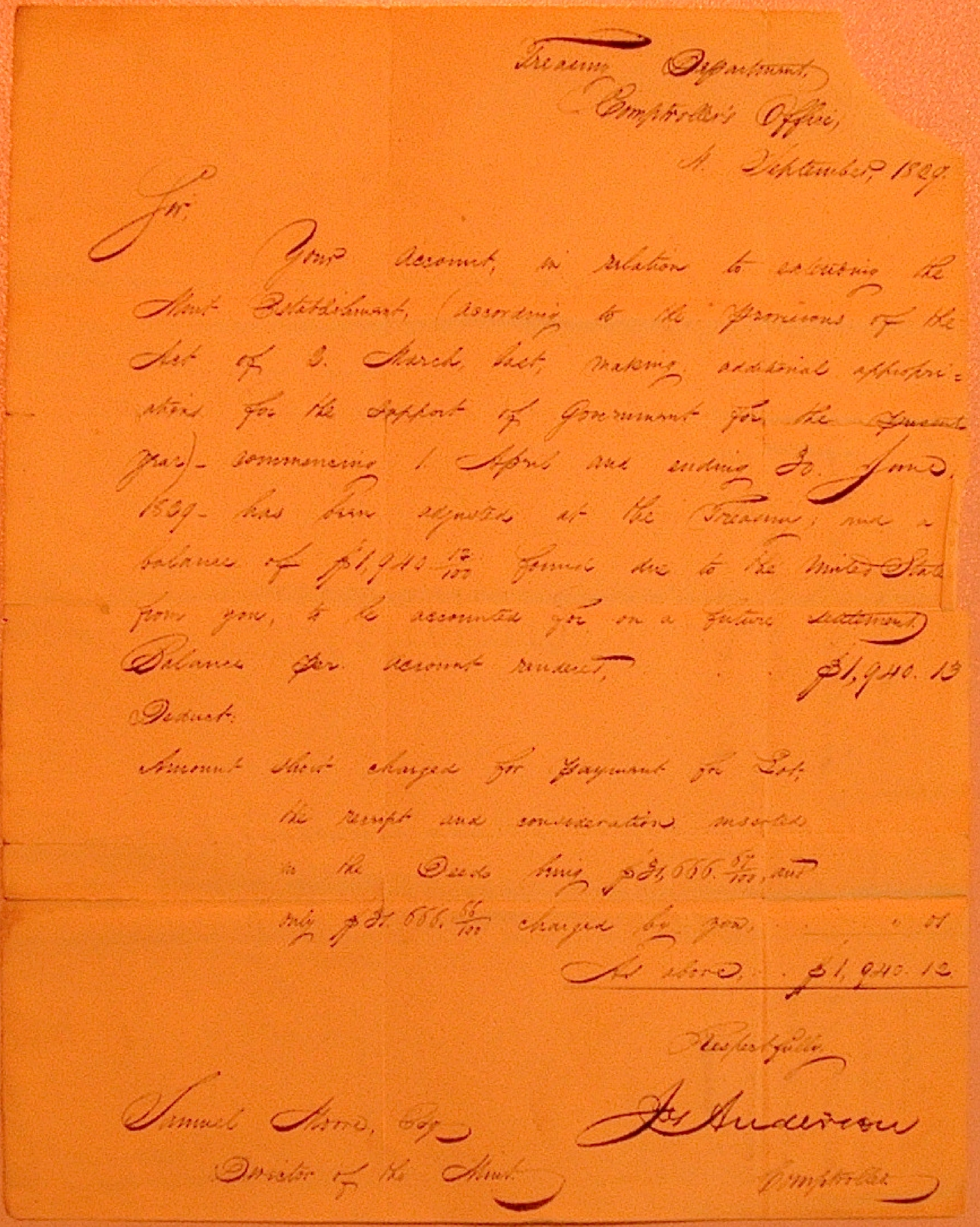
Mr. John Struthers }
for United States Mint }

Philada. Septemr. 1. 1829
Bot. of Robt. S. Johnson

2 Bundles 2 3/4 Am Hoop Iron C 2.0.0 @ $6.50 p C $13.00

Duplicate

Recd Payment for Robt. S. Johnson
Geo W. Steever



Treasury Department,
Comptroller's Office,
4 September 1829.

Sir,

Your account, in relation to rebuilding the Mint Establishment, (according to the Provisions of the Act of 2 March last, making additional appropriations for the support of Government for the present year) commencing 1 April and ending 30 June 1829 has been adjusted at the Treasury, and a balance of $1,940 $\frac{12}{100}$ found due to the United States from you, to be accounted for on a future settlement.

Balance per account rendered, . . $1,940.13

Deduct.

Amount short charged for Payment for Lot, the receipt and consideration inserted in the Deeds being $3,666.$\frac{67}{100}$, and only $3,666.$\frac{66}{100}$ charged by you 01

As above . . $1,940.12

Respectfully,

Samuel Moore, Esq.
Director of the Mint.

Jos. Anderson
Comptroller.

Dr. The United States   Philada. Sepr. 5. 18[illegible]

To Joseph Howell

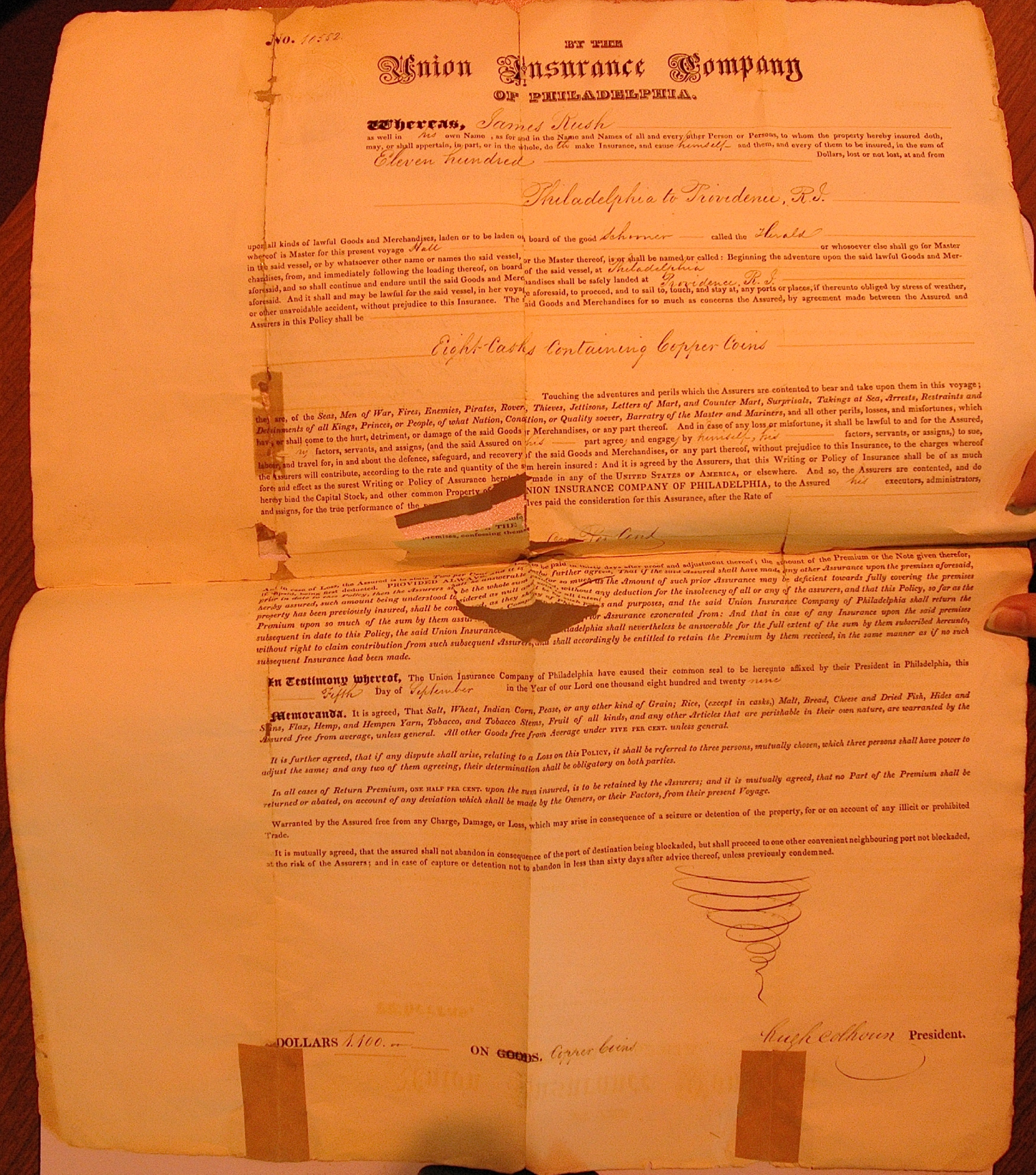
For 814 bushels of Stone Cuttings sand furnished under the appropriation for extending the Mint Establishment @ 5 cents per bushel .. $40.7[illegible]

To hauling 41 loads @ 31¼ [illegible] 12[illegible]

Dol[illegible]

Recd. Sepr. 5. 1829 from Samuel Moore Director of the Mint the above amount in full.

Joseph Howell



No. 10552.

BY THE

Union Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Whereas, James Rush as well in his own Name, as for and in the Name and Names of all and every other Person or Persons, to whom the property hereby insured doth, may, or shall appertain, in part, or in the whole, do th make Insurance, and cause himself and them, and every of them to be insured, in the sum of Eleven hundred Dollars, lost or not lost, at and from

Philadelphia to Providence, R.I.

upon all kinds of lawful Goods and Merchandises, laden or to be laden on board of the good Schooner called the Herald whereof is Master for this present voyage Hall or whosoever else shall go for Master in the said vessel, or by whatsoever other name or names the said vessel, or the Master thereof, is or shall be named or called: Beginning the adventure upon the said lawful Goods and Merchandises, from, and immediately following the loading thereof, on board of the said vessel, at Philadelphia aforesaid, and so shall continue and endure until the said Goods and Merchandises shall be safely landed at Providence, R.I. aforesaid. And it shall and may be lawful for the said vessel, in her voyage aforesaid, to proceed, and to sail to, touch, and stay at, any ports or places, if thereunto obliged by stress of weather, or other unavoidable accident, without prejudice to this Insurance. The said Goods and Merchandises for so much as concerns the Assured, by agreement made between the Assured and Assurers in this Policy shall be

Eight Casks Containing Copper Coins

Touching the adventures and perils which the Assurers are contented to bear and take upon them in this voyage; they are, of the *Seas, Men of War, Fires, Enemies, Pirates, Rovers, Thieves, Jettisons, Letters of Mart, and Counter Mart, Surprisals, Takings at Sea, Arrests, Restraints and Detainments of all Kings, Princes, or People, of what Nation, Condition, or Quality soever, Barratry of the Master and Mariners,* and all other perils, losses, and misfortunes, which have, or shall come to the hurt, detriment, or damage of the said Goods or Merchandises, or any part thereof. And in case of any loss or misfortune, it shall be lawful to and for the Assured, [illegible] factors, servants, and assigns, (and the said Assured on his part agree, and engage by himself, his factors, servants, or assigns,) to sue, labour, and travel for, in and about the defence, safeguard, and recovery of the said Goods and Merchandises, or any part thereof, without prejudice to this Insurance, to the charges whereof the Assurers will contribute, according to the rate and quantity of the sum herein insured: And it is agreed by the Assurers, that this Writing or Policy of Insurance shall be of as much force and effect as the surest Writing or Policy of Assurance here[illegible] made in any of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, or elsewhere. And so, the Assurers are contented, and do hereby bind the Capital Stock, and other common Property of [illegible] UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, to the Assured his executors, administrators, and assigns, for the true performance of the [illegible] THE [illegible] premises, confessing thems[illegible]lves paid the consideration for this Assurance, after the Rate of One Per Cent

And in case of Loss, the Assured is to abate Two per Cent. and it is [illegible] be paid in thirty days after proof and adjustment thereof; the amount of the Premium or the Note given therefor, if unpaid, being first deducted. PROVIDED ALWAYS, *[illegible] further agreed, That if the said Assured shall have made any other Assurance upon the premises aforesaid, prior in date to this Policy, then the Assurers shall be answerable [illegible] for so much as the Amount of such prior Assurance may be deficient towards fully covering the premises hereby assured, such amount being understood to be the whole sum [illegible] without any deduction for the insolvency of all or any of the assurers, and that this Policy, so far as the property has been previously insured, shall be considered as null and [illegible] to all intents and purposes, and the said Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia shall return the Premium upon so much of the sum by them assured as they sh[illegible] prior Assurance exonerated from: And that in case of any Insurance upon the said premises subsequent in date to this Policy, the said Union Insurance [illegible] Philadelphia shall nevertheless be answerable for the full extent of the sum by them subscribed hereunto, without right to claim contribution from such subsequent Assurers, and shall accordingly be entitled to retain the Premium by them received, in the same manner as if no such subsequent Insurance had been made.*

In Testimony whereof, The Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia have caused their common seal to be hereunto affixed by their President in Philadelphia, this Fifth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine

Memoranda. It is agreed, That *Salt, Wheat, Indian Corn, Pease, or any other kind of Grain; Rice, (except in casks,) Malt, Bread, Cheese and Dried Fish, Hides and Skins, Flax, Hemp, and Hempen Yarn, Tobacco, and Tobacco Stems, Fruit of all kinds, and any other Articles that are perishable in their own nature, are warranted by the Assured free from average, unless general. All other Goods free from Average under* FIVE PER CENT. *unless general.*

It is further agreed, that if any dispute shall arise, relating to a Loss on this POLICY, *it shall be referred to three persons, mutually chosen, which three persons shall have power to adjust the same; and any two of them agreeing, their determination shall be obligatory on both parties.*

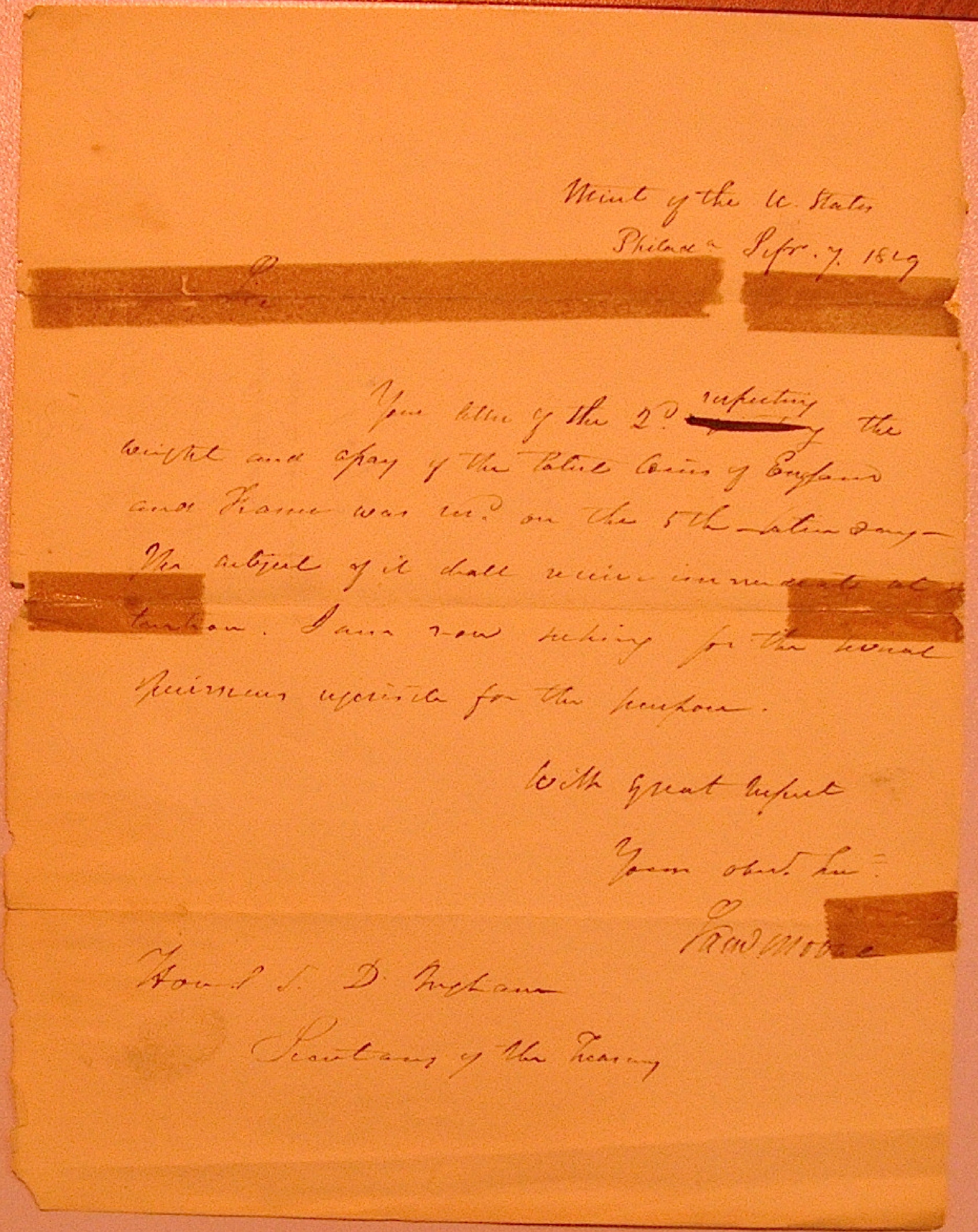
In all cases of Return Premium, ONE HALF PER CENT. *upon the sum insured, is to be retained by the Assurers; and it is mutually agreed, that no Part of the Premium shall be returned or abated, on account of any deviation which shall be made by the Owners, or their Factors, from their present Voyage.*

Warranted by the Assured free from any Charge, Damage, or Loss, which may arise in consequence of a seizure or detention of the property, for or on account of any illicit or prohibited Trade.

It is mutually agreed, that the assured shall not abandon in consequence of the port of destination being blockaded, but shall proceed to one other convenient neighbouring port not blockaded, at the risk of the Assurers; and in case of capture or detention not to abandon in less than sixty days after advice thereof, unless previously condemned.

DOLLARS 1100. ON ~~GOODS~~. Copper Coins

Hugh Colhoun President.



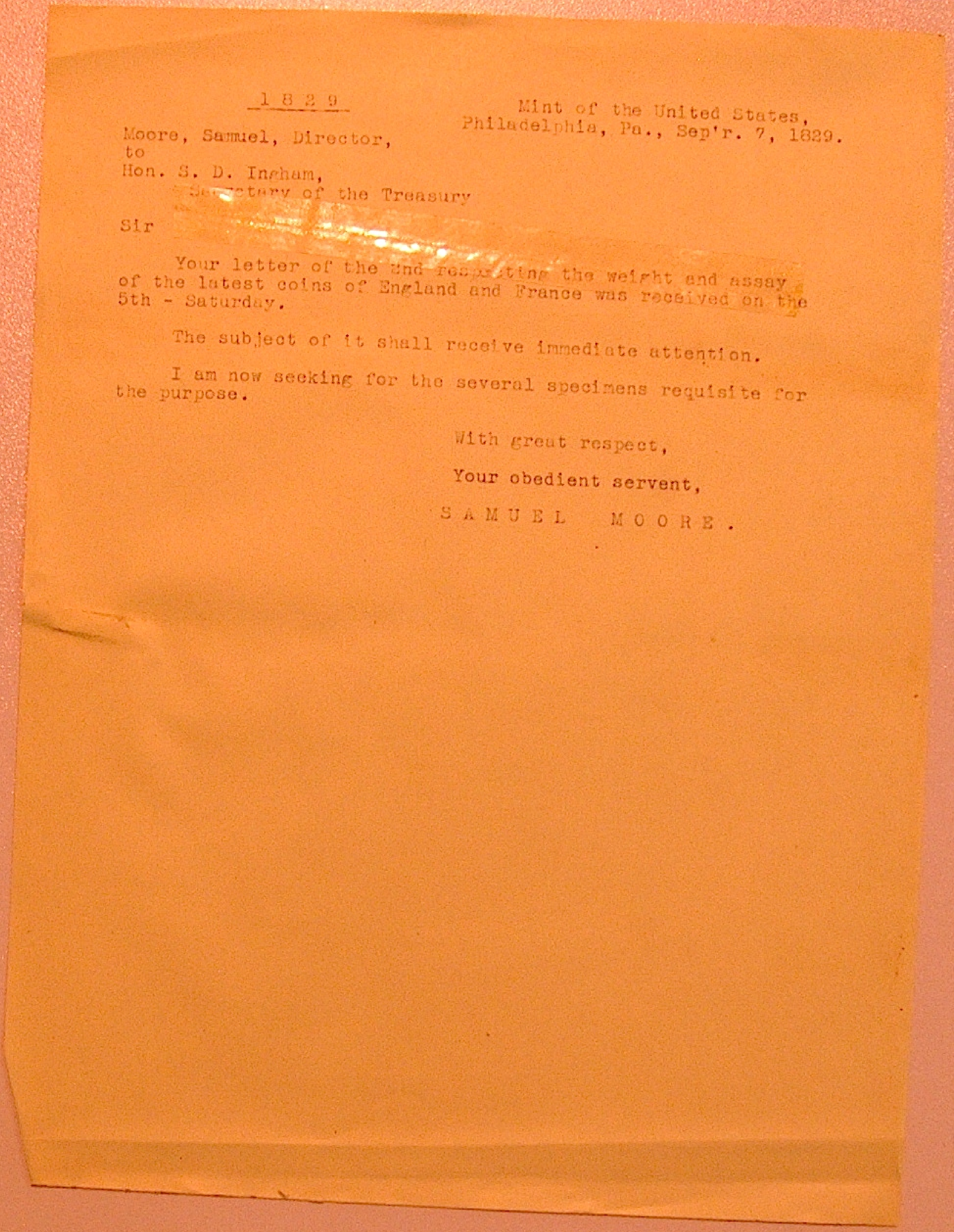
Mint of the U. States
Philad.a Sep.r 7. 1829

Sir,

Your letter of the 2d respecting the weight and assay of the latest coins of England and France was rec.d on the 5th [illegible] — The subject of it shall receive immediate attention. I am now seeking for the several specimens requisite for the purpose.

With great respect
Your obed.t Serv.t
Saml. Moore

Hon.ble S. D. Ingham
Secretary of the Treasury

1 8 2 9

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., Sep'r. 7, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Hon. S. D. Ingham,
Secretary of the Treasury

Sir

Your letter of the 2nd respecting the weight and assay of the latest coins of England and France was received on the 5th - Saturday.

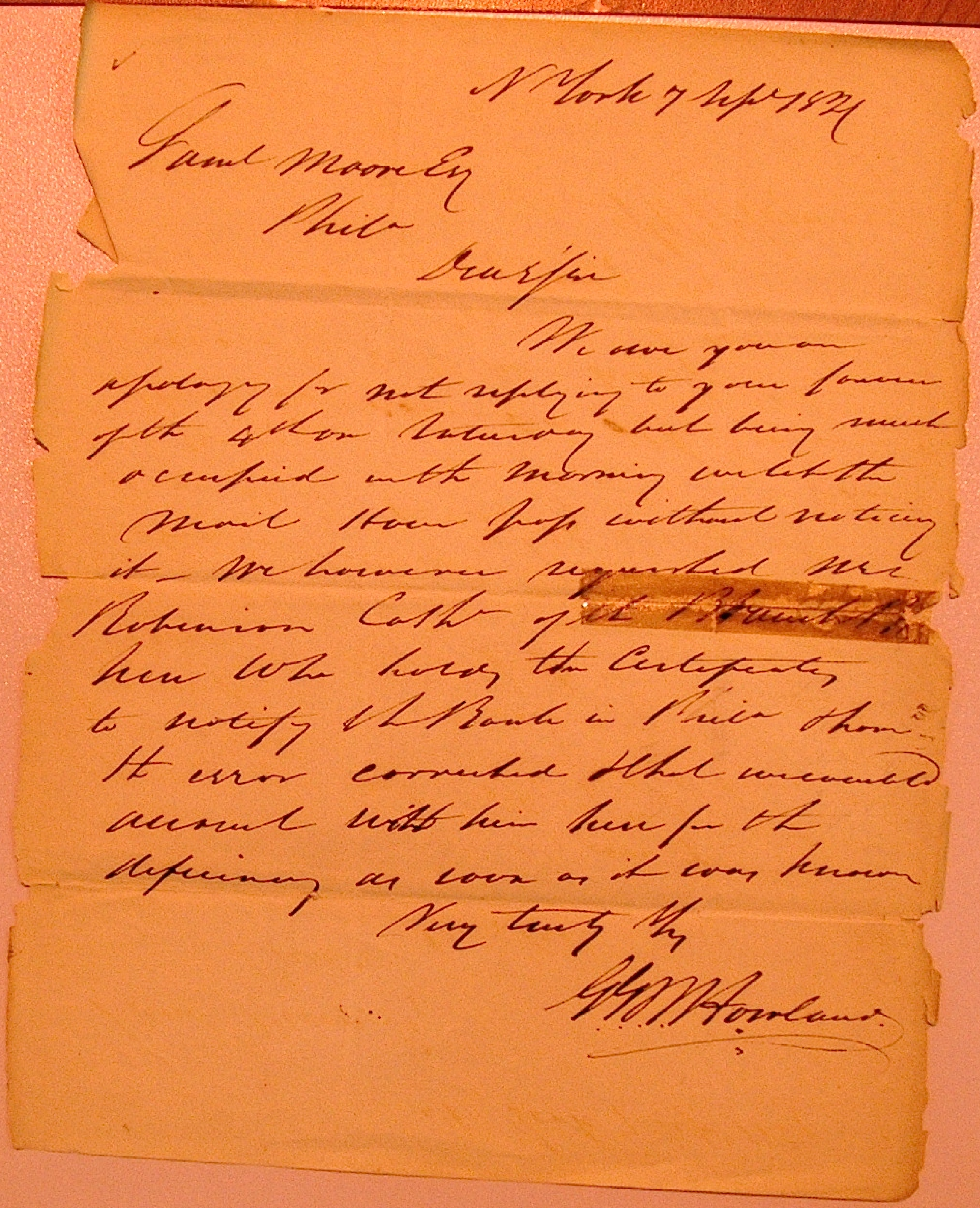
The subject of it shall receive immediate attention.

I am now seeking for the several specimens requisite for the purpose.

With great respect,

Your obedient servent,

SAMUEL MOORE.



N York 7 Sepr 1824

Saml Moore Esq
Phila

Dear Sir

We owe you an apology for not replying to your favour of the 4th on Saturday but being much occupied in the morning we let the Mail Hour pass without noticing it — We however requested Mr Robinson Cashr of the Branch Bk here who holds the Certificates to notify the Bank in Phila to have the error corrected & that we would account with him here for the deficiency as soon as it was known

Very truly Yrs

G G & S Howland

Dr. Melter & Refiner in Account of Silver Cr.

Date			Stand. weight Ounces	dwt	gr	D.	C.	M.
~~[illegible]~~	~~To~~	~~[illegible]~~						
1829 June 30	To	balance as per account rendered this day . .	225,385	13	19	260,060	57	
July 31	"	Silver Bullion delivered him this day as per warrant of the Director No. 686 J	248,187	4	-	286,369	77	
Aug. 31	"	Silver Bullion delivered him this day as per warrant of the Director No. 688 J	192,863	5	-	222,534	46	
Sept. 30	"	Silver Bullion delivered him this day as per warrant of the Director No. 689	94,025	12		108,490	98	5
			760,461	14	19	877,455	78	5

Date			Stand. Ounces	Wt. dwt	gr	D.	C.	M.
1829 Sept. 30	By	Silver Bullion received from him at sundry times from 1 July to 30 Sept. in pursuance of warrants of the Director . . . . K	539,010	4		621,934	83	5
" "	"	Balance to New Account	221,451	10	19	255,520	95	
			760,461	14	19 -	877,455	78	5

" Silver Coins received for assaying delivered him in bullion, as per warrant of the Director No. J

Dr The United States

1829		To John Quinnel	Cr
July 28	To	78 tools Sharpened	0.78
"	"	78 do do	0.78
"	"	51 do do	0.51
"	"	61 do do	0.61
"	"	34 do do	0.34
"	"	3 Wedges to Split Stone	0.18
"	"	88 tools Sharpened	0.88
"	"	76 do do	0.76
"	"	76 do do	0.76
"	"	2 Saws hammered	0.25
"	"	1 hooks to Saw hangings	0.12½
"	"	pins to Saw	0.06
"	"	41 tools Sharpd	0.41
"	"	12 ft Saw hangings	1.50
"	"	1 Saw hammered	0.12½
"	"	4 Saw pins	0.12½
"	"	23 ft hangings at 12½ per foot	2.87½
"	"	4 Saw pins	0.12
"	"	2 Saws hammered	0.25
"	"	37 tools Sharpened	0.37
"	"	10 ft Saw hangings	1.25
"	"	2 Saws hammered	0.25
"	"	57 tools Sharpd	0.57
"	"	14 ft Saw hangings	1.75
"	"	hammer Sharpened	0.25
"	"	71 tools Sharpd	0.71
"	"	38 do do	0.38
"	"	1 Saw hammered	0.12½
"	"	2 pins to do	0.06
"	"	2 Saws hammered	0.25
"	"	31 tools Sharpd	0.31
"	"	8 ft Saw hangings @ 12½ per ft	1.00
"	"	1 Saw hammered	0.12½
"	"	22 ft Saw hangings @ 12½ per	2.75
"	"	22 tools Sharpened	0.22
"	"	1 Saw hammered	0.12½
"	"	pins for Saw Hangings	0.25
"	"	2 Saws hammered	0.25
"	"	pins Hanging to Saw	0.25
"	"	113 tools Sharpd	1.13
"	"	2 Saws hammered	0.25
"	"	2 Saw pins	0.06
"	"	45 tools Sharpd	0.45
"	"	1 hammer drest	0.25
"	"	7 ft Saw hangings @ 12½ per ft	0.87½
		Carrd over	$ 25.70

1829		
	To Amount Brought over	$ 25.70
	1 Saw hammered	0.12½
	34 tools sharp	0.34
	1 Setting Bar 8 lb @ 12½	1.00
	1 Saw hammered	0.12½
	74 tools sharp	0.74
	16 lb Saw hanging	2.00
	Setting Bar sharp	0.03
	80 tools sharp	0.80
	2 Saws hammered	0.25
	facing 2 Saws	0.25
	2 Saws hammered	0.25
	118 tools Sharpened	1.18
	3 saws hammered	0.37½
	1 hook to saw hanging	0.12½
	76 tools Sharpened	0.76
	49 do do	0.49
	2 Saws hammered	0.25
	2 Saw pins	0.06
	2 Saw pins	0.06
	61 tools sharp	0.61
	12 feet Saw hammered	0.25
	Long hook for Saw	0.25
	2 Saws hammered	0.25
	60 tools Sharpened	0.60
	80 do do	0.80
	65 do do	0.65
	62 do do	0.62
	82 do do	0.82
	102 do do	1.02
	69 do do	0.69
	hammer dust	0.25
	2 Saws hammered	0.25
	hooks for rigging	0.25
	131 tools sharp	1.31
	Grub Saw with Steel	0.25
	1 Saw hammered	0.12½
	64 tools sharp	0.64
	2 Saws hammered	0.25
	75 tools sharp	0.75
	75 do do	0.75
	68 do do	0.68
	Crow Bar weighing 52 lb at 12½	6.50
	12 lb Saw hanging @ 12½	1.50
	23 tools sharp	0.23
	30 do do	0.30
	17 do do	0.17
	21 do do	0.21
	Card up	$ 55.88

1829		
Sept	To Amount Brought up	$ 55.88
	50 tools sharp	0.50
	122 do do	1.22
	Setting Bar do	0.12
	110 tools sharp	1.10
	2 Saws hammered	0.25
	2 Setting Bars weighg 16 lb at 12½ cts	2.00
	15 tools sharp	0.15
	1 Stone Hammer sharp both ends	0.50
	1 New Stone Hammer	1.00
		$ 62.72

E. E.

September 30th 1829.

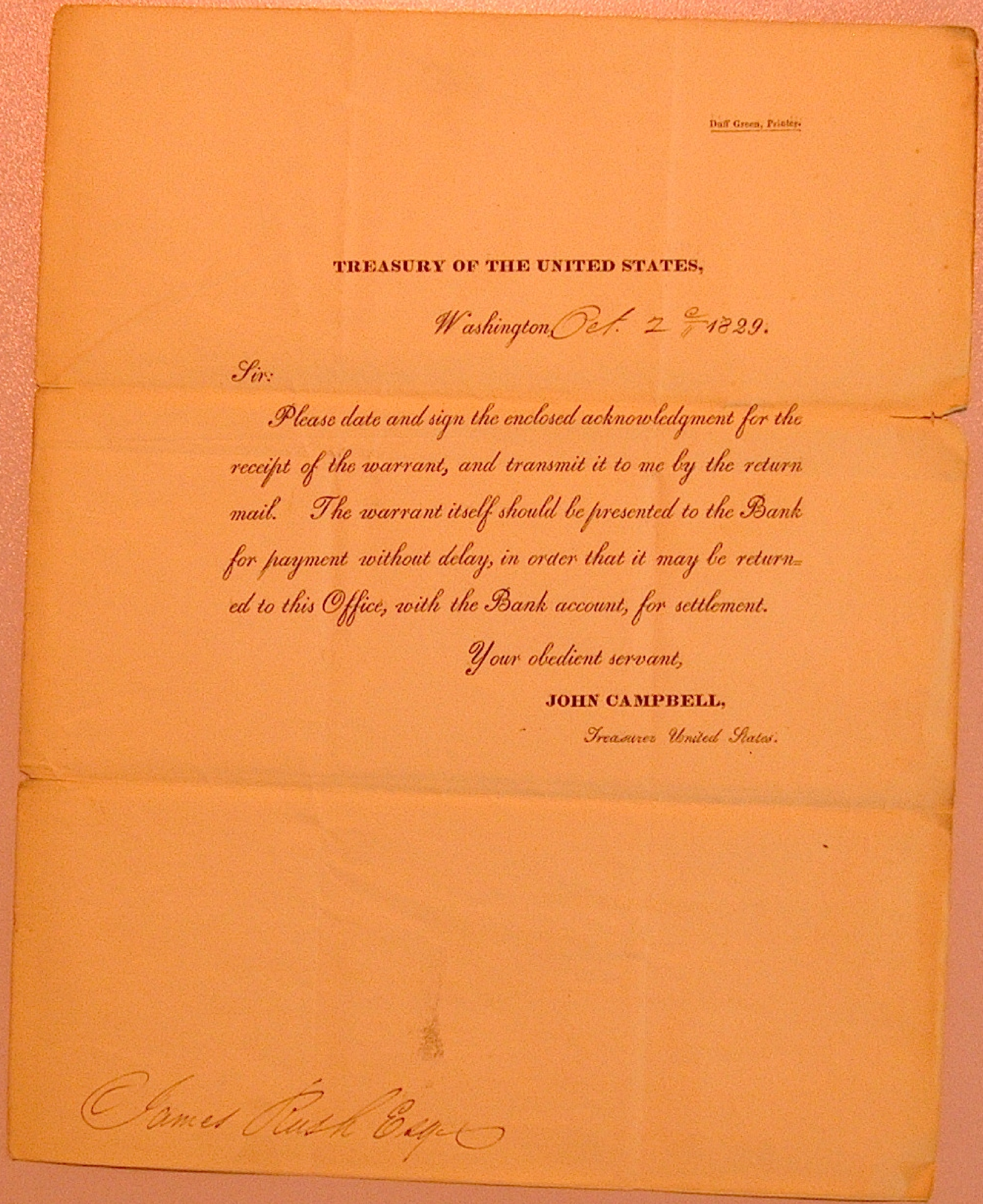
Exd and found correct.

Wm Struthers

Recd Octr 12. 1829 from Samuel Moore Director of the Mint sixty two 72/100 dollars the amount of the above Account for services rendered under the appropriation for extending the Mint Establishment

$ 62.72 –

John Durand



Duff Green, Printer.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,

Washington Oct. 2d 1829.

Sir:

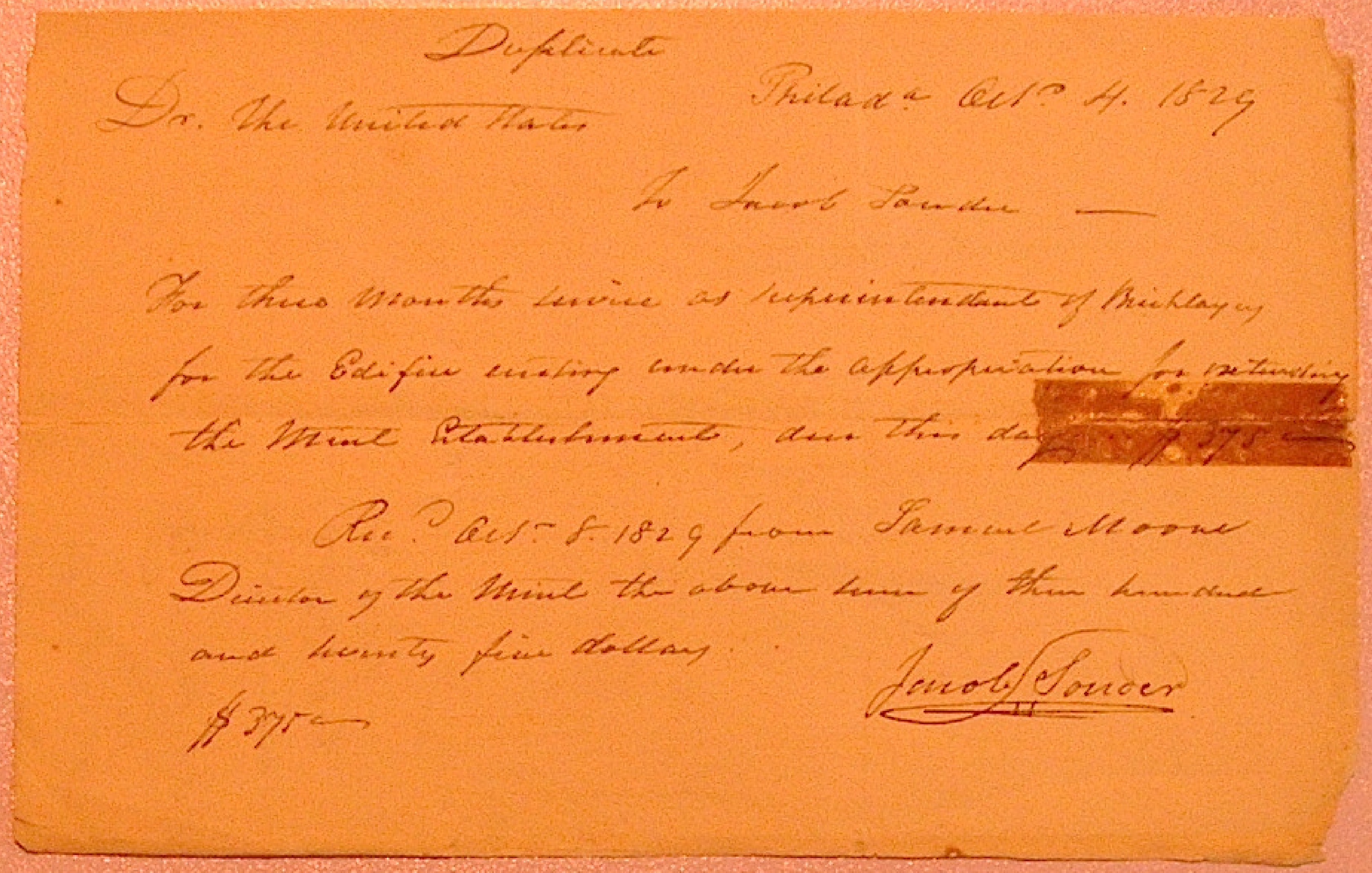
Please date and sign the enclosed acknowledgment for the receipt of the warrant, and transmit it to me by the return mail. The warrant itself should be presented to the Bank for payment without delay, in order that it may be returned to this Office, with the Bank account, for settlement.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN CAMPBELL,

Treasurer United States.

James Rush Esqr



Duplicate

Dr. The United States — Philad^a Octr. 4. 1829

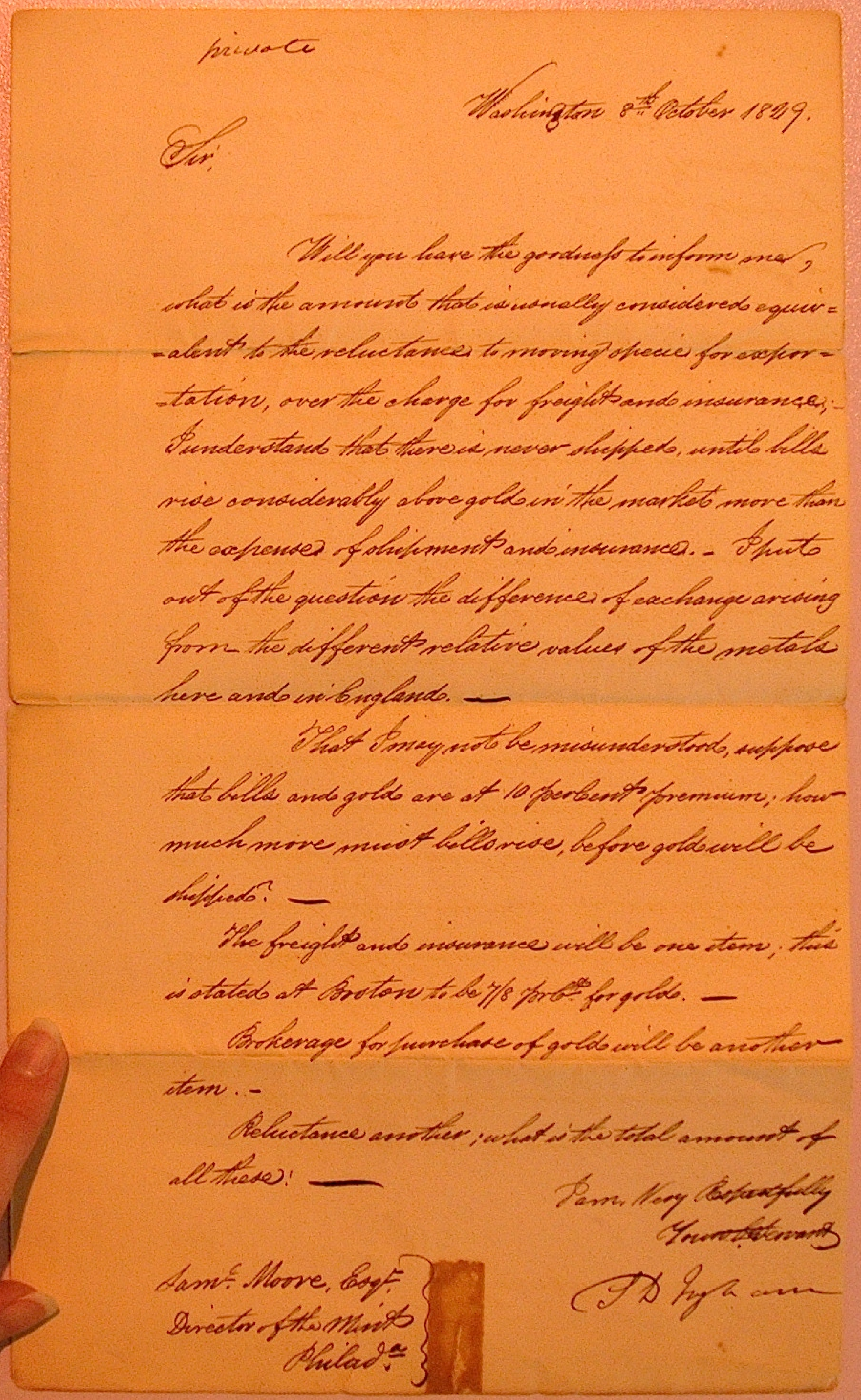
To Jacob Souder —

For three Months service as superintendent of Bricklayers for the Edifice erecting under the appropriation for extending the Mint Establishment, due this day $375 —

Rec^d Octr 8. 1829 from Samuel Moore Director of the Mint the above sum of three hundred and seventy five dollars.

Jacob Souder

$375 —



private

Washington 8th October 1829.

Sir,

Will you have the goodness to inform me, what is the amount that is usually considered equivalent to the reluctance to moving specie for exportation, over the charge for freight and insurance;— I understand that there is never shipped, until bills rise considerably above gold in the market more than the expenses of shipment and insurance.— I put out of the question the difference of exchange arising from the different relative values of the metals here and in England. —

That I may not be misunderstood, suppose that bills and gold are at 10 per cent premium; how much more must bills rise, before gold will be shipped? —

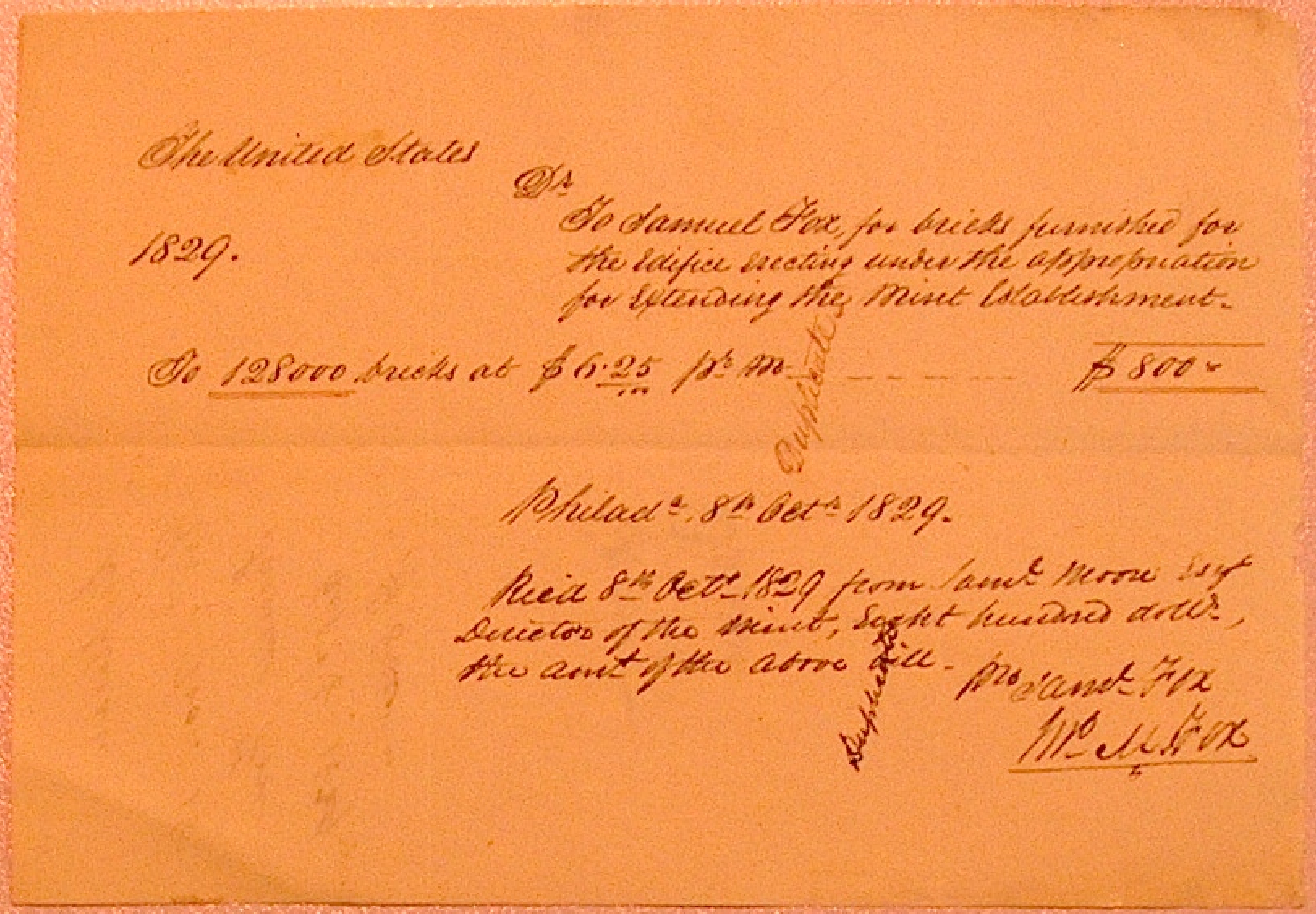
The freight and insurance will be one item; this is stated at Boston to be 7/8 per ct. for gold. —

Brokerage for purchase of gold will be another item.—

Reluctance another; what is the total amount of all these? —

I am, Very Respectfully
Your obt Servant
S D Ingham

Saml. Moore, Esqr.
Director of the Mint
Philada.



The United States
Dr

1829.
To Samuel Fox, for bricks furnished for the Edifice erecting under the appropriation for extending the Mint Establishment.

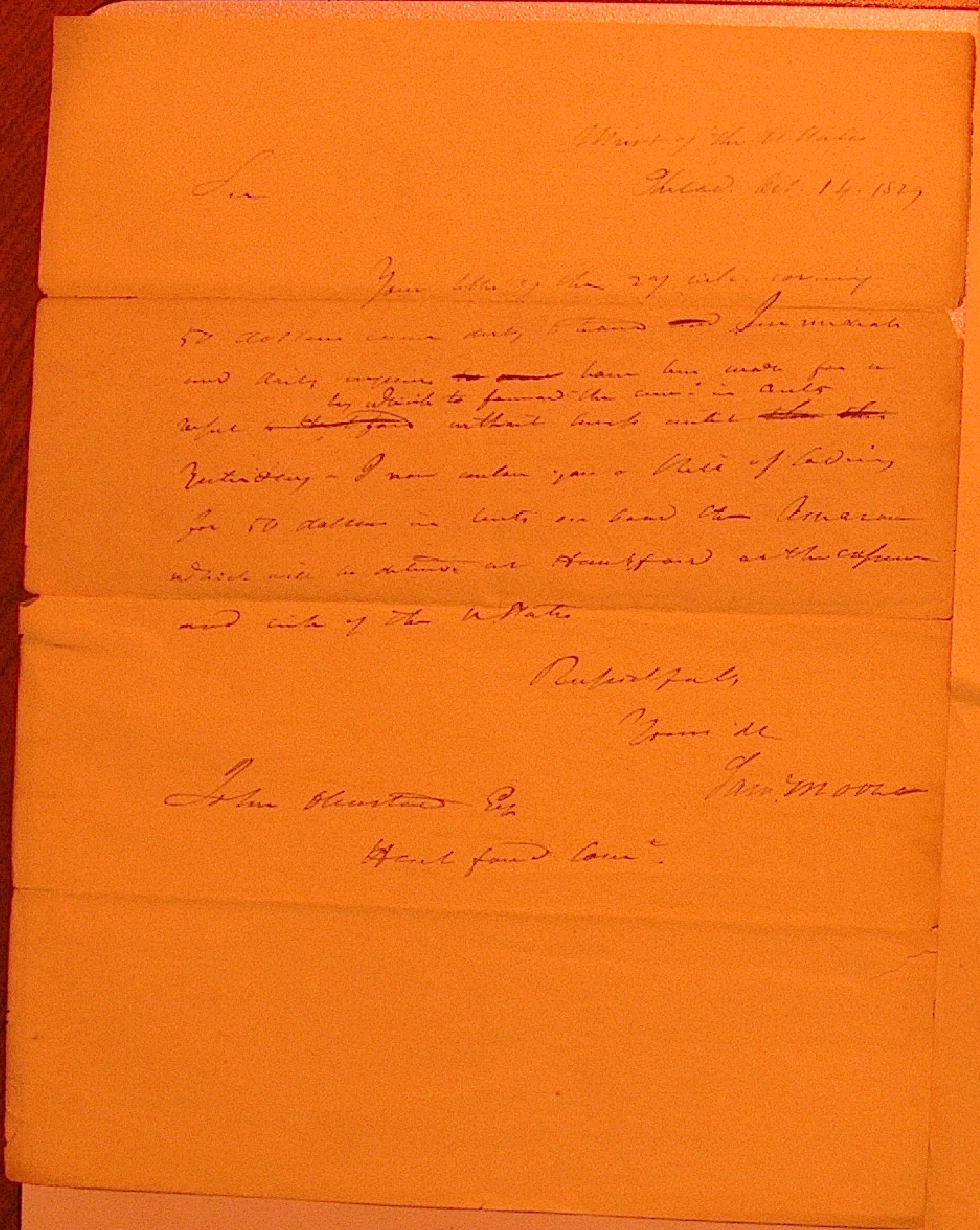
To 128000 bricks at $6.25 pr. m. - - - - - - $800.

Duplicate

Philada. 8th Octr. 1829.

Recd 8th Octr. 1829 from Saml. Moore Esqr Director of the Mint, Eight hundred dollrs, the amt. of the above bill. pr Saml. Fox
Wm. M. Fox

Duplicate



Mint of the U. States

Sir

Philad. Oct. 14. 1829

Your letter of the 27 with coins of 50 dollars came duly to hand ~~and~~ Immediate and daily enquiries ~~[illegible]~~ have been made for a vessel ~~to Hartford~~ by which to forward the coins in Cents without success until ~~[illegible]~~ Yesterday — I now enclose you a Bill of Lading for 50 dollars in Cents on board the American which will be delivered at Hartford at the expense and risk of the U. States

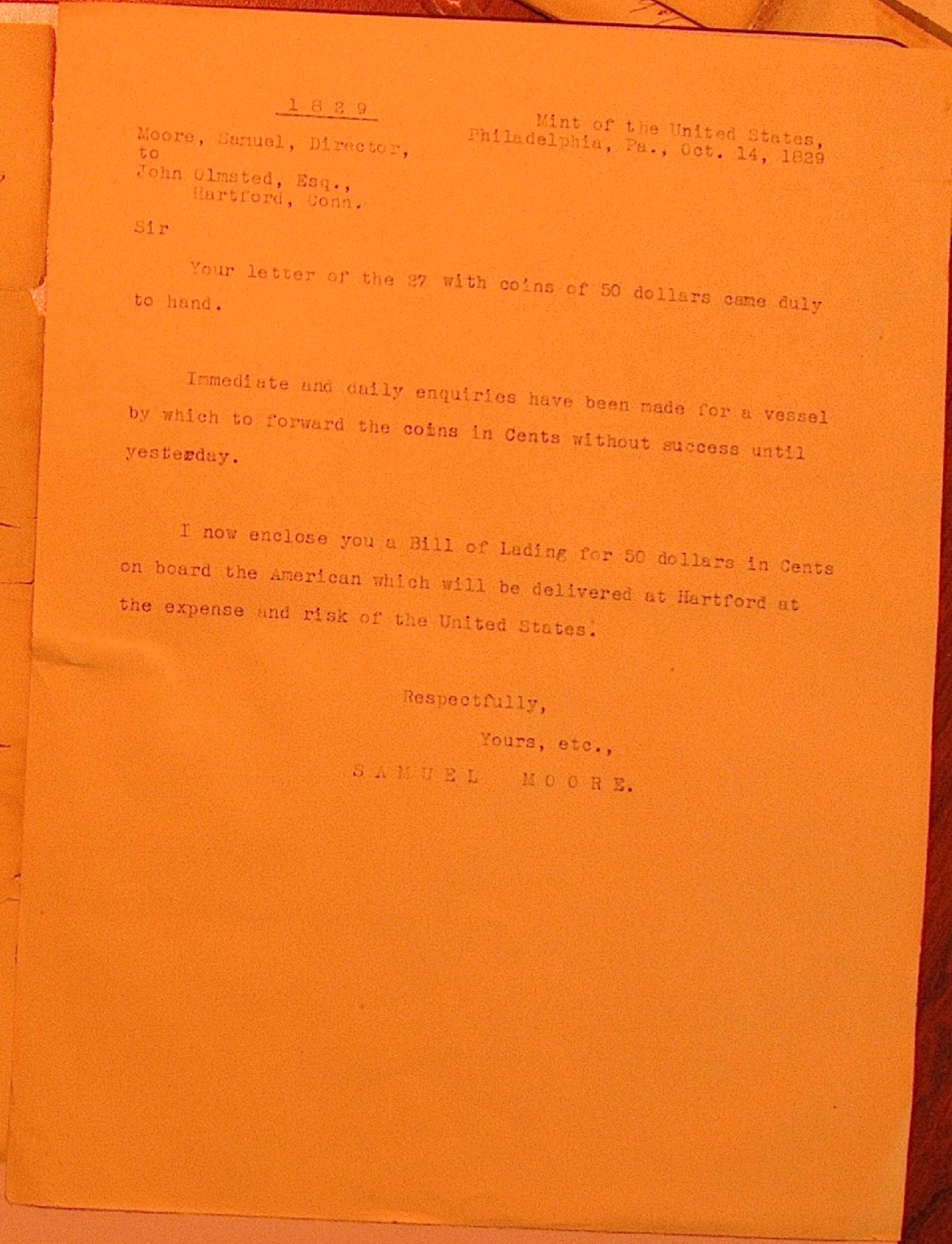
Respectfully,

Yours &c

Sam. Moore

John Olmsted Esq.

Hartford Conn.



1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 14, 1829

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
John Olmsted, Esq.,
Hartford, Conn.

Sir

Your letter of the 27 with coins of 50 dollars came duly to hand.

Immediate and daily enquiries have been made for a vessel by which to forward the coins in Cents without success until yesterday.

I now enclose you a Bill of Lading for 50 dollars in Cents on board the American which will be delivered at Hartford at the expense and risk of the United States.

Respectfully,

Yours, etc.,

SAMUEL MOORE.

James Rush Esqr

To the Union Insurance Company of Philada

For the following Premiums of Insurance viz.

1829. July 15.	Schr	Georgetown	hence to New-York	Ds 260.	at 3/4 P.Ct. Py Ds	2.95
Aug: 1.	„	Felicity	„ to Wilmington N.C.	275	at 1 „ „	3.75
1.	„	Diana	„ to New-York	395	at 3/4 „ „	3.96
8.	„	Monopolist	„ to Ditto	410	at 3/4 „ „	4.07
21.	„	Pilot	„ to Ditto	260	at 3/4 „ „	2.95
Sept: 5	„	Herald	„ to Providence	1.100	at 1 „ „	12—
					Dollars	29.68

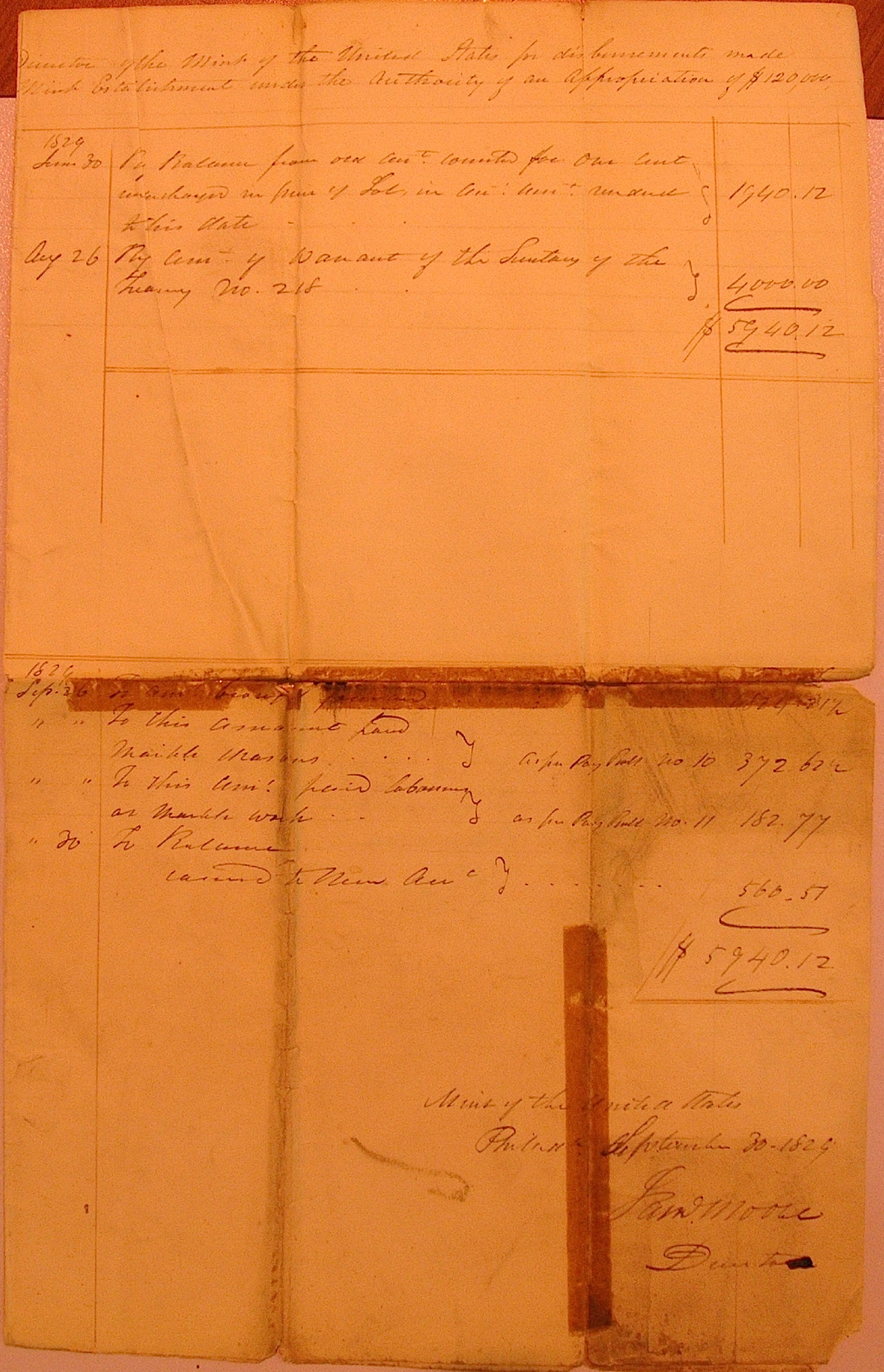
Philada Septr 30. 1829. Recd from James Rush Esqr Agent for the distribution of Copper Coins the above sum of Twenty nine dollars 68/100 In full

For the Union Insce Co. of Philada

Bull. W. Hale Secy

Dr. The United States in Acct. Curr.t with Samuel Moore
in the Quarter ending the 30th. September 1829 in extending the
made by act of Congress of 2d. of March 1829.

					D.	C.
1829						
July	1	To this Amt. paid Jno. Haviland Architect for designs and estimates for ~~the~~ Mint, [illegible]	as per Vr.	No. 3	100.	00
"	2	To this Amt. paid J. J. Manning for 150 printed forms for Contracts	as per Vr.	No. 4	2.	90
"	21	To this Amt. paid Bennet & Walton for blank ~~xxxxx~~ Books and paper . .	as per Vr.	No. 5	4.	50
"	29	To this Amt. paid Mathew Arrison for excavating 1216 cubic yards at 18c per yard ~~[illegible]~~	as per Vr.	No. 6	218.	88
"	30	To this Amt. paid Jas. Patton Junr. for 12140 feet flooring boards	as per Vr.	No. 7	254.	44
"	31	To this Amt. paid brick layers masons and labourers ~~[illegible]~~	as per Pay Roll	No. 1	248.	75
Aug.	13	To this Amt. paid S. H. Dare for five Wheelbarrows,	as per Vr.	No. 8	21.	25
"	15	To this Amt. paid bricklayers masons & labourers,	as per Pay Roll	No. 2	273.	87½
"	21	To this Amt. paid Stone cutters and labourers at sawing stone	as per Pay Roll	No. 3	193.	69
"	29	To this Amt. paid Marble Masons and labourers at sawing stone . . .	as per Pay Roll	No. 4	157.	38¾
"	"	To this Amt. paid bricklayers masons & labourers	as per Pay Roll	No. 5	204.	75
Sep.	1	To this Amt. paid Thomas Chew for 16181 feet of boards and plank . . .	as per Vr.	No. 9	195.	80
"	"	[illegible] for chipped white stone at 70c . .	as per Vr.	No. 10	445.	20
"	"	To this Amt. paid W. J. Lipe for 185 perches large foundation stone at $2	as per Vr.	No. 11	370.	00
"	"	To this Amt. paid R. P. Beverly for 516 perches building stone at 120	as per Vr.	No. 12	619.	20
"	5	To this Amt. paid Jno. Struthers for sundries purchased by him	as per Vr.	No. 13	23.	19
"	"	To this Amt. paid Wm. Howell for 844 bushels of stone lime and sand .	as per Vr.	No. 14	53.	57
"	"	To this Amt. paid Saml. Fox on Acct. for bricks delivered .	as per Vr.	No. 15	600.	00
"	11	To this Amt. paid bricklayers and labourers .	as per Pay Roll	No. 6	105.	00
"	"	To this Amt. paid Marble Masons	as per Pay Roll	No. 7	343.	43½
"	"	To this Amt. paid labourers at Marble work	as per Pay Roll	No. 8	165.	27
"	"	To this Amt. paid James Lane on Acct. for Iron work executed	as per Vr.	No. 16	100.	00
"	26	To this Amt. paid bricklayers and labourers .	as per Pay Roll	No. 9	123.	18¾
		Amt. carried forward . . .		$	4824.	21½



Director of the Mint of the United States for disbursements made
Mint Establishment under the Authority of an Appropriation of $120,000

1829 Jun. 30	By Balance from old Acct. credited for One Cent uncharged in favor of Dol. in Acct. Acct. rendered to this date	1940.12
Aug 26	By Amt. of Warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury No. 218	4000.00
		$ 5940.12

1829 Sep. 26	To Amt. brought [illegible]		[illegible]½
" "	To this Amount paid Marble Masons	As per Pay Roll No. 10	372.62½
" "	To this Amt. paid Labouring at Marble work	as per Pay Roll No. 11	182.77
" 30	To Balance carried to New Acct.		560.51
			$ 5940.12

Mint of the United States
Philada. September 30-1829
Saml. Moore
Director

Abstract of Payments made in the Month of ________ 18 ______ by Samuel Moore, Director of the Mint, for materials furnished for the new buildings for the Mint Establishment.

Number of receipt.	Date of Payment	To whom Paid.	Kind of materials furnished	Quantity of each kind furnished	Prices of the materials agreeably to Contract		Amount Paid		Remarks
					Dollars	Cts	Dollars	Cts	

Mint of the U. States
Philada Octr 1. 1829
Saml Moore
Director

Abstract of Payments made in the quarter ending the —— day of ——, by Samuel Moore, Director of the Mint, to C.D.— Contractor for doing the marble work of the New Buildings for the Mint Establishment. —

Number of Receipt	Date of Payment	Quantity of Work done	Rate of compensation agreeably to contract		Amount Paid.		Remarks. —

☞ A Similar Abstract, with suitable modifications will answer for the Bricklayer & Carpenter

Mint of the U. States
Philada. Oct. 1. 1829
Saml. Moore
Director

Dr. The United States, in Account Current with Samuel Moore, Director of the Mint of the United States, for disbursements made in the quarter ending —— day of —— in extending the Mint Establishment, under the authority of an Appropriation of $120.000 - made by an Act of Congress of the 2d March 1829. ——

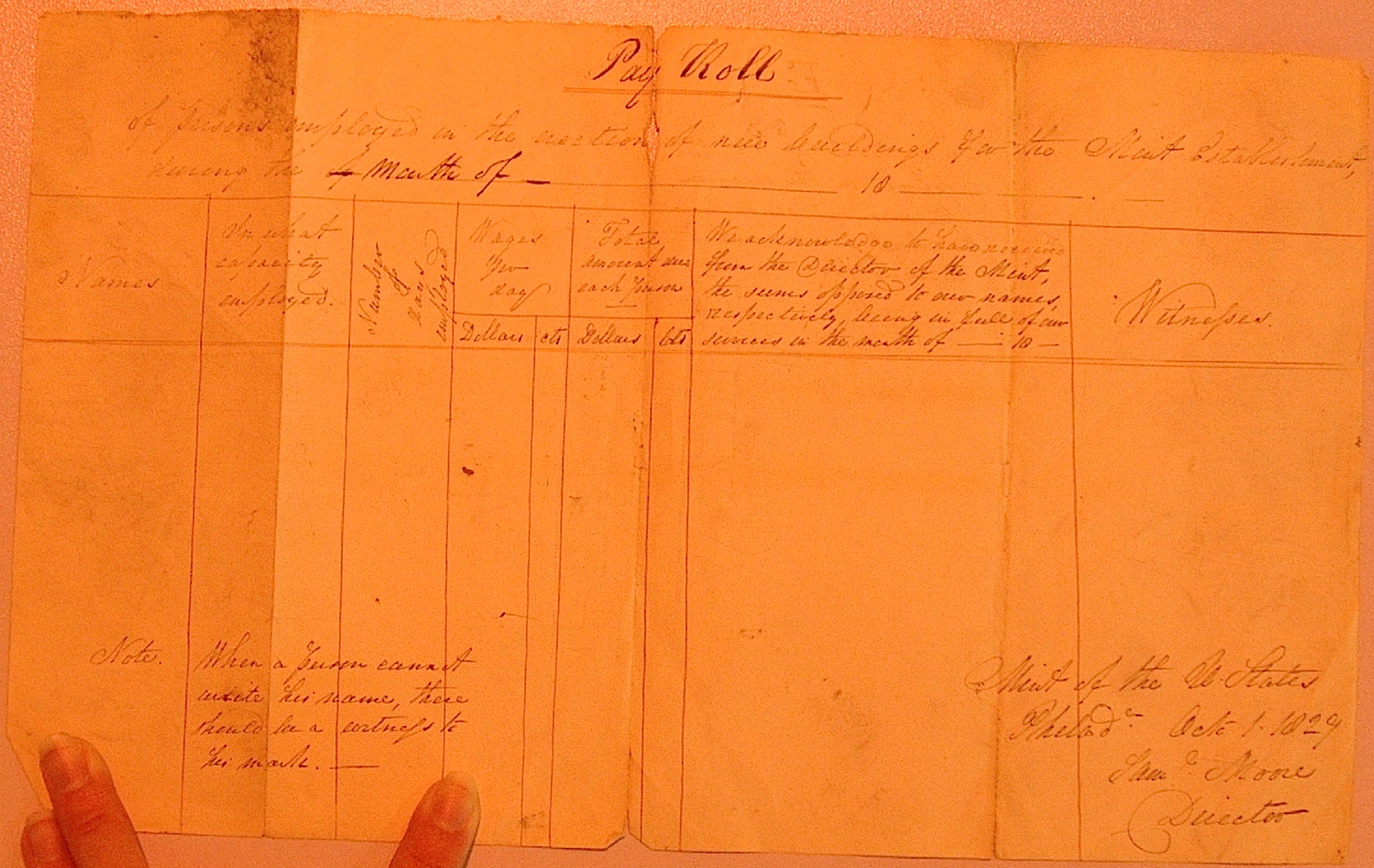
182-			Dollars	cts	182-			
May 1	To this amount paid to A.B. for a lot purchased from him, as per receipt	No. 1	-"-	-	April 1	By amount of Treasurers draft of the U. States — No. — dated — day of —	—"—	-
July 1	" this sum paid to C.D. for marble work as per Abstract herewith —	A	-"-	-	May 1	By do —— do — " ——		
" "	" Ditto paid E.F. Bricklayer as per do.	B	—"—	"				
" "	" Ditto " G.H. Carpenter — do —	C	-"-	"				
" "	" Ditto paid for different materials furnished as per —— do ——	D	-"-	-				
" "	" Ditto pd. to persons employed in diff. Capacities as per — do —	E	—"—	.				
" "	" Ditto paid to persons for additional machinery, as per do. ——	F	-"-	.				
	" Balance carried to new A/c							

Mint of the United States
Philada. Oct. 1. 1829
Saml. Moore
Director

Abstract of Payments made in the month of ______ 18______ by Samuel Moore, Director of the Mint, to the following named persons, for additional Machinery furnished or manufactured by them for the Mint Establishment.

Number of Voucher	Date of Payment	To whom Paid	Kind of machinery furnished	Prices agreed to be paid for the same		Amount Paid		Remarks
				Dollars	Cts	Dollars	Cts	

Mint of the U. States
Philada. Octo 1. 1829
Saml. Moore
Director



Pay Roll

of persons employed in the erection of new buildings for the Mint Establishment, during the Month of — 18— .

Names	In what capacity employed.	Number of Days employed	Wages per day		Total amount due each person		We acknowledge to have received from the Director of the Mint, the sums opposed to our names, respectively, being in full of our services in the month of — 18—	Witnesses.
			Dollars	cts	Dollars	Cts		
Note.	When a person cannot write his name, there should be a witness to his mark. —							

Mint of the U. States
Philad.a Oct. 1. 1829
Sam.l Moore
Director

Dr. The United States.

To Davis Henderson

1829.

Octr. 8th. For 2105 5/19 Cubic feet of Marble delivered at the Edifice erecting under the appropriation for extending the Mint Establishment at 95 cents per cubic foot = $2000.–

Duplicate

Recd. Octr. 8th. 1829 from Samuel Moore Director of the Mint two thousand dollars, the amount of the above Bill.

Davis Henderson

$2000 –

PAY ROLL

Of Persons employed in the erection of New Buildings for the Mint Establishment, ~~during~~ in the months of Sepr & Octr 1829

NAMES.	In what capacity employed.	Number of days employed.	Wages per day. Dolls.	Wages per day. Cts.	Total amount due each person. Dolls.	Total amount due each person. Cts.	We acknowledge to have received from the Director of the Mint, the sums opposed to our names, respectively, being in full of our services from the 25th Sepr to the 8th day of Octr inclusive.	WITNESSES.
Francis Loving	Marble Mason	12	1	75	21		Francis A Levering	
Godfrey Boger		12	1	50	18		Godfried Boger	
Morgan Clancy		12	-	-	18		Morgan Clancy	
Christian Facht		7			10	50	Christian Focht	
Robert McCrea		12			18		Robert McCrea	
Henry Baxter		11½			17	25	Henry Baxter	
Watson Kirkham		11¾			17	62½	Watson Kirkham	
Peter Kirkland		11			16	50	Peter Kirkland	
William Garrigues		12			18		Wm Garrigues	
Matthew Thompson		6¼			9	37½	Mattw Thompson	
David Masterson		11¾			17	62½	David Masterton	
James Forsyth		8½			12	75	James Forsyth	
William McDonnold		12			18		Wm MacDonald	
James Russell		11¾			17	62½	James Russell	
James Miller		8¾			13	12½	James Miller	
Thomas Lee		10			15	–	Thomas Lee	
John Farrel		2			3	–	John Ferrell	
George Evans		5	1	25	6	25	Evan George	
Michael Gutterloch		11½	–	–	14	37½	Michael Gutterloch	
James Leadworth		12			15		James Ledworth	
Joseph Cowden		12			15		Joseph Couden	
Michael Hurley		12			15		Michael Hurley	
Samuel McLaughlin		4			5		Danl McLaughlin	
Charles Tach		2			2	50	Charles Tach	
David Wilton	Sawing of marble 72 feet at 20				14	40	D Wilton	
John Salsbury	61				12	20	John Salsbury	
Alexander McMullen	23				4	60	Alexander McMillan	
Samuel Morris	79				15	80	Saml P Morris	
John Porkenpine	72				14	40	John Porkenpine	
William Redman	67				13	40	Wm Redmond	
William Booth	73				14	60	Wm Booth	
Michael McGill	40 feet 6 in				8	10	Micheal McGill	
				$	432	00		

Mint of the United States
Philada Octr 10. 1829
Sam Moore
Director

Philad^a October 8th 1829

Dr United States

To James Lane

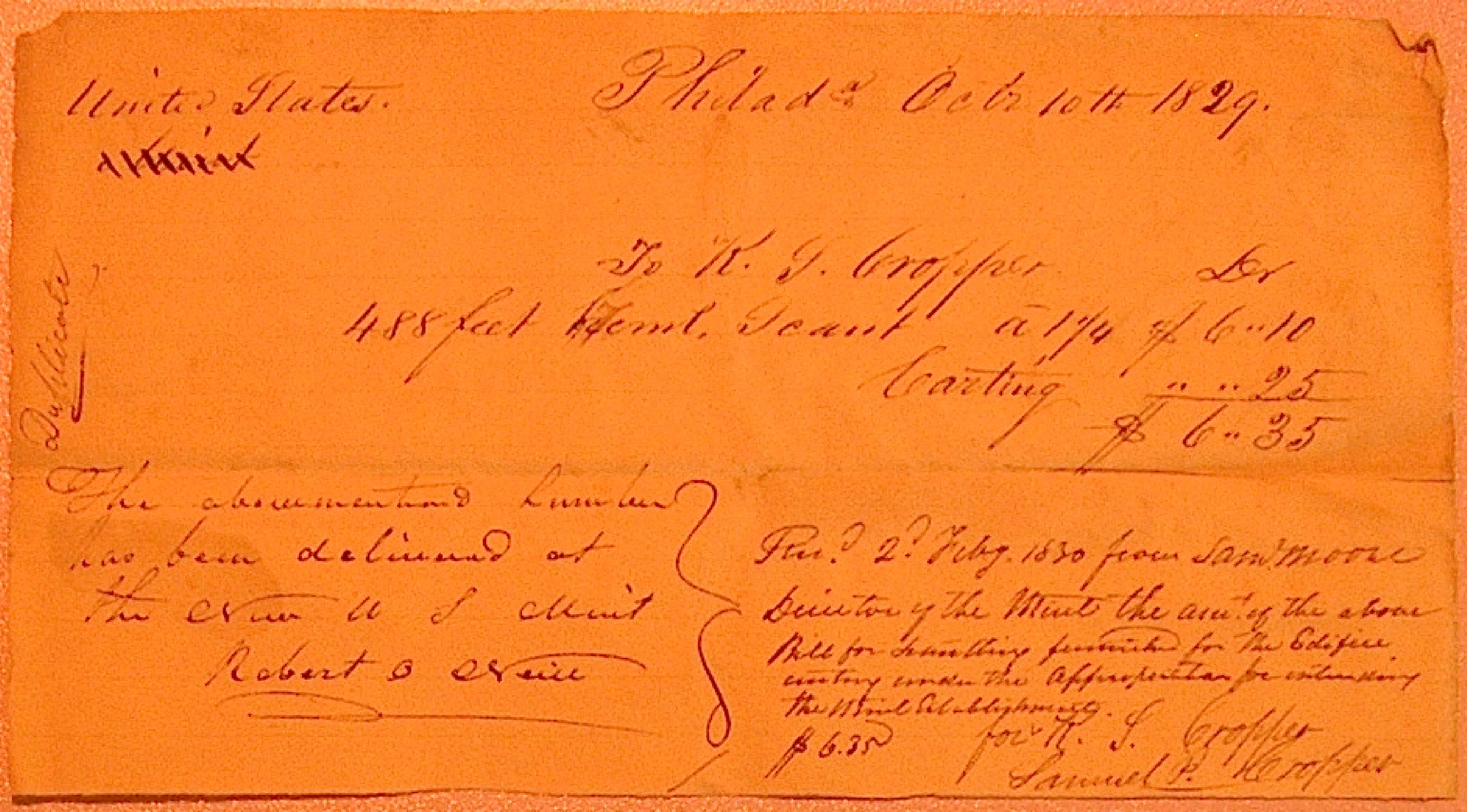
1829			
July	29th	Ironing 9 Hods at $1.75 each	15.75
		12 Line Pins at 12½ cts each	1.50
	30th	3 Eyes & 1 Staple 64¼ lbs at 9 cts per lb	5.78¼
Augt	1st	2 Eyes 33 lbs do	2.97
		4 Door frame Screws 35 lbs at 9 cts per lb	3.15
	3d	6 Eyes & 12 Door frame Screws 158 lbs at 9 cts per lb	14.22
	5th	13 Eyes & 32 Door frame Screws 375 lbs at 9 cts per lb	33.75
	7th	2 Ketches 11 lbs at 9 cts per lb	0.99
	11th	3 Eyes 43 lbs at do per do	3.87
	=	2 Boxes for Locks & 2 Screw pins 44 lbs at 9 cts per lb	3.96
	=	4 Screw pins 19½ lbs at 9 cts per lb	1.75½
	=	3 Ketches 9¾ lbs at 9 cts per lb	0.87¾
	31st	= 3 Eyes & 1 Ketch 32 lbs at 9 cts per lb	2.88
Septem	7th	= 1 Handle & 1 Crank for Grindstone	1.75
	8th	= 104 lbs of window bars at 6½ cts per lb	6.79½
			$100.00

Duplicate

Recd ~~Oct~~ 8th 1829 from Samuel Moore Director of the Mint one hundred dollars the amount of the above Bill for Iron work executed for the Buildings under the appropriation for extending the Mint Establishment

$100

James Lane



United States.

Philada. Octr 10th 1829.

Duplicate

To R. S. Cropper Dr

488 feet Heml. Scantl	a 1¼	$	6..10
Carting			..25
		$	6..35

The abovementioned Lumber
has been delivered at
the New U S Mint
Robert O Neill

Recd 2d Feby 1830 from Saml Moore Director of the Mint the amt of the above Bill for Scantling furnished for the Edifice erecting under the Appropriation for extending the Mint Establishment.

$ 6.35 for R. S. Cropper
Samuel P. Cropper

PAY ROLL

Of Persons employed in the erection of New Buildings for the Mint Establishment, ~~during~~ in the months of Sepr. & Octr. 1829

NAMES.	In what capacity employed.	Number of days employed.	Wages per day. Dolls.	Wages per day. Cts.	Total amount due each person. Dolls.	Total amount due each person. Cts.	We acknowledge to have received from the Director of the Mint, the sums opposed to our names, respectively, being in full of our services from the 25th. Sepr. to the 8th. day of Octr. inclusive.	WITNESSES.
Samuel Gamble	Labourers	12		83½	10	02	Samuel gamble	
Robert Hunter		12		"	10	02	Robert Hunter	
Robert Hunter		12		"	10	02	Robert Hunter	
David Brown		4		"	3	34	David Brown	
William Green		12		"	10	02	William Green	
William Thompson		11		"	9	18½	Wm Tumsen	
Claridian DeMoore		5		"	4	17½	Clarendon DeMoore	
Henry McCready		10¾		"	8	97½	Henry McCredy	
Thomas McGuire		8		"	6	68	Thomas his + mark McGuire	John Struthers
Arthur Beard		6		"	5	01	A Beard	
David Paton	36 feet Sawing 25				9	00	David paton	
John Wright	33				8	25	John Wright	
Amos Shaw	46				11	50	Amos Shaw	
Mathew McCreelis	52				13	00	Mathew McCreelis	
Charles Linch	54				13	50	Charles his + mark Lynch	John Struthers
Alexander Stewart	38				9	50	Alexander Stewart	
James Michael	44				11	00	James Michael	
John Walker	31				7	75	John Walker	
James Henderson	16				4	00	James H. Henderson	
Robert Swan	9				2	25	Robt. Swan	
Alexander Larwince		12		75	9	00	Alexander his + mark Larwince	John Struthers
					$ 176	19		
Patrick Dinnin	62 feet sawing				15	50	Patrick Dinnin	

Mint of the United States
Philada. Octr. 10. 1829
Saml. Moore
Director

PAY ROLL

Of Persons employed in the erection of New Buildings for the Mint Establishment, ~~during~~ in the months of Sepr. & Octr. 1829

NAMES.	In what capacity employed.	Number of days employed.	Wages per day. Dolls.	Wages per day. Cts.	Total amount due each person. Dolls.	Total amount due each person. Cts.	We acknowledge to have received from the Director of the Mint, the sums opposed to our names, respectively, being in full of our services from the 25th. Sepr. to the 8th. day of October inclusive.	WITNESSES.
	Bricklayers							
Levan Porter	"	10½	2		21		Levin L Porter	
Buddel Toy	"	10	"		20		Buddell Toy	
Jacob L Bowers	"	10½	1.75		18	37½	Jacob L Bowers	
William McGaragle	"	9	"		15	75	William McGeagle	
Isaac Stanford	"	3½	2		7		Isaac Stanford	
George J Souder	"	10½	1		10	50	Geo. J. Souder	
James Torry	Labourers	11	1		11		James Torry	
James Orr	"	7½	"		7	50	James Orr	
George McIntire	"	10½	"		10	50	George his x mark McIntire	Jacob Souder
John Stevenson	"	10½	"		10	50	John Stevenson	
Thomas Cane	"	3½	"		3	50	Thomas his + mark Cane	Jacob Souder
Patrick Maddon	"	2	"		2		Patrick Maddon	
					$137	62½		

Mint of the United States
Philada. Octr. 10th. 1829
Saml Moore
Director

marked private

Philada Oct 14, 1829

Sir

Yours of the 8th. was rec'd on Saturday. I have availed myself of such opportunities as I could command to ascertain what is considered here the value of those constituents in the aggregate of considerations operating to restrain the ~~expense~~ export of gold which may be termed resistance to movement. There is no distinct conception I think entertained here of any impediment coming fairly under ~~the~~ this name. The term is new to me though not inappropriate to express all those feelings of care and doubt which the operations involve before the actual shipment [illegible] the risk with the protection of insurance together with the ~~and~~ personal trouble it may demand beyond that of procuring a bill. What would be an equivalent for all these.

To one used to such proposing no more ready facility, nor more familiar acquaintance with the agents to be used on abroad, a bill would appear preferable under any ordinary [illegible] which the alternative would present – but gold is an object of competition to a numerous class of persons in our principal cities long accustomed to all the details of its transportation and management, who accomplish every step of the process through familiar channels and obtain the resulting profit – whatever it may be without anxiety or serious hazard. To such dealers in bullion and exchange as the

13

To J. D. [illegible]
Oct. 14. 1829
on exporting
shipping gold

15

Messrs. Brown of this City, New York and Baltimore who have also a House in Liverpool and there are Mercantile Establishments in all our chief cities of similar character, I am persuaded that the consideration of 3/4 to 1 per cent above actual charges would be an adequate motive to induce a shipment of gold.

The following is a specification of the actual charges incurred in shipments of specie made by the U.S. Bank and referred to in my last, variable in some measure with the season and com^y shipped —

Premiums to London or Havre	3/4 to	1 per c^t
Freight according to season & ves^l shipped	3/8 —	1/2
Brokerage	1/8 —	1/8
Petty charges	1/8 —	1/8
Commission of Consignee	1 —	1
Comm^n for receiving and expense of forwarding from Liverpool to London or Havre to Paris	1/8	1/4
	2 1/2 —	3

The premium on gold approximates to that on Bills so nearly that if the full charges above specified must be incurred there would result very little gain — as an examination of the relation between them in tables of prices curr^t will illustrate. But it is here necessary to keep in view what you will I am sure have noticed as important to be considered in estimating their relations, that the premium on gold and on Bills of exchange are not computed from the same basis. The premium on our gold coins and on others of the same standard intends so much per cent above its value by Mint regulations, viz. above 88 8/9 Cents per dwt. and the premium on any other gold intends so much per cent above its intrinsic value according to the standard & denomination of our gold coins. Now 88 8/9 cents per dwt. will give for the gold in the sovereign or pound sterling, $4.56.6 whereas the premium on Bills on London is computed from the ~~[illegible]~~ mistaken par of $4.44 for the pound sterling. The difference between them is 2 3/4 per cent — so that when gold is said to be at 5 per cent prem. it is really at 7 3/4 above the par assumed for Bills. If to this be added 2 1/2 per cent for the expense of shipping &c the sum is 10 1/4 — so that he who might buy a Bill at 10 1/4 per cent prem. and gives in preference 5 per cent on gold above its Mint value and ships it at 2 1/2 per cent expense if his gold sells under par in London on acc^t of delay of coinage so much as is equivalent to the loss of interest on a 60 day Bill, neither gains nor loses by the operation. There is no compensation for the care attending a remittance in gold.

I have felt no difficulty in accounting for the prem. on gold above its intrinsic value not coming nearer than it actually does to the prem. on bills above 4.44. My difficulty has been to account for the fact of gold being at 5 per cent equal to 7 3/4 compared with the par of Bills, when Exchange on London is at 9 1/2 to 10. This occurs not unfrequently though it is not general. It is accounted for by the fact that many of the dealers in gold have facilities for their operations by which several of the items of expense incurred by the U.S. Bank are avoided and the result will be that they may gain ~~1/2~~ to 1 1/2 per cent when others would merely avoid a loss without any compensation for personal care and attention —

To put a case in form — When Bills are quoted at ten per cent prem. our gold coins will bear no prem. on their intrinsic value, for exportation at full charges. For suppose gold were offered at a prem. of ½ per cent — this would be equal to 3¼ per cent above from the par of Bills, leaving 2¾ per cent to cover all the charges and shippers profit — If Bills fell to 7 gold ~~will~~ would be exported at a prem. of 1 per cent ~~[illegible]~~ with the same advantage as if shipped at 4 per cent when Bills are at 10 — the difference between the two premiums in both cases reckoned from the same basis is 3¼ per cent to cover full charges with a small profit.

On the whole I do not leave room for introducing any other item as necessary to constitute the difference between gold and Bills than a very moderate profit on the operation after the expenses of it have been reduced to a minimum by judicious arrangements and I apprehend it would be unsafe to ~~[illegible]~~ estimate the aggregate of the considerations operating to restrain the exportation of gold to England at more than 2 to 2½. The premium on gold modified so as to bear relation to the par of 444 like the prem. on Bills of Exchange will be found to approach the latter within these limits.

I had intended to add a few remarks relative to the par of 480 which appears to have regulated our Exchanges on London for some years and with which all our Exchanges and premiums on gold are I think easily reconcileable, but I necessarily became so prolix on these points that I omit them. The effect of this par has I doubt not occurred to you and been considered.

With great esteem
Yours
Saml Moore

Hon. S. D. Ingham —
Sec. of the Treasury

MARKED PRIVATE

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 14, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Hon. S. D. Ingham, Secretary of the Treasury

Sir

Yours of the 8th was received on Saturday.

I have availed myself of such opportunities as I could command to ascertain what is considered here the value of that constituent in the aggregate of considerations operating to restrain the export of gold which may be termed reluctance to more specie.

There is no distinct conception I think entertained here of any impediment coming fairly under this name. The term is new to me though not inappropriate to express all those findings of care and doubt which the operation involves before the actual shipment places the article within the protection of insurance together with the personal trouble it may demand beyond that of procuring a Bill. What would be an equivalent for all these?

To me and to all possessing no more ready facilities, nor more familiar acquaintance with the agents to be relied on abroad, a Bill would appear preferable under any ordinary hope of profit, which the alternative would present. But gold is an object of competition to a numerous class of persons in our principal cities long accustomed to all the details of its transportation and management, who accomplish every step of the process through familiar channels and obtain the resulting profit - whatever it may be without anxiety or sense of hazzard.

To such dealers in bullion and exchange as the Messrs. Brown of this City, New York and Baltimore, who have also a House in Liverpool and there are Mercantile Establishments in all our chief Cities of similar character, I am persuaded that the consideration of 3/4 to 1 per Cent above actual charges would be an adequate motive to induce a shipment of gold.

The following is a specification of the actual charges incurred in shipments of specie made by the United Stated Bank and referred to in my last, variable in some measure with the season and amount shipped;-

INSURANCE to LONDON or HAVRE	3/4	to	1	per cent
FREIGHT according to season & amount shipped	3/8	"	1/2	per cent
BROKERAGE	1/8	"	7/8	" "
PETTY CHARGES	1/8	"	7/8	" "
COMMISSION of Consignee	1	"	1	" "
COMMISSION for receiving and expense of forwarding from Liverpool to London or Havre to Paris	1/8	"	1/4	" "
	2-1/2	---	3	per Cent

The premium on gold approximates to that on Bills so nearly that if the full charges above specified must be incurred there would result very little gain, as an examination of the relation

-continued-

between them in tables of prices current will illustrate. But it is here necessary to keep in view what you will, I am sure, have noticed that the premium to be considered in estimating their relations that the premium on gold and on Bills of Exchange are not computed from the sam basis. The premium on our gold coins and on others of the same standard, intends so much per cent above its value by Mint regulations, viz: above 88-8/9 cents per dwt. and the premium on any other fold intends so much per cent above its intrinsic balue according to the standard and denominations of our gold coins. Now 88-8/9 cents per dwt. will give for the gold in the Sovereign, or pound Sterling, $4.56.6 whereas the premium on Bills on London is computed from the mistaken par of $4.44 for the pound Sterling. The difference between them is 2-3/4 per cent, so that when gold is said to be at 5 per cent premium, it is really at 7-3/4 per cent above the par assumed for Bills. If, to this be added 2-1/2 per cent for the expense of shipping, etc., the sum is 10-1/4, so that he [illegible] might buy a Bill at 10-1/4 per cent premium and ship it at 2-1/2 per cent expense, if his gold sells under par in London on account of delay of coinage so much as is equivalent to the loss of interest on a 60 day Bill, neither gains nor loses by the operation, There is no compensation for the care attending a remittance in gold.

AND GIVES IN PREFERENCE 5 PERCENT ON GOLD ABOVE ITS MINT VALUE

I have felt no difficulty in accounting for the premium on gold above its intrinsic balue not coming more than it actually does to the premium on Bills above $4.44. My difficulty has been to account for the fact of gold being at 5 per cent equal to 7-3/4 compared with the par of Bills, when Exchange on London is at 9-1/2 to 10. This ocurs not infrequently, though it is not general. It is accounted for by the fact that many of the dealers in gold have facilities for this operation, by which several of the items of expense incurred by the United States Bank are obviated and the result will be that they may gain 1 to 1-1/2 per cent, where others would mearly avoid a loss without anu compensation for personal care and attention.

To put a case in form - when Bills are quoted at ten per cent premium, our glod coins will bear no premium on their intrinsic value, for exportation at full charges. For, suppose gold were offered at a premium of 1/2 per cent, this would be equal to 3-1/4 per cent returned from the par of Bills, leaving 2-3/4 per cent to cover all the charges and shipper's profit. If Bills fell to 7, gold would be exported at a premium of 1 per cent, with the same advantage as if shipped at 4 per cent.

When Bills are at 10, the difference between the two premiums in both cases reckoned from the same basis is 3-1/4 per cent to cover full charges with a small profit.

On the whole, I do not perceive room for introducing any other item as necessary to constitute the difference between gold and Bills than a very moderate profit on the operations, after the expense of it have been reduced to a minimum by judicious arrangements and I apprehend it would be unsafe to estimate the aggreate of the considerations operating to restrain the export of gold to England at more than 2 to 2-1/2. The premium on gold modified so as to have

-continued-

relation to the par of $4.44 like the premium on Bills of Exchange will be found to approach the latter within those limits.

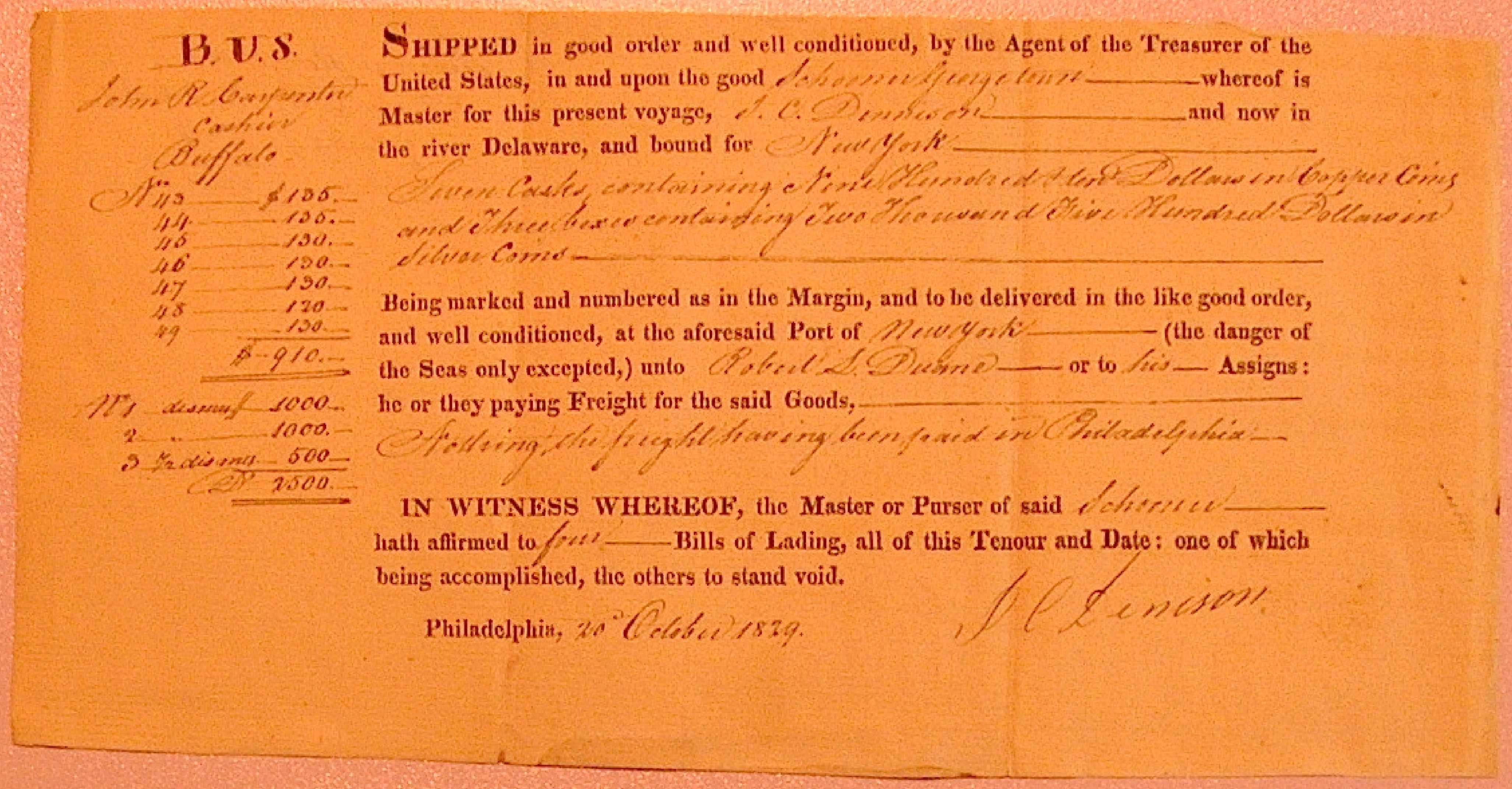
I had intended to add a few remarks relative to the par of $4.80, which appears to have regulated out Exchanges on London for some years and with which all our Exchanges and premiums on gold are, I think easily reconcilable, but I necessarily so prolix on those points, that I omit them. The effect of this par has, I doubt not, occurred to you and been considered.

With great esteem,

Yours,

SAMUEL MOORE.

BECOME



B. U. S.

John R. Carpenter
Cashier
Buffalo

Nº 43	$135.
44	135.
45	130.
46	130.
47	130.
48	120.
49	130.
	$ 910.
Nº 1 dismes	1000.
2	1000.
3 ½ dismes	500.
	$ 2500.

SHIPPED in good order and well conditioned, by the Agent of the Treasurer of the United States, in and upon the good Schooner Georgetown whereof is Master for this present voyage, J. C. Denison and now in the river Delaware, and bound for New York

Seven Casks, containing Nine Hundred & ten Dollars in Copper Coins and Three boxes containing Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars in Silver Coins

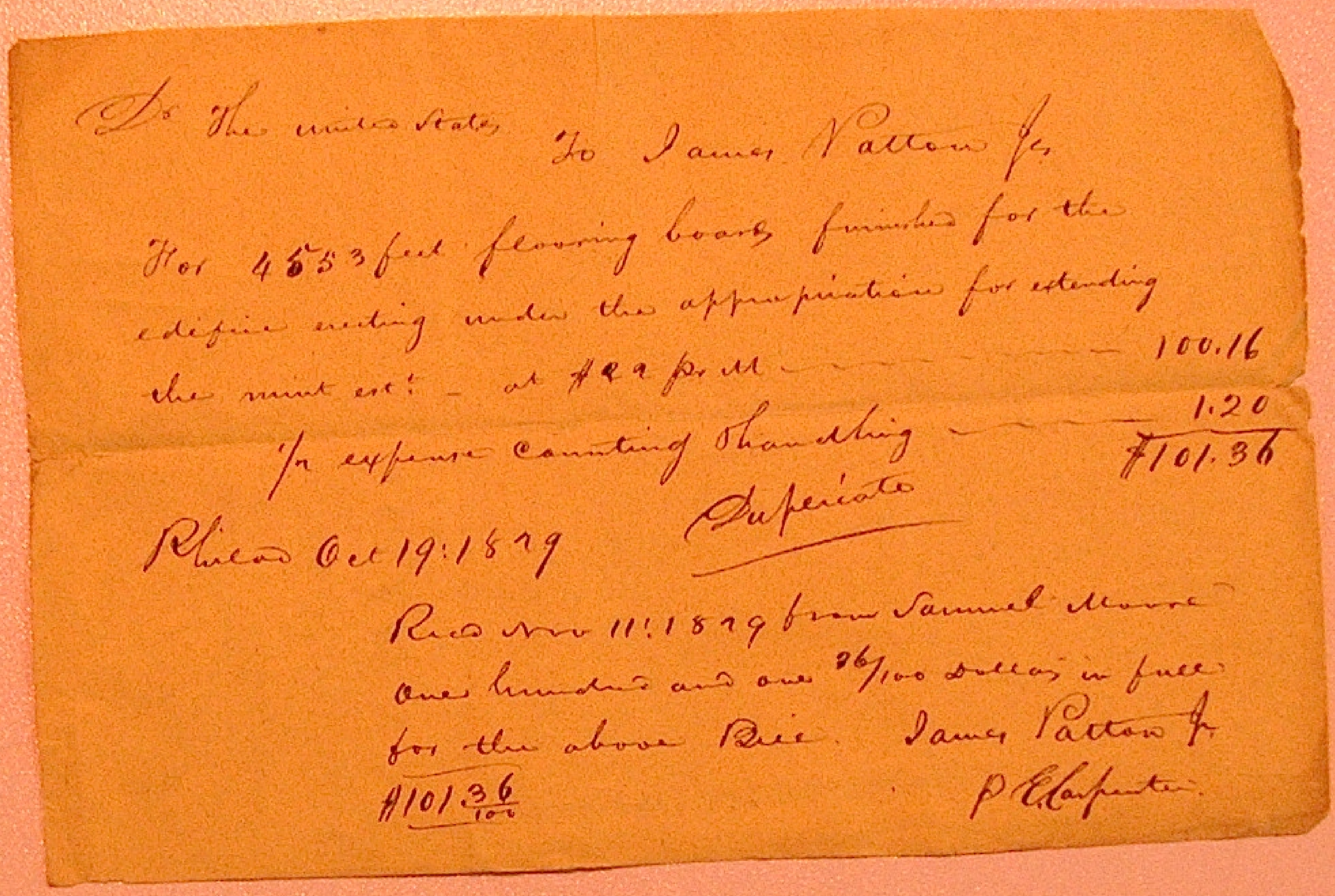
Being marked and numbered as in the Margin, and to be delivered in the like good order, and well conditioned, at the aforesaid Port of New York (the danger of the Seas only excepted,) unto Robert L. Duane or to his Assigns: he or they paying Freight for the said Goods,

Nothing, the freight having been paid in Philadelphia

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Master or Purser of said Schooner hath affirmed to four Bills of Lading, all of this Tenour and Date: one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

Philadelphia, 20 October 1829.

J. C. Denison



Dr The United States To James Patton Jr

For 4553 feet flooring boards furnished for the edifice erecting under the appropriation for extending the mint etc – at $22 pr M ——— 100.16

Pr expense counting & handling ——— 1.20

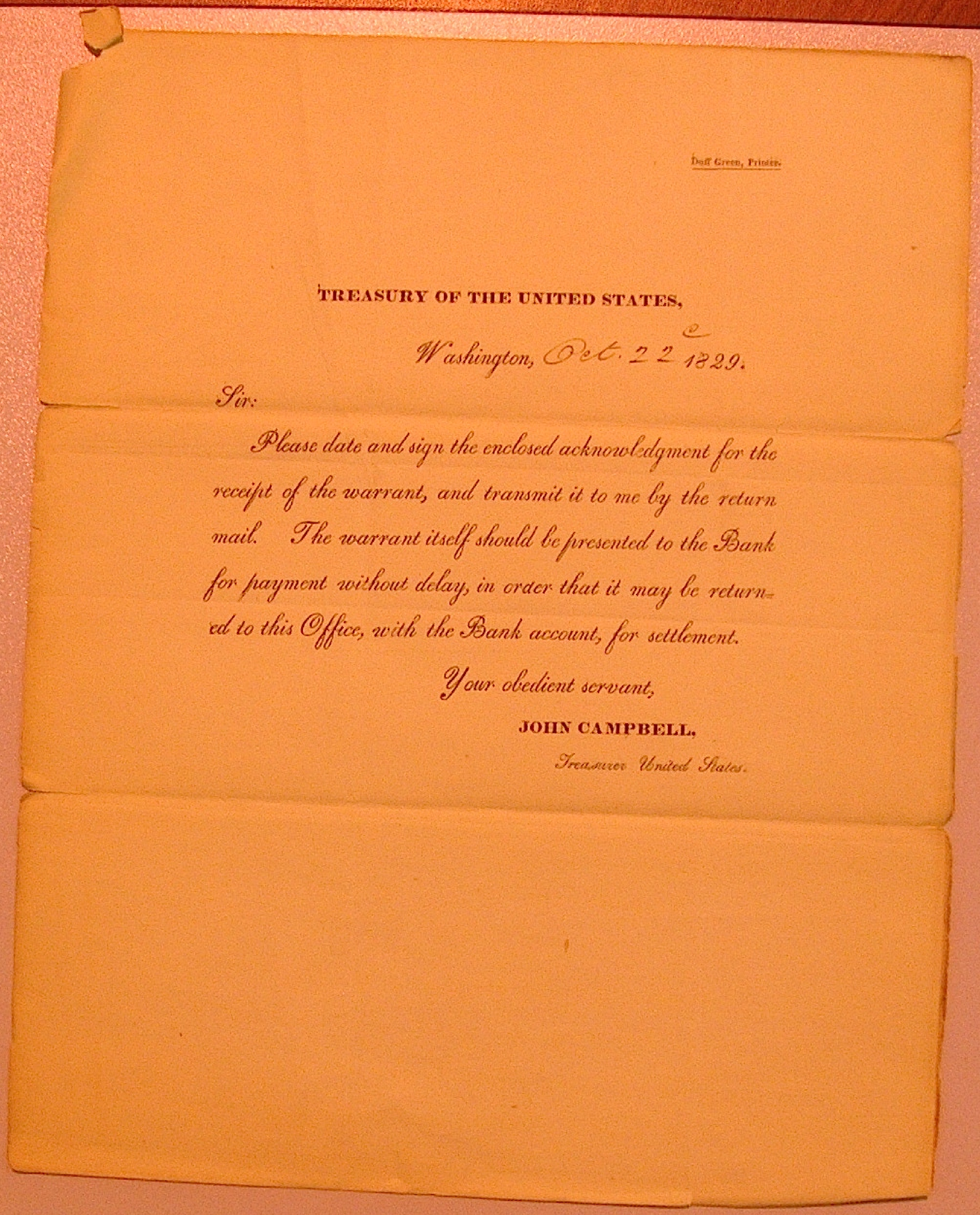
$101.36

Phila Oct 19: 1829 Superintd

Recd Nov 11: 1829 from Samuel Moore One hundred and one 36/100 Dollars in full for the above Bill. James Patton Jr

$101 36/100

P E Carpenter



Duff Green, Printer.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, Oct. 22 *1829.*

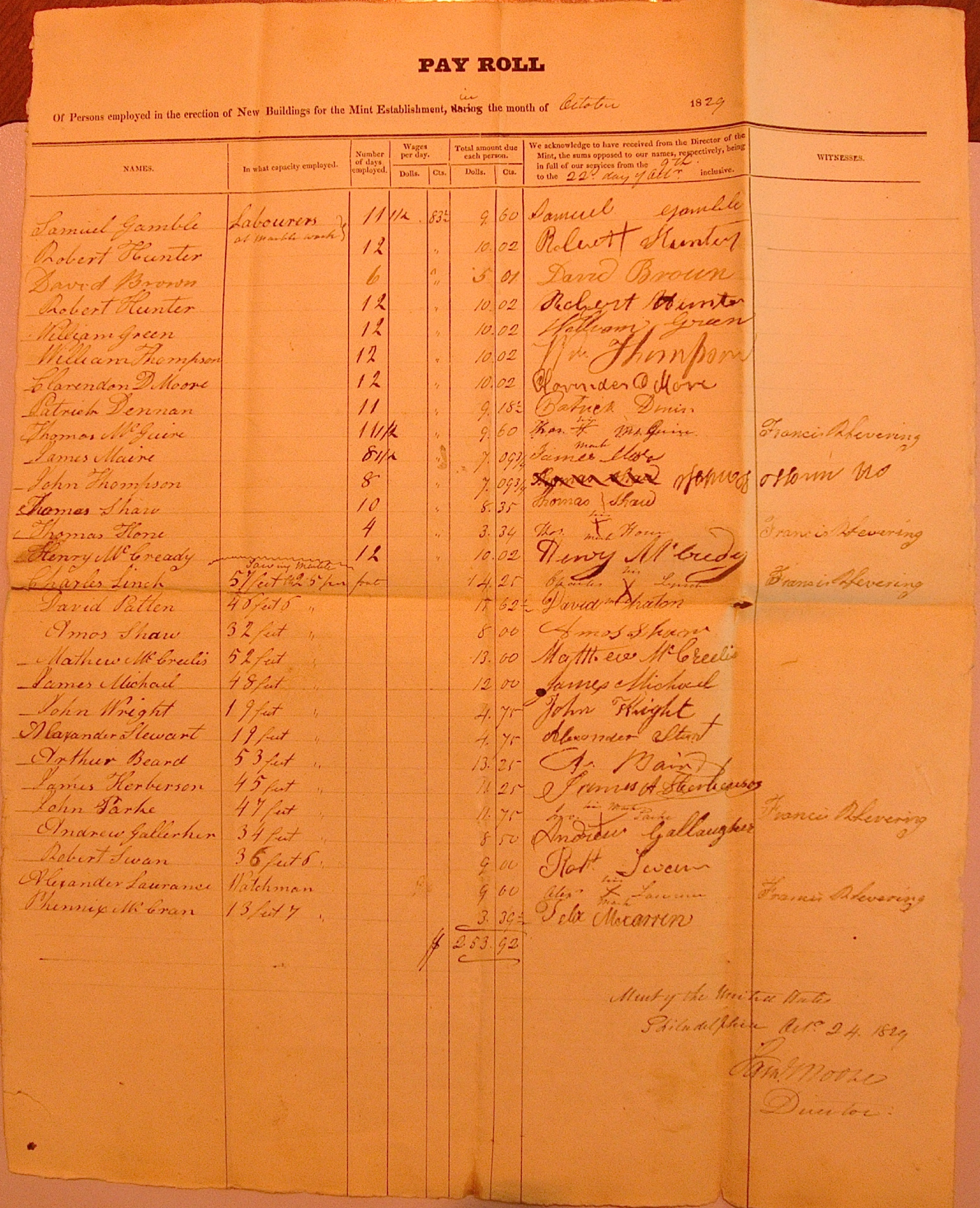
Sir:

Please date and sign the enclosed acknowledgment for the receipt of the warrant, and transmit it to me by the return mail. The warrant itself should be presented to the Bank for payment without delay, in order that it may be returned to this Office, with the Bank account, for settlement.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN CAMPBELL,

Treasurer United States.

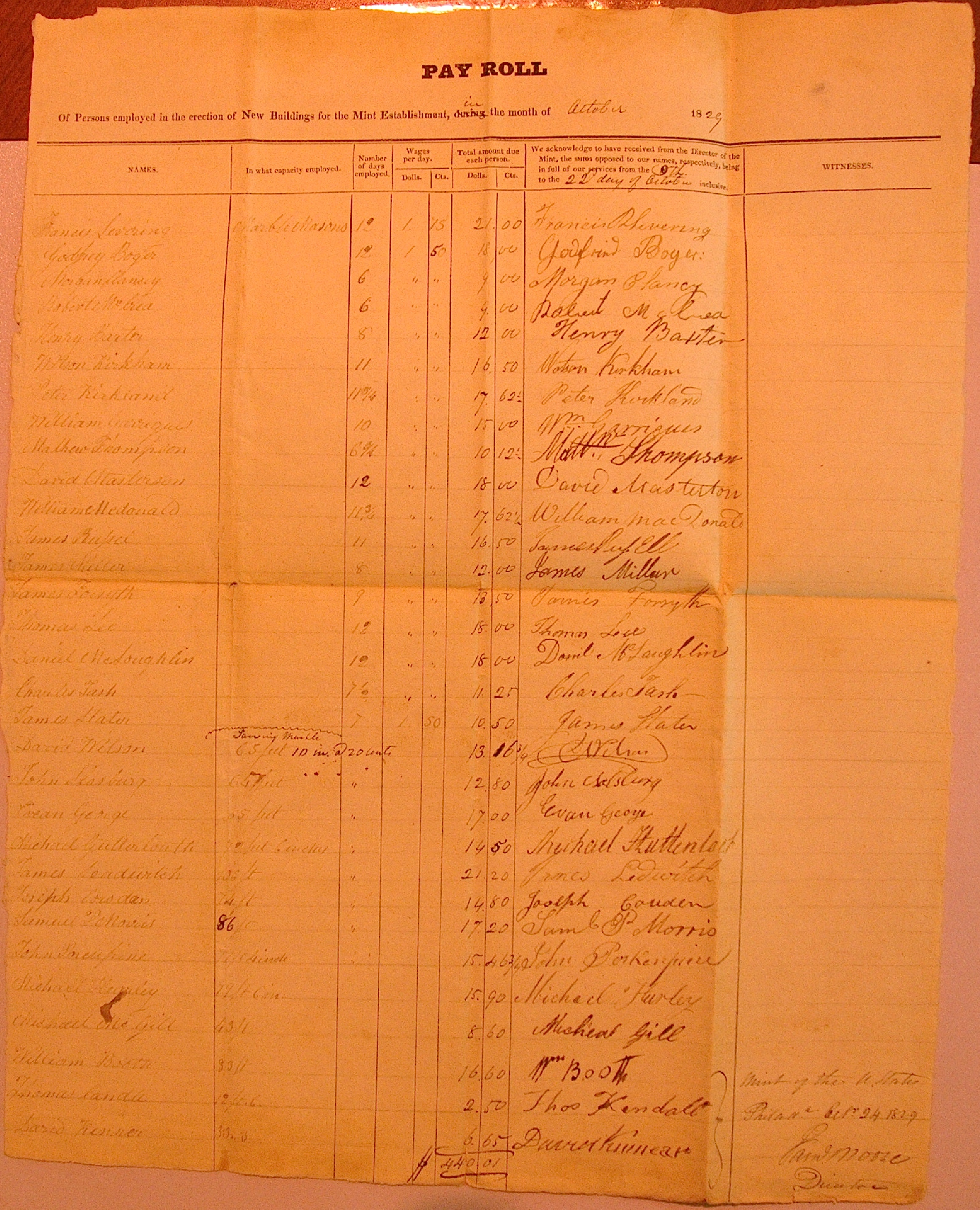


PAY ROLL

Of Persons employed in the erection of New Buildings for the Mint Establishment, ~~during~~ in the month of October 1829

NAMES.	In what capacity employed.	Number of days employed.	Wages per day. Dolls.	Wages per day. Cts.	Total amount due each person. Dolls.	Total amount due each person. Cts.	We acknowledge to have received from the Director of the Mint, the sums opposed to our names, respectively, being in full of our services from the 9th to the 22d day of Octr inclusive.	WITNESSES.
Samuel Gamble	Labourers at Marble work	11½		83½	9.	60	Samuel Gamble	
Robert Hunter		12		„	10.	02	Robert Hunter	
David Brown		6		„	5.	01	David Brown	
Robert Hunter		12		„	10.	02	Robert Hunter	
William Green		12		„	10.	02	William Green	
William Thompson		12		„	10.	02	Wm Thompson	
Clarendon D. Moore		12		„	10.	02	Clarender D More	
Patrick Dennan		11		„	9.	18½	Patrick Denin	
Thomas McGuire		11½		„	9.	60	Thos. his X mark McGuire	Francis A. Levering
James Maire		8½		„	7.	09¾	James mark Mare	
John Thompson		8		„	7.	09¾	~~[illegible]~~ Johns Thomson	
Thomas Shaw		10		„	8.	35	Thomas his mark Shaw	
Thomas Hone		4		„	3.	34	Thos. his X mark Hone	Francis A. Levering
Henry McCready		12		„	10.	02	Henry McCredy	
Charles Linch	Sawing Marble 57 feet at 25 per foot				14.	25	Charles his X mark Lynch	Francis A. Levering
David Patten	46 feet 6 „				11.	62½	David Pratton	
Amos Shaw	32 feet „				8.	00	Amos Shaw	
Mathew McCreelis	52 feet „				13.	00	Matthew McCreelis	
James Michael	48 feet „				12.	00	James Michael	
John Wright	19 feet „				4.	75	John Wright	
Alexander Stewart	19 feet „				4.	75	Alexander Stert	
Arthur Beard	53 feet „				13.	25	A. Baird	
James Herberson	45 feet „				11.	25	James A Herberson	
John Parke	47 feet „				11.	75	Jno. his X mark Parke	Francis A. Levering
Andrew Gallerher	34 feet „				8.	50	Andrew Gallaugher	
Robert Swan	36 feet 6 „				9.	00	Robt. Swan	
Alexander Laurance	Watchman				9.	60	Alex his X mark Laurance	Francis A. Levering
Phenney McCran	13 feet 7 „				3.	39½	Felix Mccarren	
					$ 253.	92		

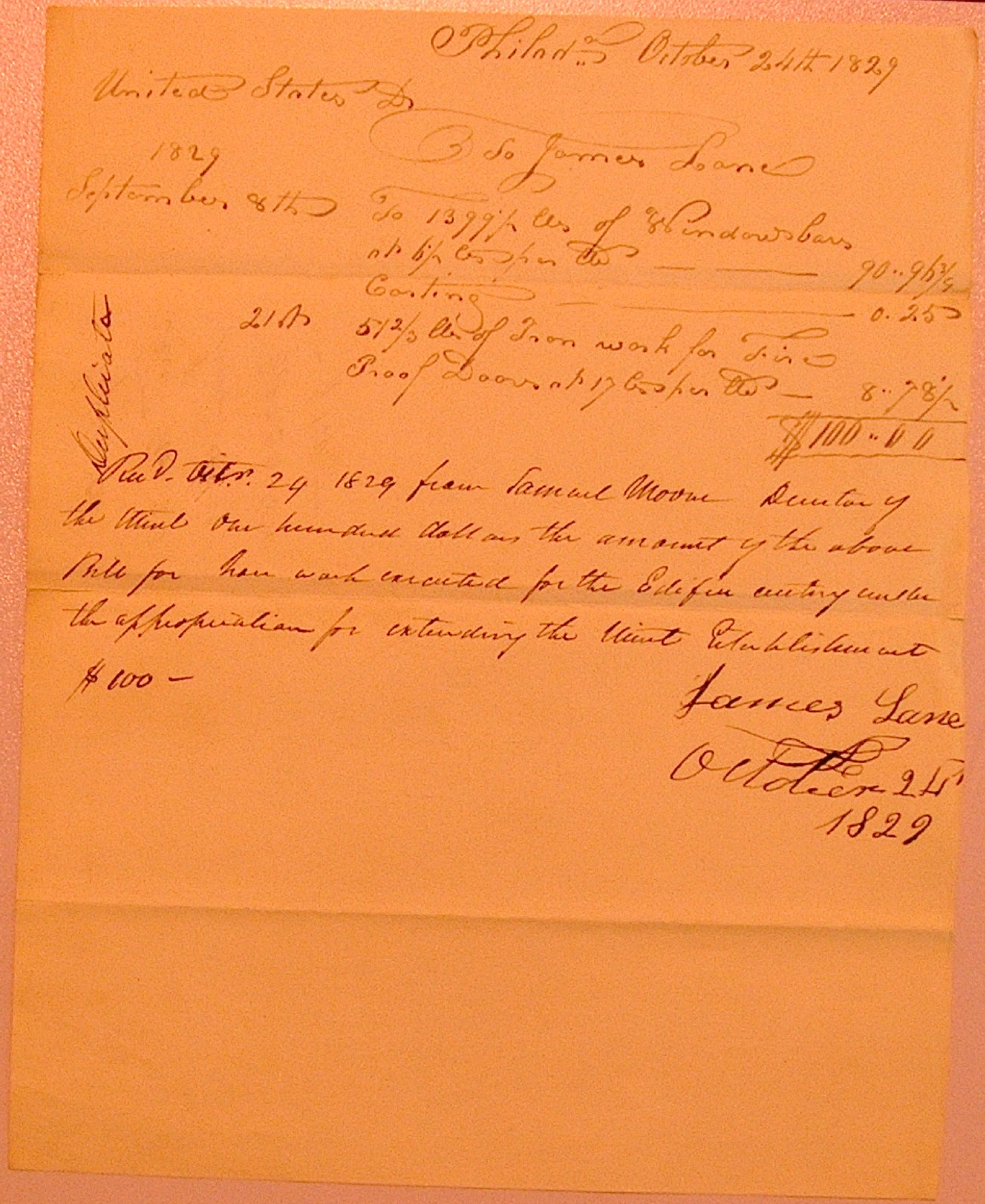
Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Octr 24. 1829
Saml Moore
Director



PAY ROLL

Of Persons employed in the erection of New Buildings for the Mint Establishment, ~~during~~ in the month of October 1829

NAMES.	In what capacity employed.	Number of days employed.	Wages per day. Dolls.	Wages per day. Cts.	Total amount due each person. Dolls.	Total amount due each person. Cts.	We acknowledge to have received from the Director of the Mint, the sums opposed to our names, respectively, being in full of our services from the 9th to the 22d day of October inclusive.	WITNESSES.
Francis Levering	Marble Masons	12	1.	75	21.	00	Francis A. Levering	
Godfrey Boger		12	1	50	18	00	Godfrind Boger:	
Morgan Clancey		6	"	"	9	00	Morgan Clancy	
Robert McCrea		6	"	"	9	00	Robert McCrea	
Henry Barter		8	"	"	12	00	Henry Baxter	
Wilson Kirkham		11	"	"	16.	50	Wilson Kirkham	
Peter Kirkland		11¾	"	"	17.	62½	Peter Kirkland	
William Garrigues		10	"	"	15	00	Wm. Garrigues	
Mathew Thompson		6¾	"	"	10	12½	Matth. Thompson	
David Masterson		12	"	"	18	00	David Masterton	
William McDonald		11¾	"	"	17.	62½	William MacDonald	
James Russel		11	"	"	16.	50	James Russell	
James Miller		8	"	"	12.	00	James Miller	
James Forsyth		9	"	"	13.	50	James Forsyth	
Thomas Lee		12	"	"	18.	00	Thomas Lee	
Daniel McLoughlin		12	"	"	18	00	Daniel McLaughlin	
Charles Tash		7½	"	"	11.	25	Charles Tash	
James Slater		7	1.	50	10.	50	James Slater	
David Wilson	Sawing Marble 65 feet 10 in. @ 20 cents				13.	16¾	D Wilson	
John Seasbury	64 feet	"			12.	80	John Salsbury	
Evan George	85 feet	"			17.	00	Evan George	
Michael Gutterbouth	72 feet Circular	"			14	50	Michael Stuttenloth	
James Leadwitch	106 ft	"			21.	20	James Ledwitch	
Joseph Cowden	74 ft	"			14.	80	Joseph Couden	
Samuel P. Morris	86 ft	"			17.	20	Saml P. Morris	
John Porcupine	77 ft inside	"			15.	46¾	John Porkenpine	
Michael Hurley	79 ft Cir.				15.	90	Michael Hurley	
Michael McGill	43 ft				8.	60	Micheal Gill	
William Booth	83 ft				16.	60	Wm. Booth	Mint of the U. States
Thomas Kendall	12 ft 6				2.	50	Thos Kendall	Philada. Octr. 24 1829
David Kinnear	33..3				6.	65	David Kinnear	Saml Moore
				$	440	01		Director



Philada. October 24th 1829

United States Dr.

To James Lane

1829		
September 8th	To 1399½ lbs of 8 Window bars at 6½ Cts per lb	90..96¾
	Casting	0.25
21st	51⅔ lbs of Iron work for Fire Proof Doors at 17 Cts per lb	8..78½
		$100..00

Duplicate

Recd. Octr. 24 1829 from Samuel Moore Director of the Mint One hundred dollars the amount of the above Bill for Iron work executed for the Edifice erecting under the appropriation for extending the Mint Establishment

$100 —

James Lane

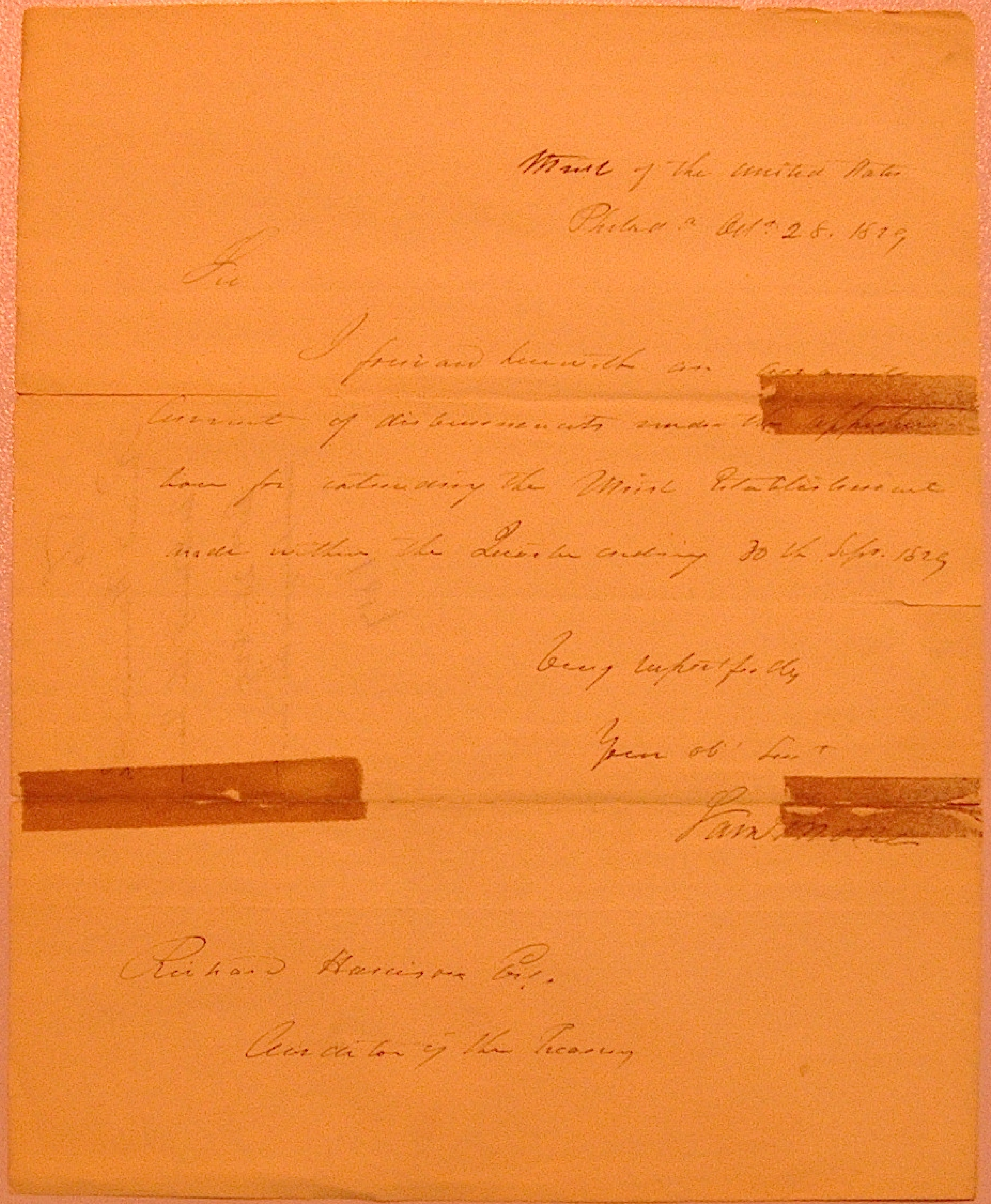
October 24th
1829

PAY ROLL

Of Persons employed in the erection of New Buildings for the Mint Establishment, ~~during~~ in the month of October 1829

NAMES.	In what capacity employed.	Number of days employed.	Wages per day.		Total amount due each person.		We acknowledge to have received from the Director of the Mint, the sums opposed to our names, respectively, being in full of our services from the 9th to the 22d. day of October inclusive.	WITNESSES.
			Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.		
	Bricklayers							
Levan Porter	"	12	2	00	24		Levin L. Porter	
Buddel Toy	"	7½	"		15		Buddell Toy	
Isaac Stanford	"	11½	"		23		Isaac Stanford	
Samuel A Davis	"	10½	"		21		Samuel A Davis	
William Lott	"	9½	"		19		Wm L. Lott	
Richard Bowers	"	10	"		20		Richard C Bower	
Josiah Bender	"	10	"		20		Josiah Bender	
Jacob L Bowers	"	12	1	75	21		Jacob L. Bowers	
William McGaragle	"	11½	"		20	12½	William McGlaugle	
George J Souder	"	12	1	00	12		Geo. J. Souder	
James Forry	Labourers	12	"		12		James Forry	
James Orr	"	10	"		10		James Orr	
George McIntire	"	12	"		12		George his x mark McIntire	Jacob Souder
John Stevenson	"	12	"		12		John Stevenson	
Thomas Cane	"	12	"		12		Thos his + mark Cane	Jacob Souder
Patrick Maddon	"	12	"		12		Patrick madden	
Richard Smith	"	10	"		10		Richard Smith	
Felix McCarn	"	9	"		9		Felix Mccarren	
Alexander Stewart	"	6	"		6		Alexander Stuart	
	"				$290.12½			

Mint of the United States
Philada. Octr. 24. 1829
Saml. Moore
Director



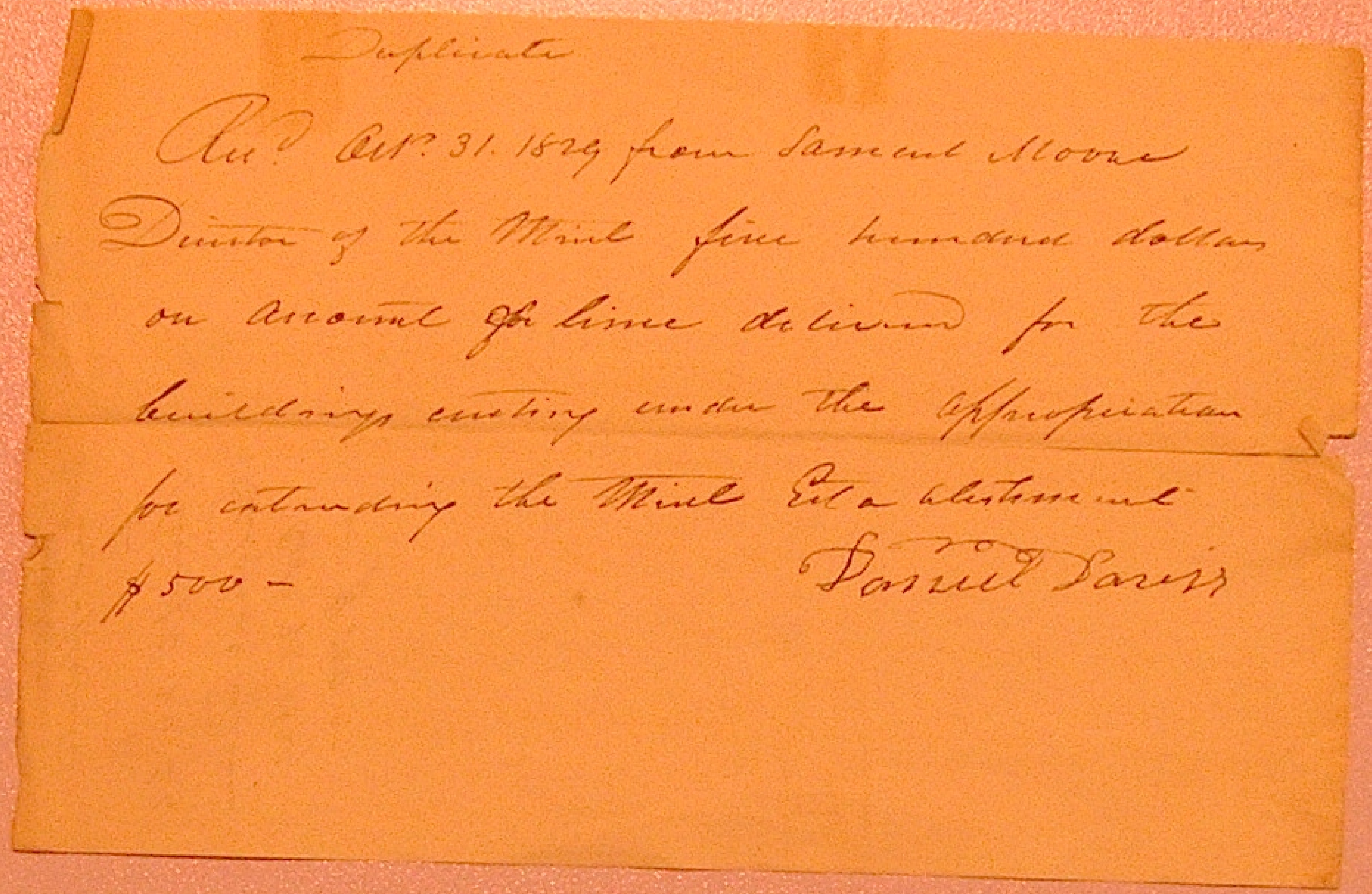
Mint of the United States
Philad.a Oct.r 28. 1829

Sir

I forward herewith an account of disbursements under the appropriation for extending the Mint Establishment made within the Quarter ending 30th Sept. 1829

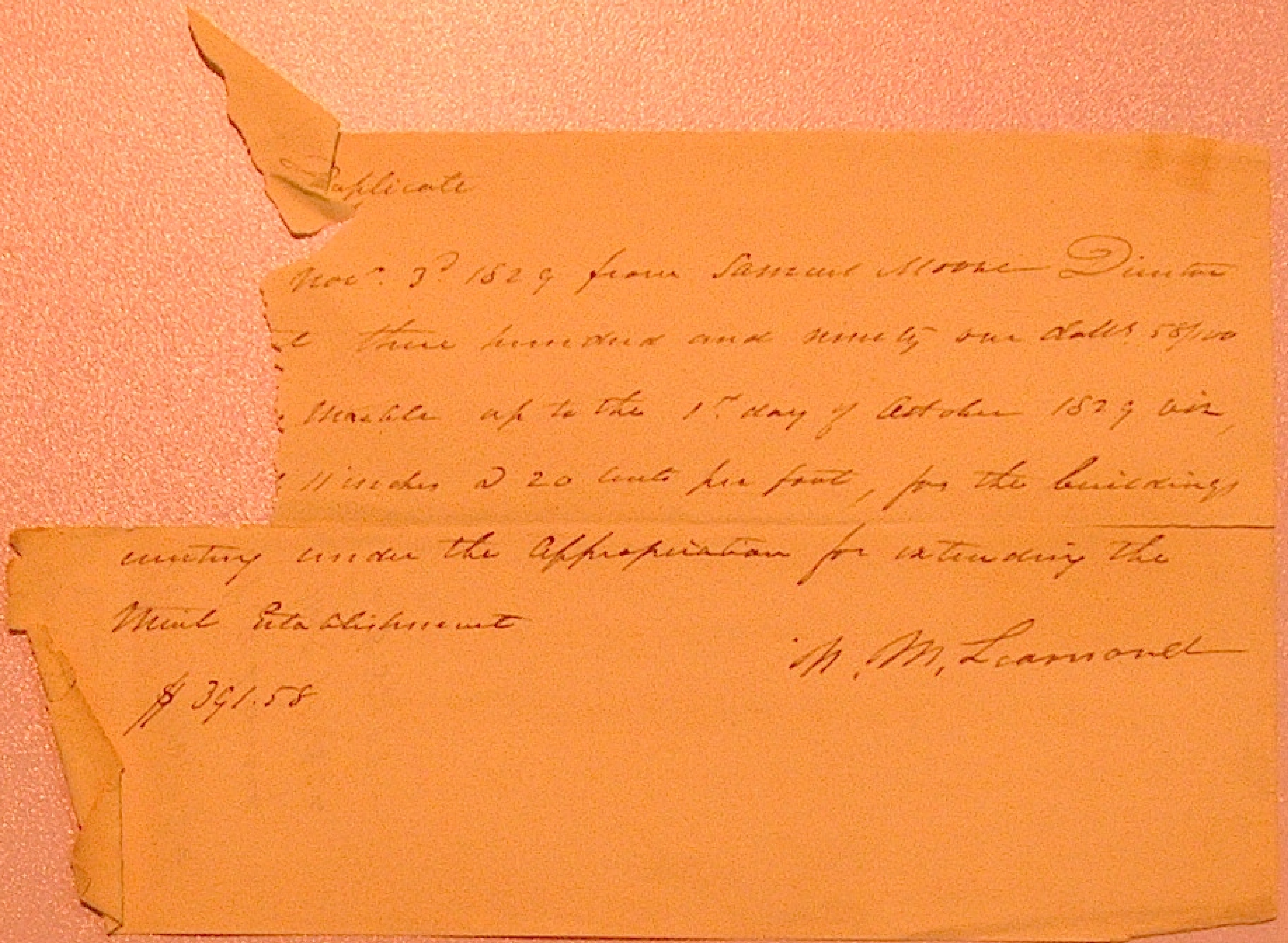
Very respectfully
Your ob.t Serv.t
Sam Moore

Richard Harrison Esq.
Auditor of the Treasury



Duplicate

Recd Octr. 31. 1829 from Samuel Moore
Director of the Mint five hundred dollars
on account of lime delivered for the
buildings erecting under the appropriation
for extending the Mint Establishment
$500 — Daniel Davis



Duplicate

Novr. 3d. 1829 from Samuel Moore Director

t three hundred and ninety one dolls. 58/100

Marble up to the 1st day of October 1829 viz,

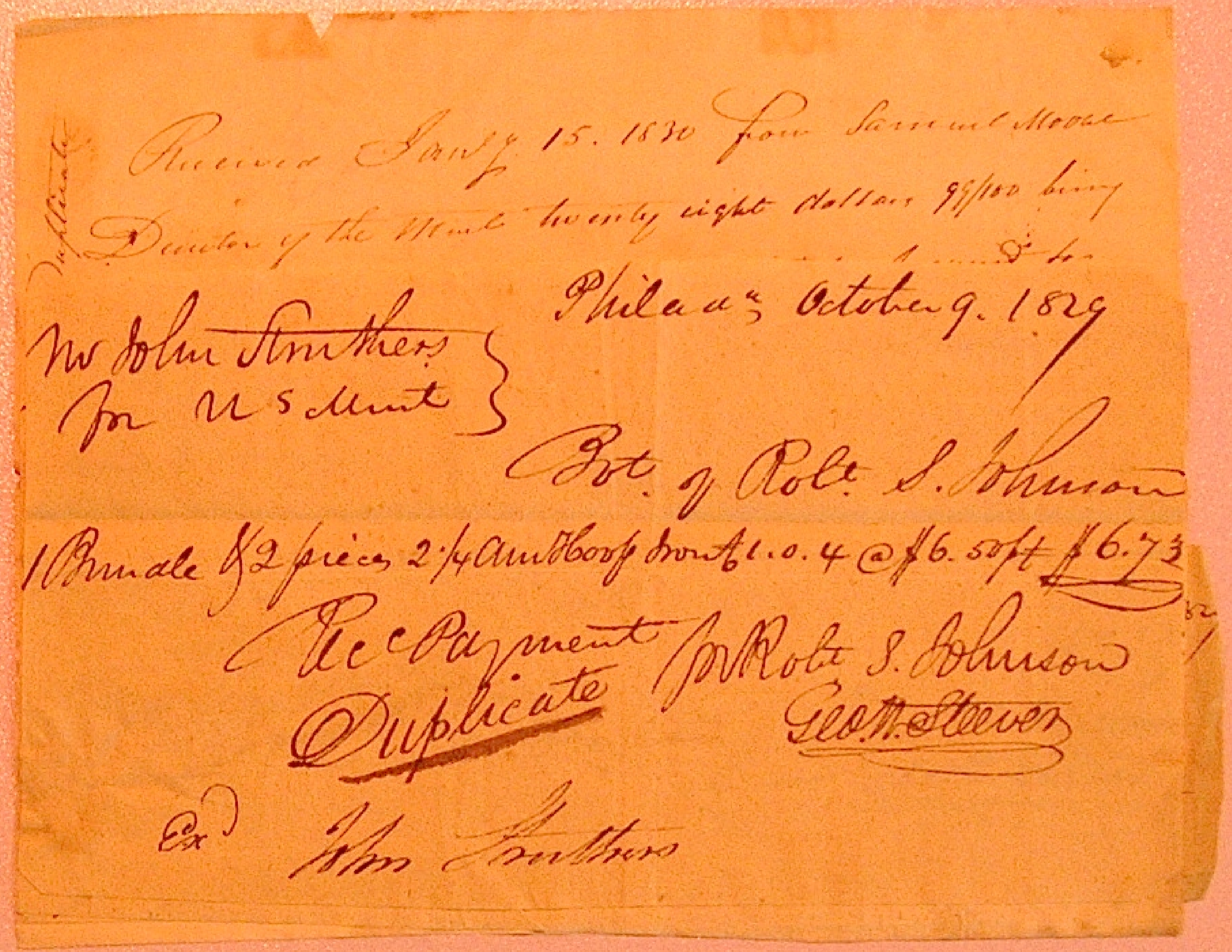
11 inches @ 20 cents per foot, for the buildings

erecting under the Appropriation for extending the

Mint Establishment

M. M. Learned

$391.58



Received Jany 15. 1830 from Samuel Moore

Director of the Mint twenty eight dollars 95/100 being

[illegible] Dr [illegible]

Philada. October 9. 1829

Mr John Struthers
for U S Mint

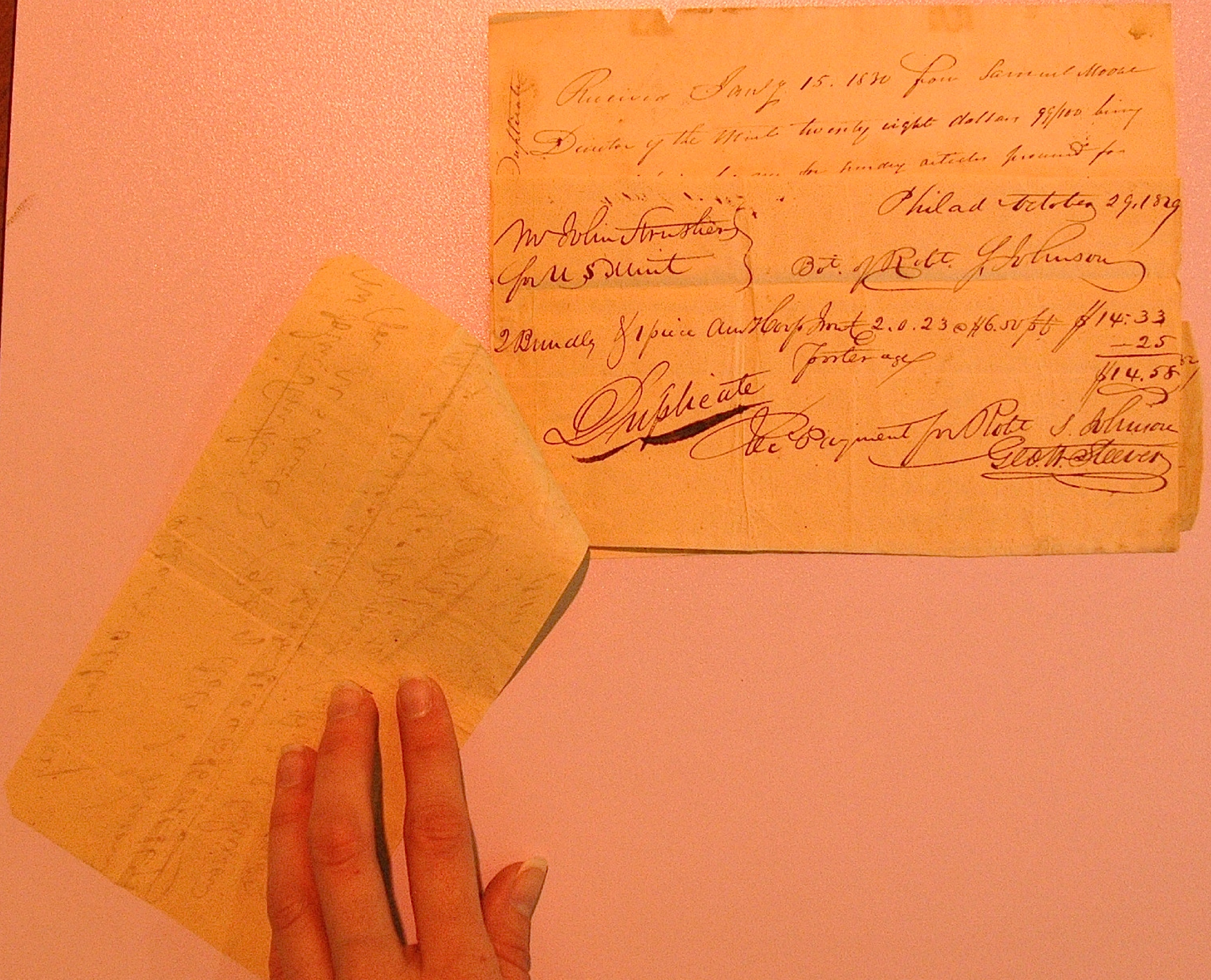
Bot. of Robt. S. Johnson

1 Bundle of 2 pieces 2¼ Amb Hoop Iron 1.0.4 @ $6.50 pr $6.73

Rec Payment for Robt S. Johnson
Geo W. Steever

Duplicate

Exd John Struthers



Duplicate

Received Jany 15. 1830 from Samuel Moore
Director of the Mint twenty eight dollars 98/100 being
[illegible] for sundry articles procured for

Philad October 29, 1829

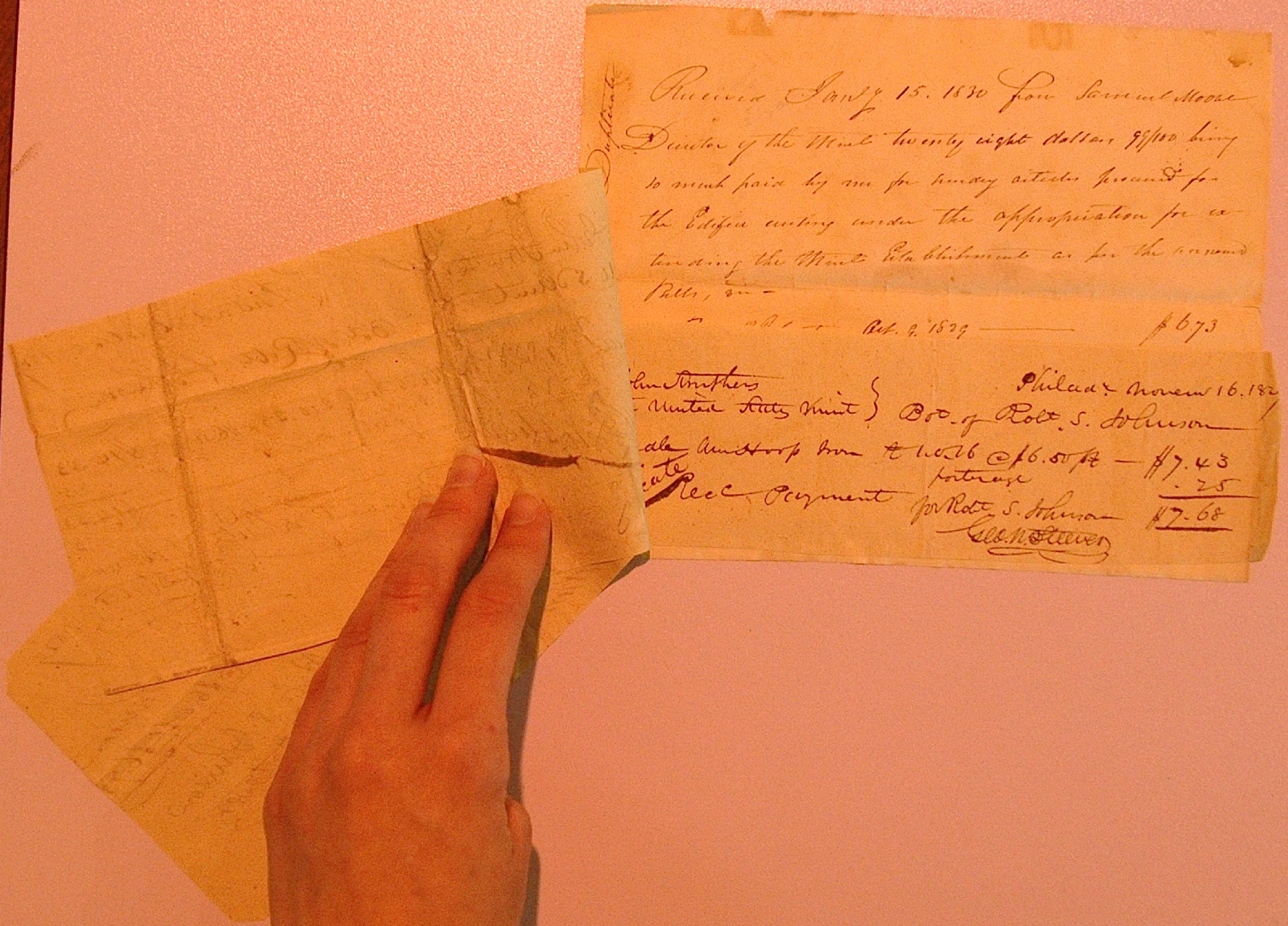
Mr John Struthers
for U S Mint

Bot. of Robt. J. Johnson

2 Bundles of 1 piece Am. Hoop Iron 2.0.23 @ $6.50 p ct	$14.33
Porterage	25
	$14.58

Duplicate

Rec Payment for Robt. J. Johnson
Geo. W. Stevens



Duplicate

Received Jany 15. 1830 from Samuel Moore
Director of the Mint twenty eight dollars 98/100 being
so much paid by me for sundry articles procured for
the Edifice erecting under the appropriation for ex-
tending the Mint Establishment as per the annexed
Bills, viz—

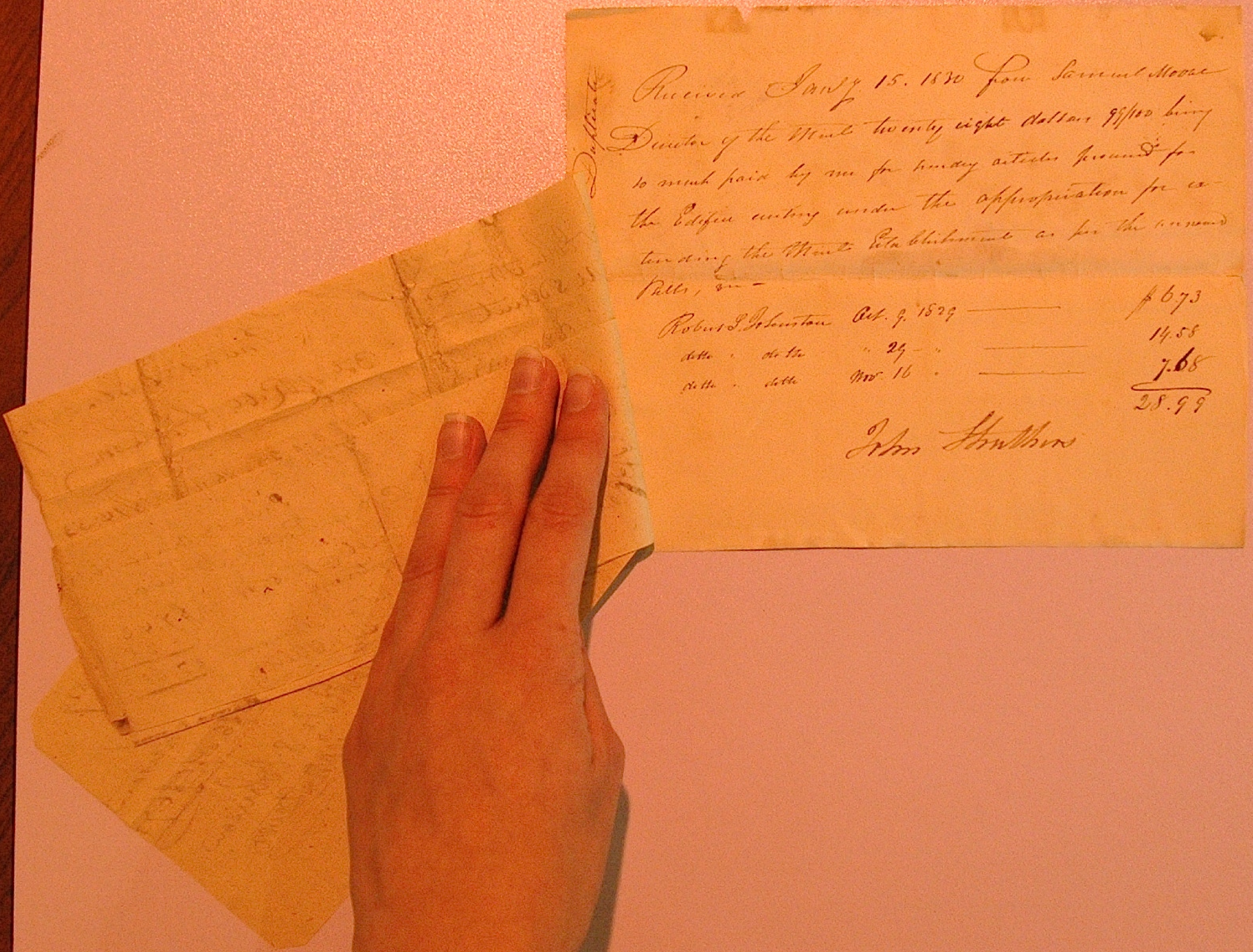
" " " " Oct. 9. 1829 —— $6.73

---

hn Struthers
e United States Mint } Philada Novem 16. 182
Bot. of Robt. S. Johnson

dle Ann Hoop Iron 1.0.26 @ $6.50 pr — $7.43
Portrage .25

cate
Recd Payment for Robt. S. Johnson $7.68
Geo. N. Stevens

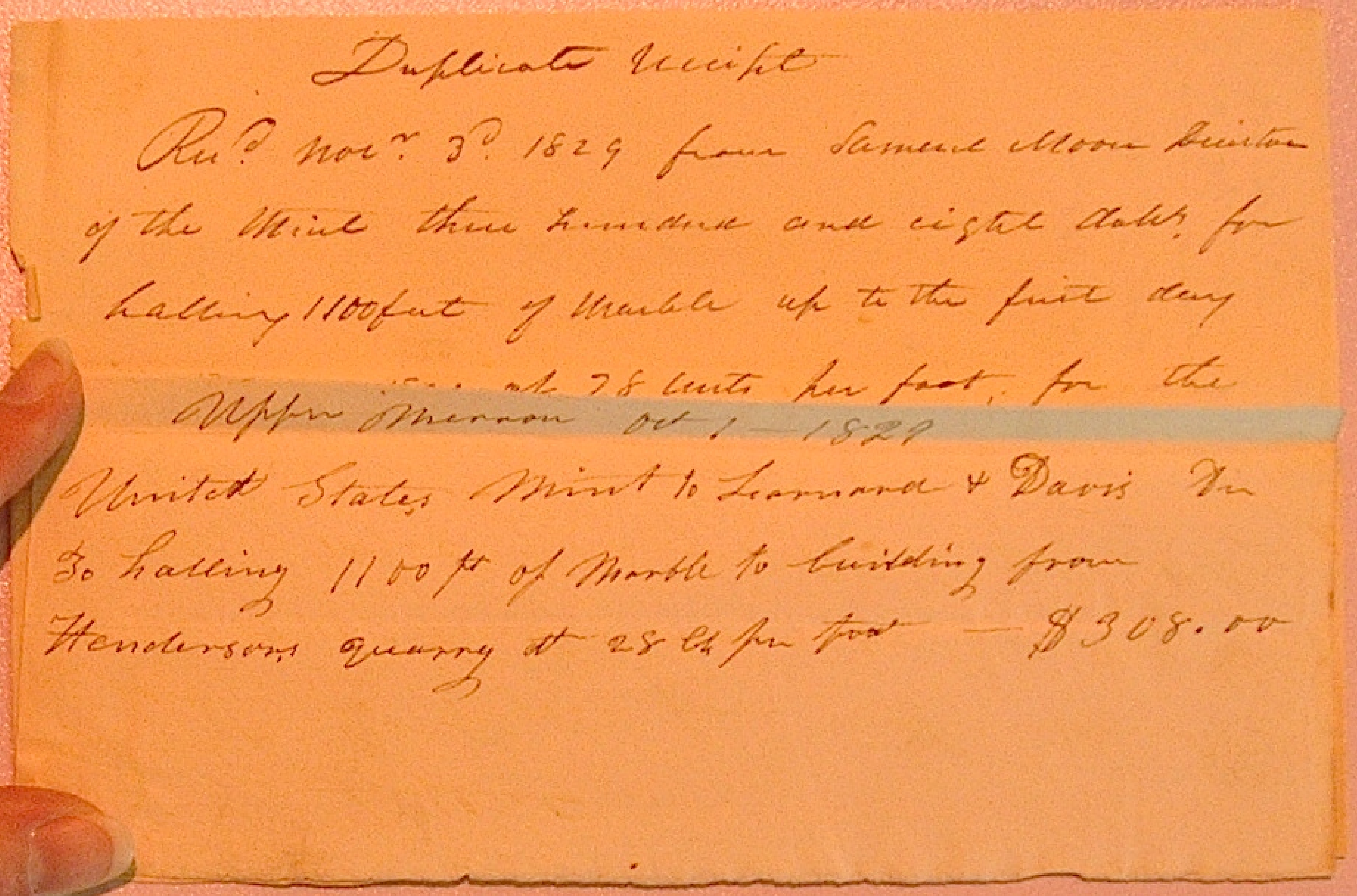


Duplicate

Received Jany 15. 1830 from Samuel Moore Director of the Mint twenty eight dollars 99/100 being so much paid by me for sundry articles procured &c for the Edifice erecting under the appropriation for extending the Mint Establishment as per the annexed bills, &c—

Robert J. Johnston	Oct. 9. 1829	$6.73
ditto . ditto	" 24 "	14.58
ditto . ditto	Nov. 16 .	7.68
		28.99

John Struthers



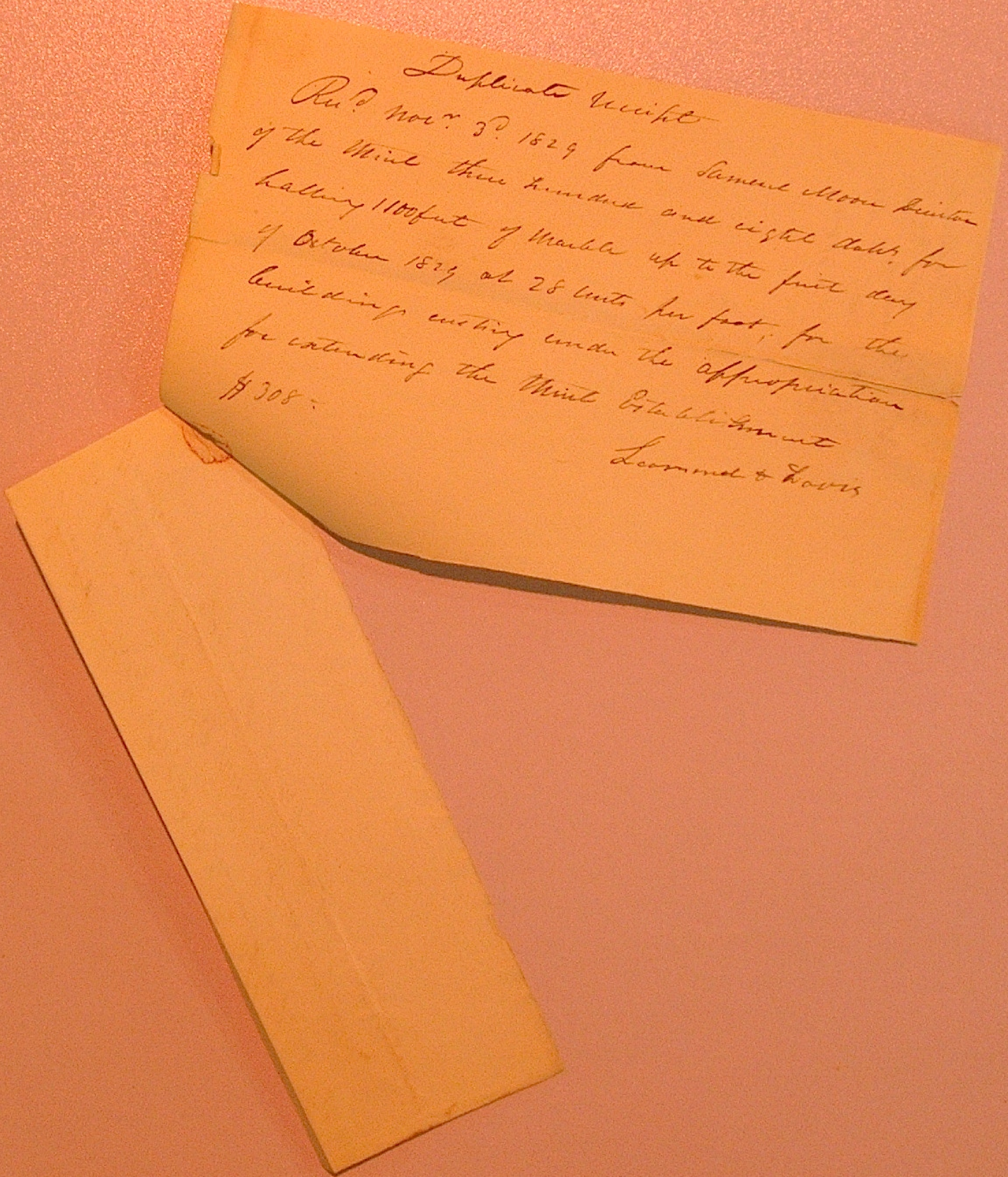
Duplicate receipt

Recd Novr 3d 1829 from Samuel Moore Director of the Mint three hundred and eight dolls for halling 1100 feet of Marble up to the first day [illegible] at 28 Cents per foot, for the

Upper Merion Oct 1 – 1829

United States Mint to Learnard & Davis Dr

To halling 1100 ft of Marble to building from Hendersons quarry at 28 cts per foot — $308.00

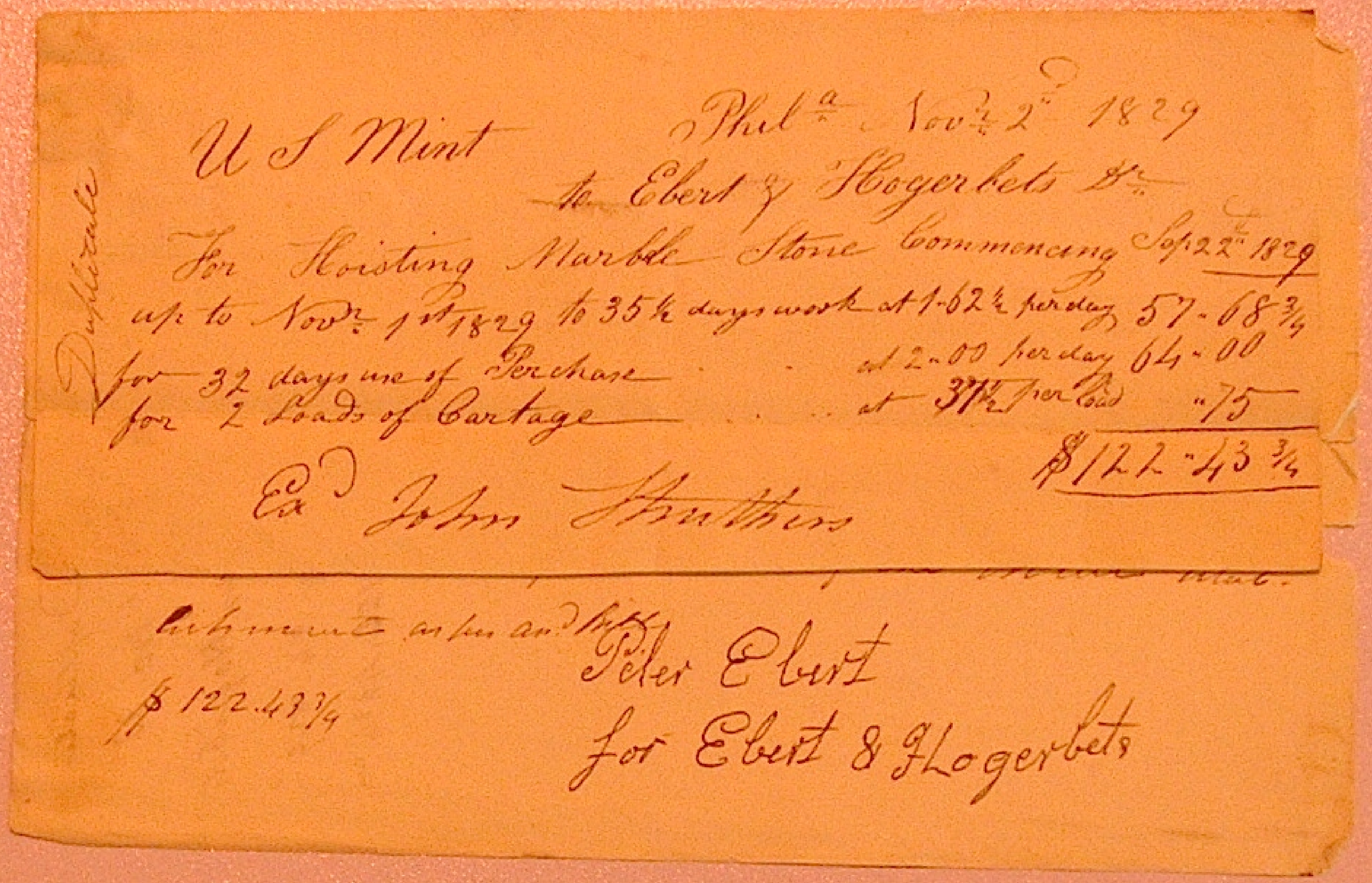


Duplicate receipt

Recd Novr 3d 1829 from Samuel Moore Director of the Mint three hundred and eight dollars for hauling 1100 feet of Marble up to the first day of October 1829 at 28 cents per foot, for the buildings erecting under the appropriation for extending the Mint Establishment

$308.

Leonard & Davis



Duplicate

U S Mint Phila Novr 2d 1829

~~to~~ Ebert & Hogerbets Dr

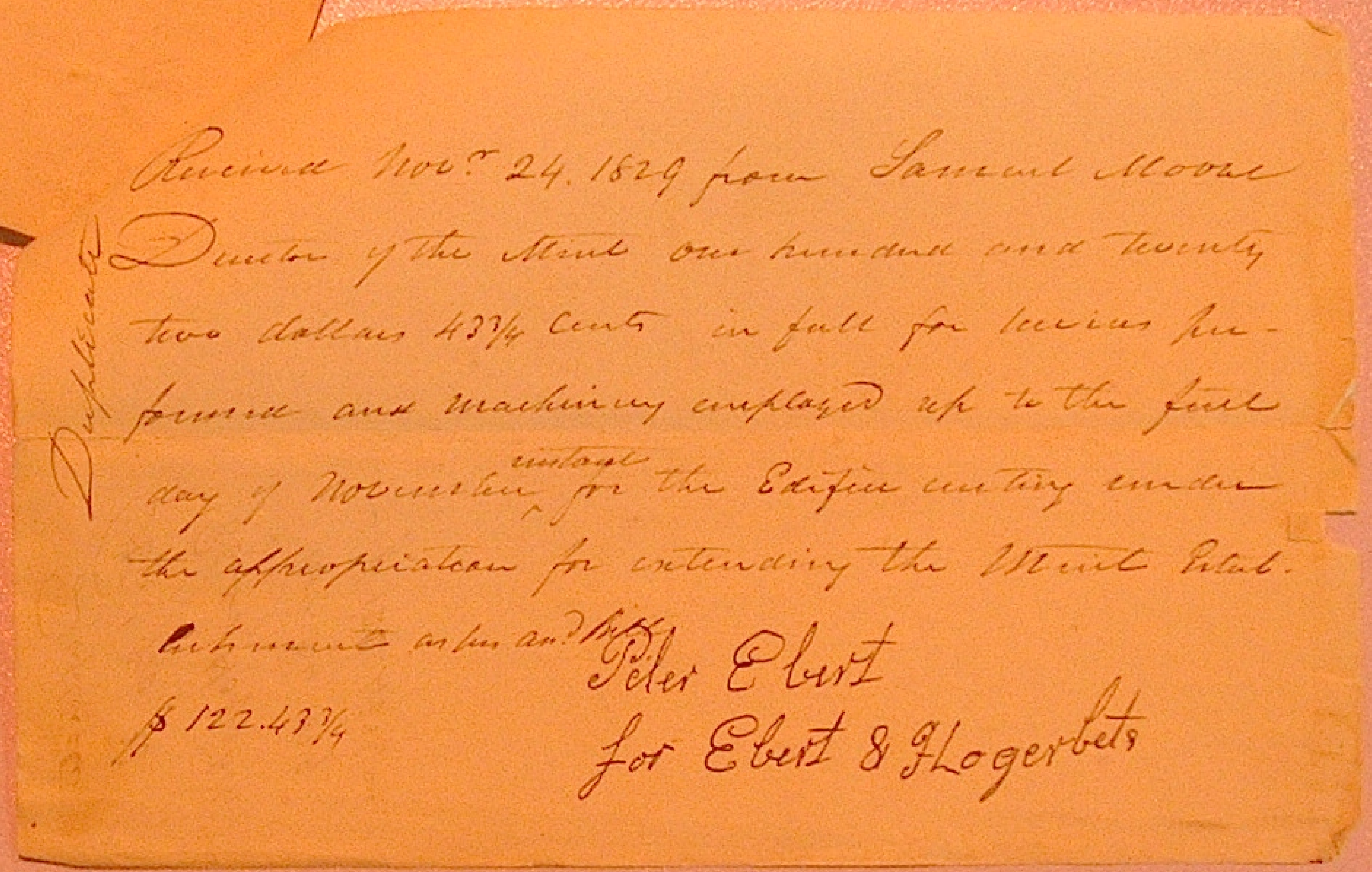
For Hoisting Marble Stone Commencing Sepr 22d 1829 up to Novr 1st 1829 to 35½ days work	at 1-62½ per day	57-68¾
for 32 days use of Purchase	at 2-00 per day	64-00
for 2 Loads of Cartage	at 37½ per load	-75
		$122-43¾

Exd John Struthers

Settlement as per acct bill

$ 122.43¾

Peter Ebert
for Ebert & Hogerbets

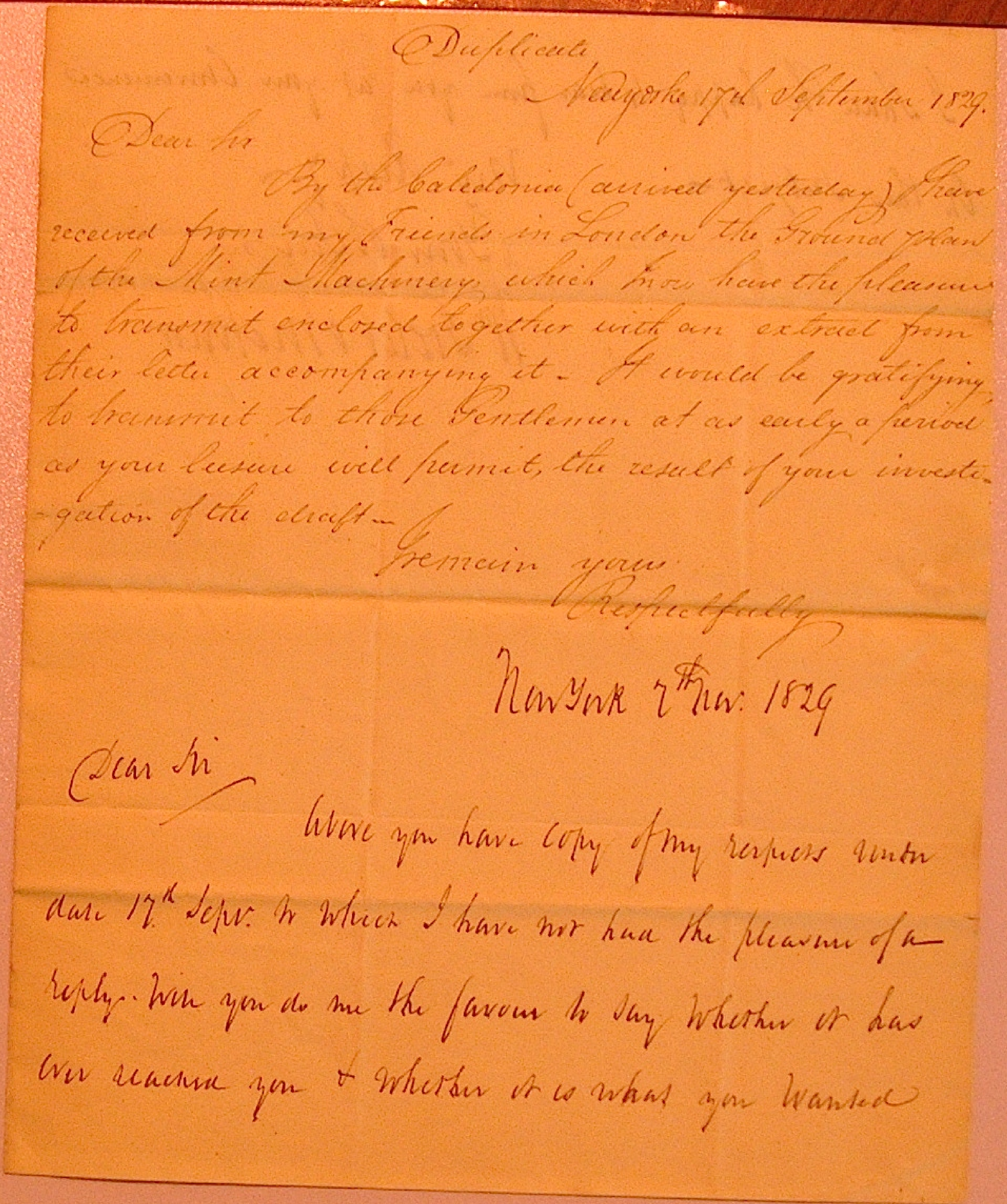


Duplicate

Received Novr 24. 1829 from Samuel Moore Director of the Mint one hundred and twenty two dollars 43¾ cents in full for services performed and machinery employed up to the first day of November instant for the Edifice erecting under the appropriation for extending the Mint Establishment as per acct and bill.

$122.43¾

Peter Ebert
for Ebert & Hogerbets



Duplicate

Newyork 17th September 1829.

Dear Sir

By the Caledonia (arrived yesterday) I have received from my Friends in London the Ground Plan of the Mint Machinery which I now have the pleasure to transmit enclosed together with an extract from their letter accompanying it. It would be gratifying to transmit to those Gentlemen at as early a period as your leisure will permit, the result of your investigation of the draft –

I remain yours

Respectfully

New York 7th Nov: 1829

Dear Sir

Above you have copy of my respects under date 17th Sept. to which I have not had the pleasure of a reply. Will you do me the favour to say whether it has ever reached you & whether it is what you wanted

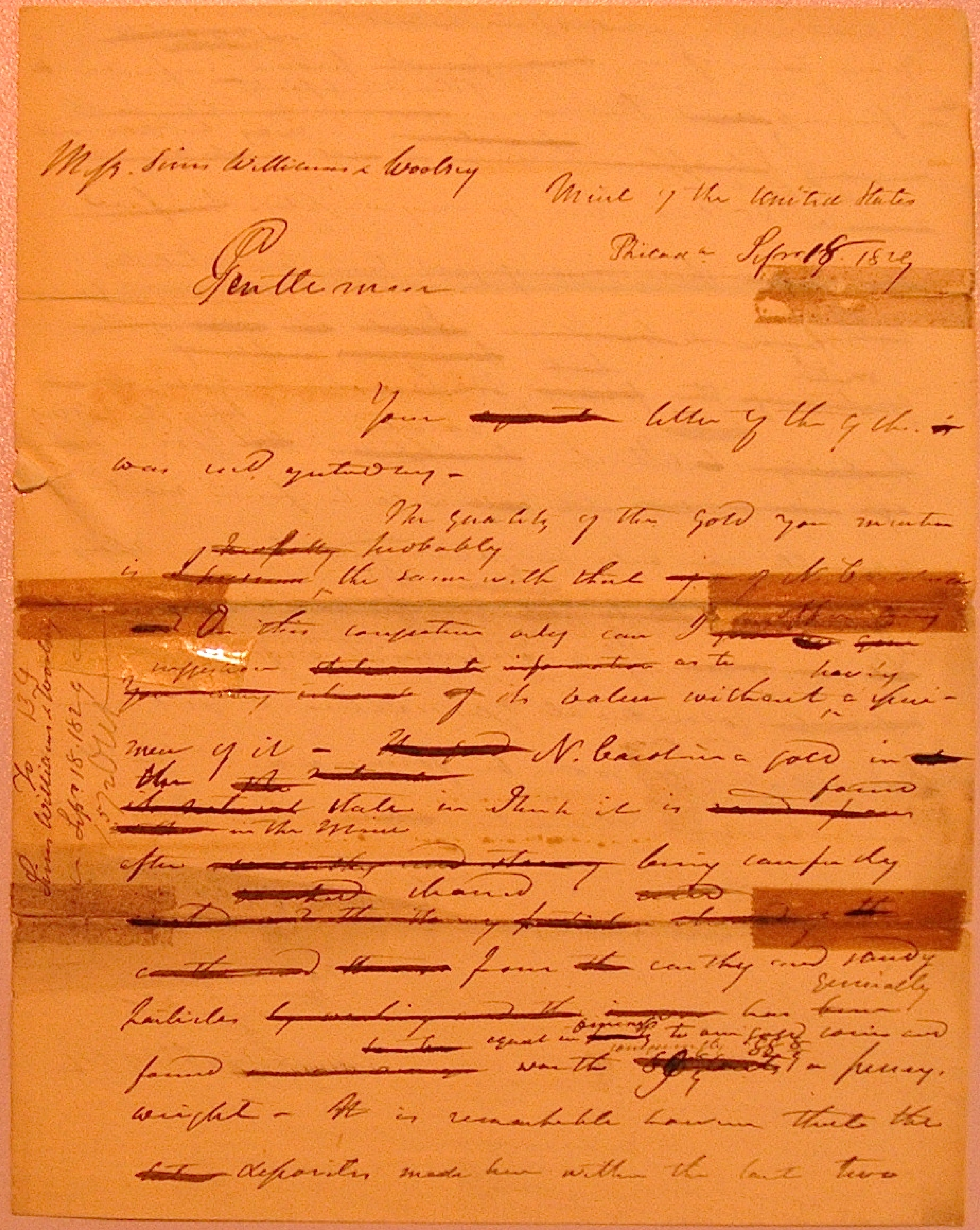
I shall be happy to hear from you at your Convenience

On this subject—

Very Respy

Your Ob Ser

Wm Goelet Mckenn



Messrs. Sims Williams & Woolsey

Mint of the United States
Philad^a. Sept 18. 1829

Gentlemen

Your [illegible] letter of the 9th inst was rec^d. yesterday —

The quality of the Gold you mention is [illegible] probably the same with that [illegible] of N. Carolina — On this supposition only can I [illegible] ~~give~~ sufficient [illegible] ~~information~~ as to [illegible] of its value without having a specimen of it — [illegible] N. Carolina Gold in ~~the~~ [illegible] ~~its natural~~ state in I think it is [illegible] found [illegible] in the Mint after [illegible] being carefully [illegible] cleaned [illegible] ~~with the~~ [illegible] from the earthy and sandy particles [illegible] has been generally [illegible] equal in ~~fineness~~ to our gold coins and found [illegible] worth [illegible] a penny weight — It is remarkable however that the [illegible] deposites made here within the last two

To Sims Williams & Woolsey
Sept 18. 1829
139

used as it is understood from new localities ~~[illegible]~~
years have often ~~been found~~ proved inferior to in fineness to the above. The average of these later deposits ~~[illegible]~~ may be stated at ~~[illegible]~~ about ~~[illegible]~~ 85 cents per pennyweight — ~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible] some of gold have been lately~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~sold from Carolina~~ ~~[illegible]~~ of the ~~with the~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~quality of the~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~N. Carolina gold~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~probably~~ ~~to~~ Which variety ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ of the gold of Georgia ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ will be found most to resemble can only be determined by an assay. ~~Your friends will probably find it~~ ~~[illegible]~~ If it continues to be found in ~~[illegible]~~ considerable quantities I presume some of it will soon be forwarded to the Mint and its real character ~~[illegible]~~ thus ascertained.

Very respectfully

Yours &c
Saml Moore

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., Sep'r. 18, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Mess. Sines, Williams & Woolsey,

Gentlemen

Your letter of the 9th was received yesterday.

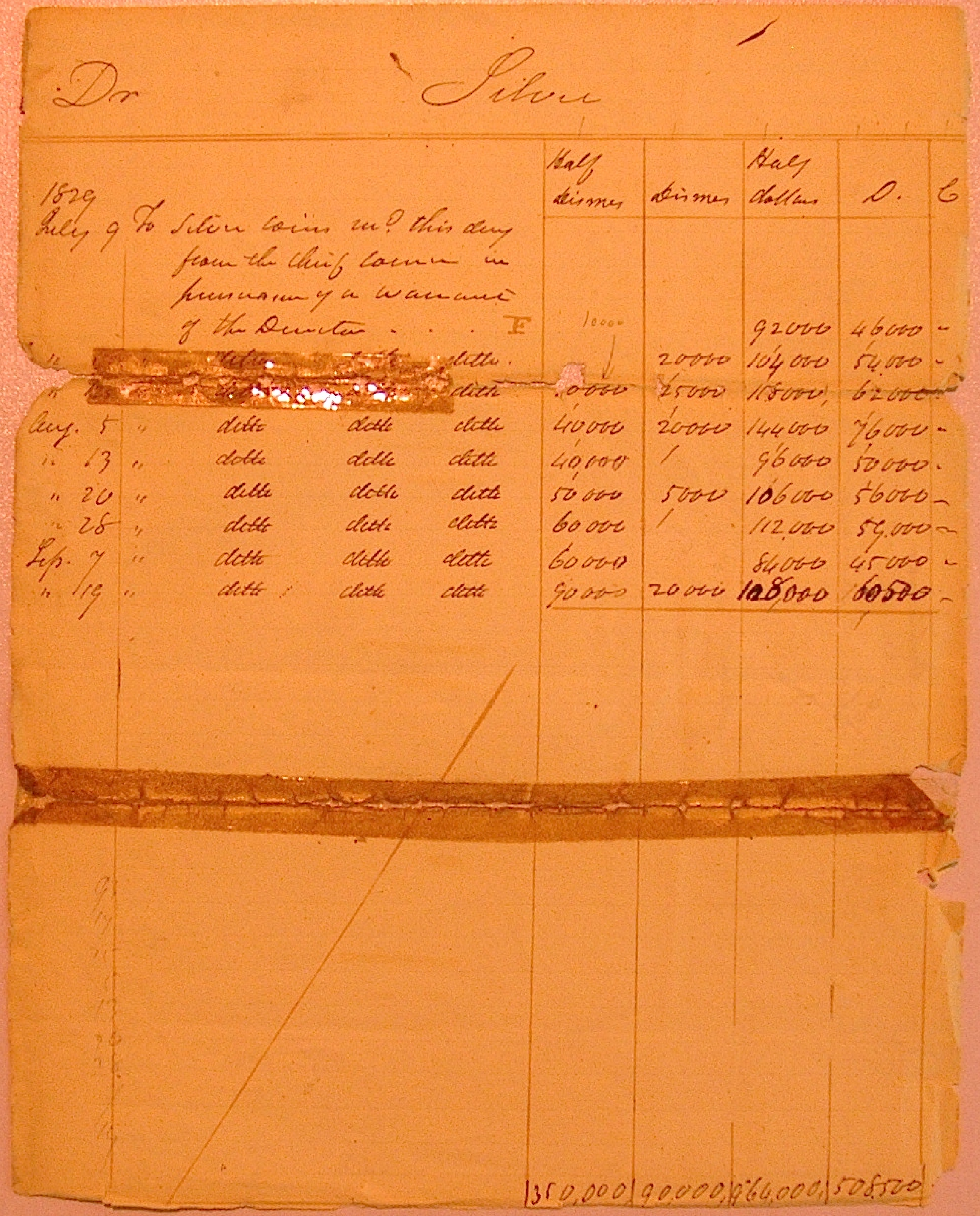
The quality of the gold you mention is probably the same with that of North Carolina. On this conjecture only can I offer any suggestion as to its value without having a specimen of it. North Carolina gold in the state in which it is found in the mine after being carefully cleaned from earthy and sandy particles has been generally found equal in fineness to our gold coins and worth consequently 88-8/9 a pennyweight. It is remarkable, however, that the deposits made here within the last two years derived, as it is understood from new localities, have often proved inferior in fineness to the above. The average of these later deposits may be stated at about 85 cents per pennyweight, which variety of this gold of Georgia, will be found most to resemble, can only be determined by an assay.

If it continues to be found in considerable quantities, I presume, some of it will soon be forwarded to the Mint and its real character thus ascertained.

Very respectfully,

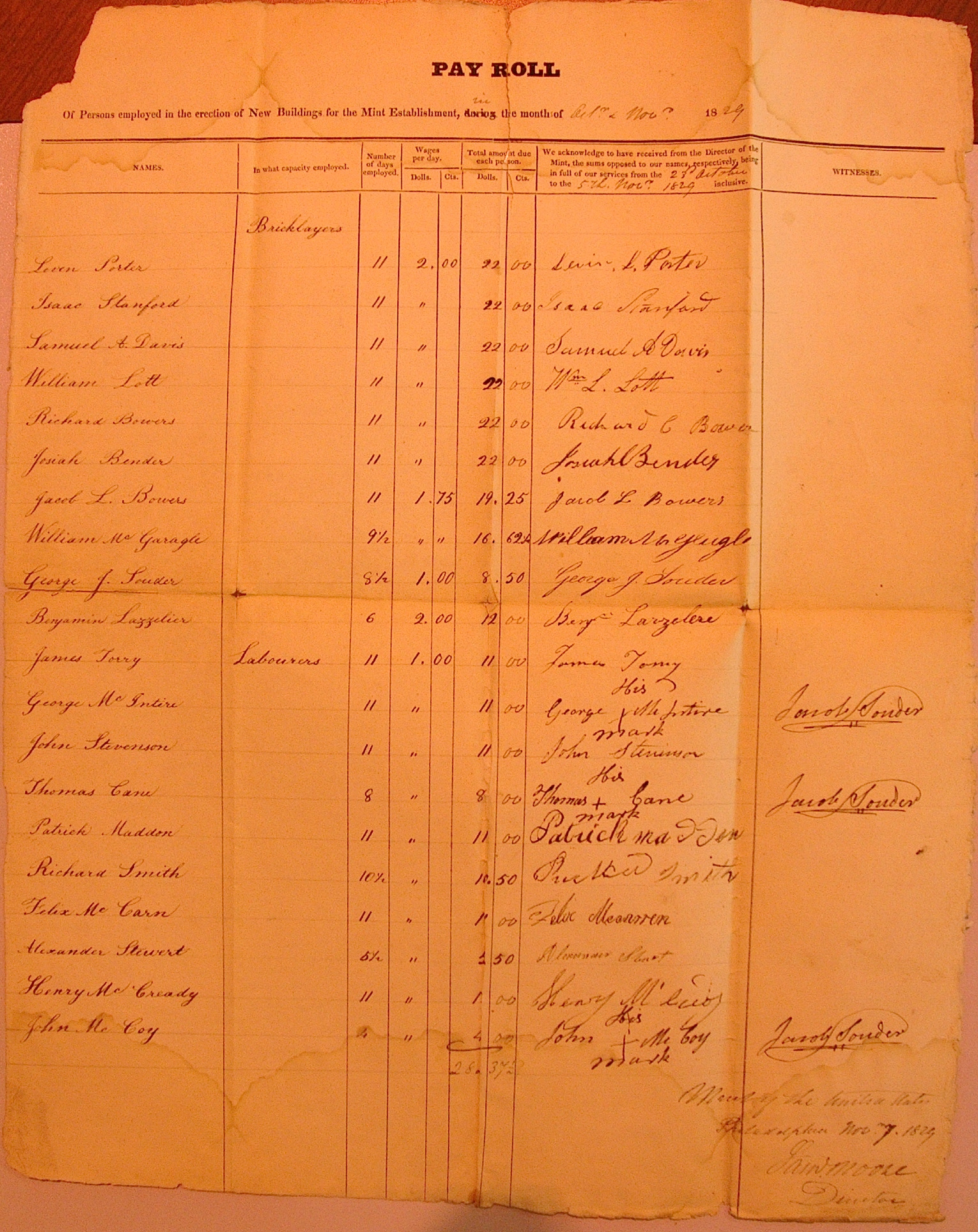
Yours, etc.,

SAMUEL MOORE.



Dr Silver

1829			Half dismes	Dismes	Half dollars	D.	C
July 9	To	Silver coins recd this day from the Chief Coiner in pursuance of a Warrant of the Director . . . F	10000		92000	46000	–
"	"	ditto ditto ditto.		20000	104000	54000	–
"	"	ditto ditto ditto	10000	25000	118000	62000	–
Aug. 5	"	ditto ditto ditto	40000	20000	144000	76000	–
" 13	"	ditto ditto ditto	40000	"	96000	50000	.
" 20	"	ditto ditto ditto	50000	5000	106000	56000	–
" 28	"	ditto ditto ditto	60000	"	112000	59000	–
Sep. 7	"	ditto ditto ditto	60000		84000	45000	–
" 19	"	ditto ditto ditto	90000	20000	108000	60500	–
			350,000	90000	964,000	508500	

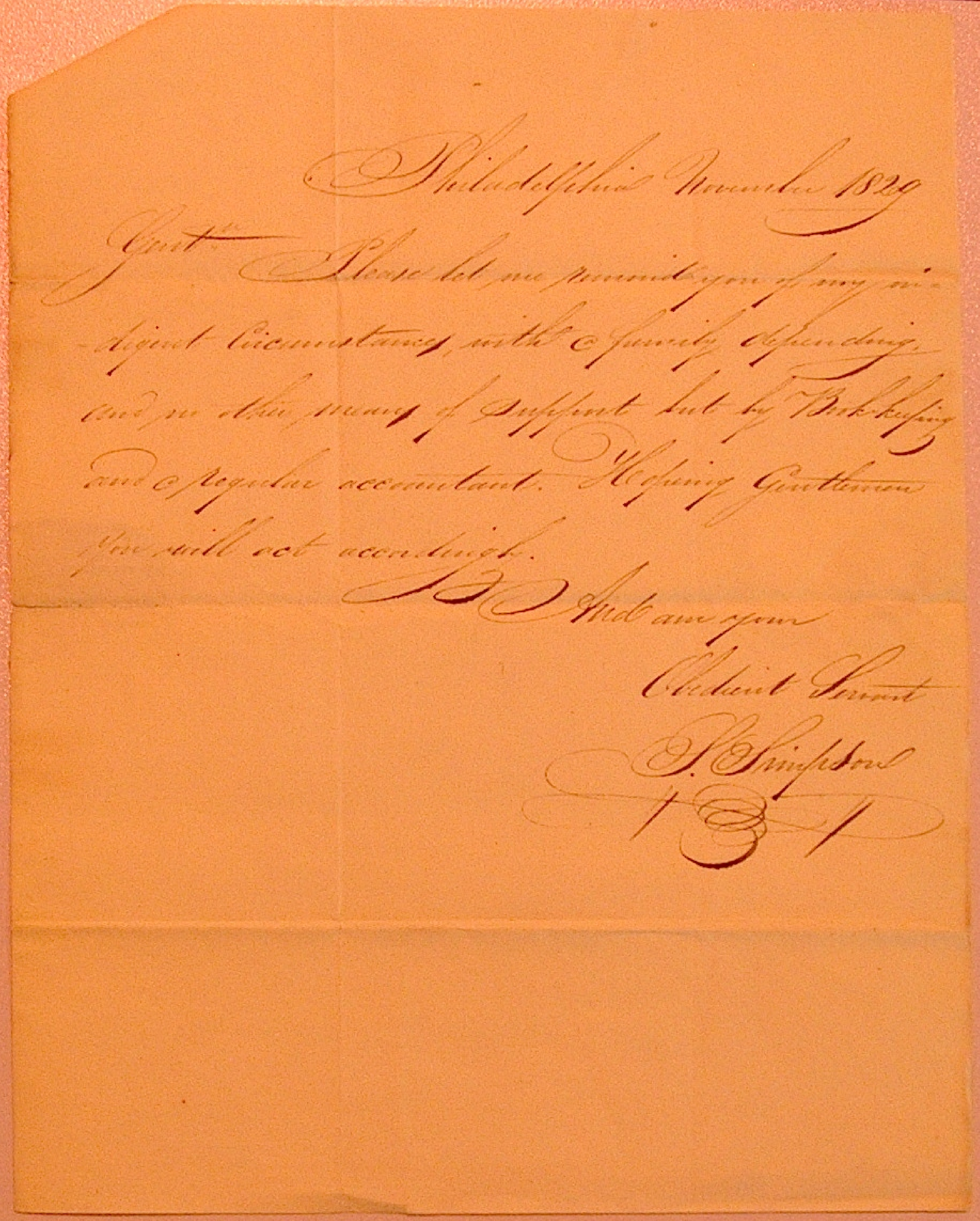


PAY ROLL

Of Persons employed in the erection of New Buildings for the Mint Establishment, ~~during~~ in the month of Octr & Novr 1829

NAMES.	In what capacity employed.	Number of days employed.	Wages per day. Dolls.	Wages per day. Cts.	Total amount due each person. Dolls.	Total amount due each person. Cts.	We acknowledge to have received from the Director of the Mint, the sums opposed to our names, respectively, being in full of our services from the 23d October to the 5th Novr 1829 inclusive.	WITNESSES.
	Bricklayers							
Leven Porter		11	2.	00	22	00	Levin L. Porter	
Isaac Stanford		11	"		22	00	Isaac Stanford	
Samuel A. Davis		11	"		22	00	Samuel A Davis	
William Lott		11	"		22	00	Wm L. Lott	
Richard Bowers		11	"		22	00	Richard C Bower	
Josiah Bender		11	"		22	00	Josiah Bender	
Jacob L. Bowers		11	1.	75	19.	25	Jacob L Bowers	
William Mc Garagle		9½	"	"	16.	62½	William McGeagle	
George J. Souder		8½	1.	00	8.	50	George J. Souder	
Benjamin Lazzelier		6	2.	00	12	00	Benjn Larzelere	
James Torry	Labourers	11	1.	00	11	00	James Torry	
George Mc Intire		11	"		11	00	George His mark McIntire	Jacob Souder
John Stevenson		11	"		11	00	John Stevinson	
Thomas Cane		8	"		8	00	Thomas His + mark Cane	Jacob Souder
Patrick Maddon		11	"		11	00	Patrick maddon	
Richard Smith		10½	"		10.	50	Richard Smith	
Felix Mc Carn		11	"		11	00	Felix Mccarren	
Alexander Stewert		5½	"		5	50	Alexander Stewart	
Henry Mc Cready		11	"		1	00	Henry M'Cready	
John Mc Coy		4	"		4	00	John His mark McCoy	Jacob Souder
					28.	37½		

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Nov. 7. 1829
Saml Moore
Director



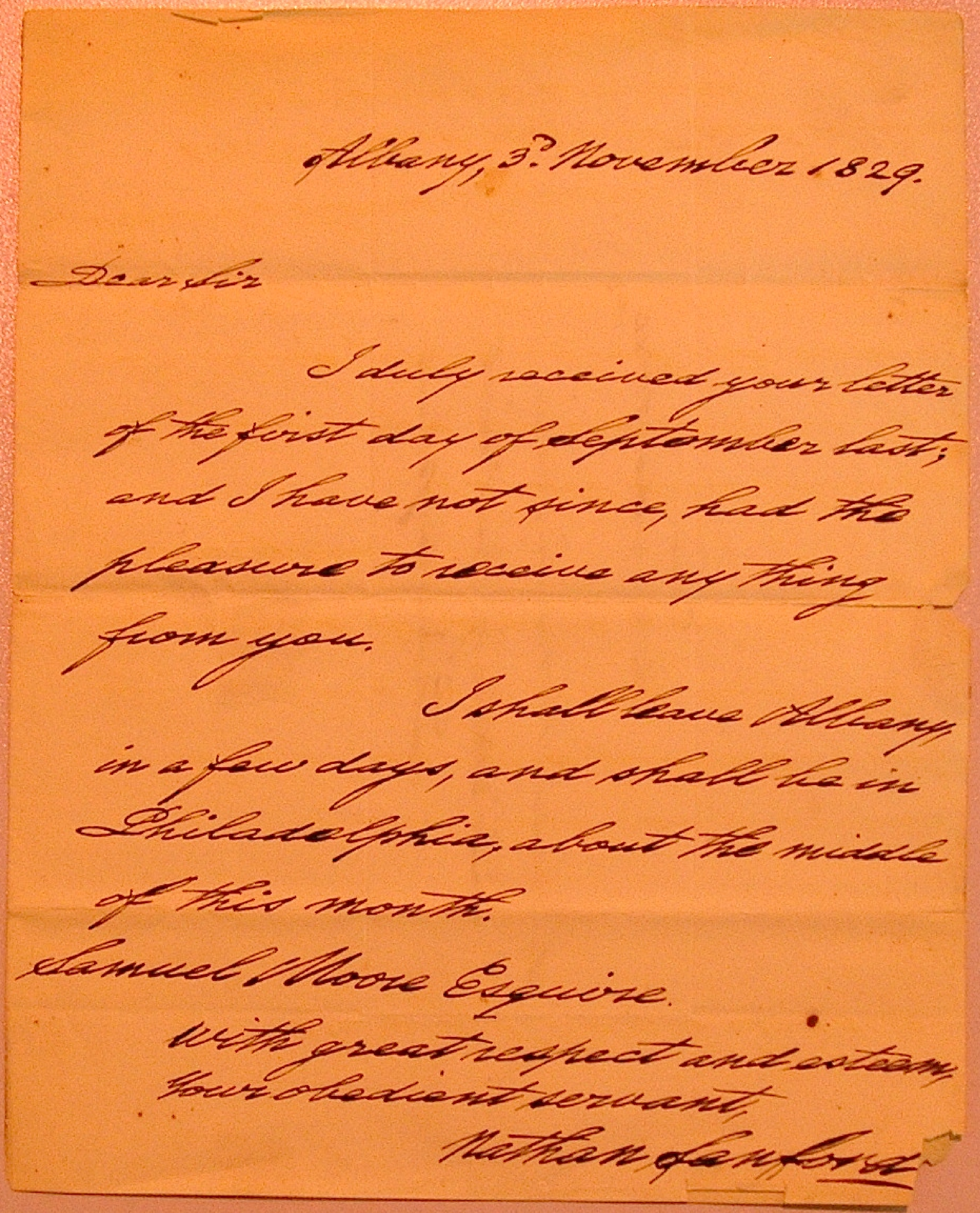
Philadelphia November 1829

Gent^{n} Please let me remind you of my indigent circumstances, with a family depending and no other means of support but by Bookkeeping and a regular accountant. Hoping Gentlemen you will act accordingly.

And am your

Obedient Servant

J. Simpson



Albany, 3d November 1829.

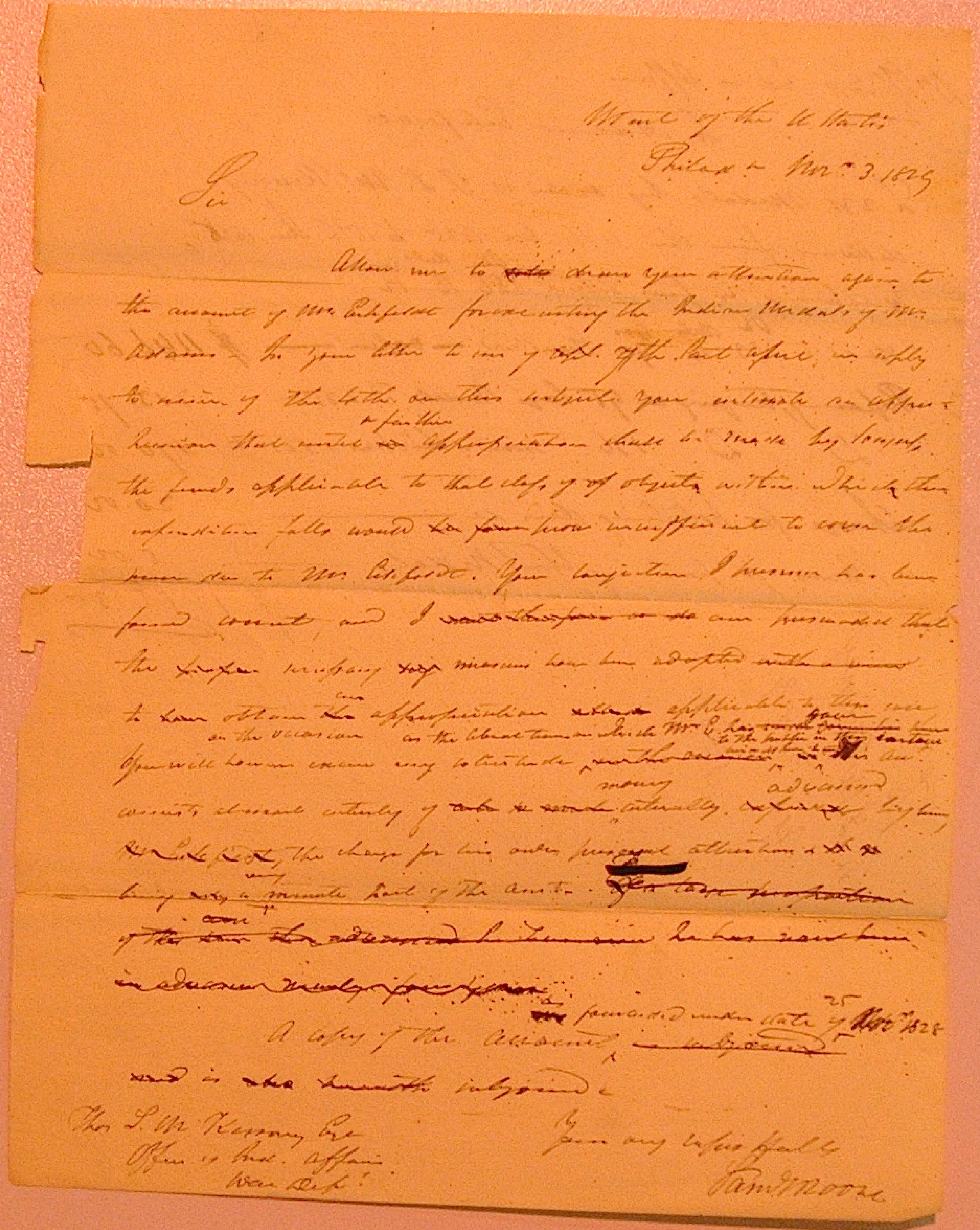
Dear Sir

I duly received your letter of the first day of September last; and I have not since, had the pleasure to receive any thing from you.

I shall leave Albany in a few days, and shall be in Philadelphia, about the middle of this month.

Samuel Moore Esquire.

With great respect and esteem,
Your obedient servant,
Nathan Sanford



Mint of the U. States
Philad. Nov. 3. 1829

Sir

Allow me to ~~[illegible]~~ draw your attention again to the account of Mr. Eckfeldt for executing the Indian Medals of Mr. Adams. In your letter to me of Sept. of the last year, in reply to mine of the 16th on this subject, you intimate an impression that until ~~a~~ a further appropriation shall be made by Congress, the funds applicable to that class of objects within which this expenditure falls would ~~be found~~ prove insufficient to cover the ~~sum~~ due to Mr. Eckfeldt. Your conjecture I presume has been found correct, and I ~~[illegible]~~ am persuaded that the ~~[illegible]~~ necessary ~~[illegible]~~ measures have been adopted ~~[illegible]~~ to have obtained ~~the~~ an appropriation ~~[illegible]~~ applicable to this case. You will however excuse my solicitude on the occasion as the liberal terms on which Mr. E. has ~~[illegible]~~ your ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] the account consist almost entirely of ~~[illegible]~~ money actually ~~[illegible]~~ advanced by Mr. Eckfeldt, the charge for his own personal attention ~~[illegible]~~ being ~~very~~ a very minute part of the amt. ~~[illegible]~~ ~~of the sum [illegible] advanced [illegible] he has [illegible]~~ ~~in advance nearly [illegible]~~

A copy of the account ~~[illegible]~~ as furnished under date of 25 Nov. 1828 ~~is enclosed~~ ~~[illegible]~~ is ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ enclosed.

Thos. L. McKenney Esq.
Office of Ind. Affairs
War Dept.

I am very respectfully
Saml Moore

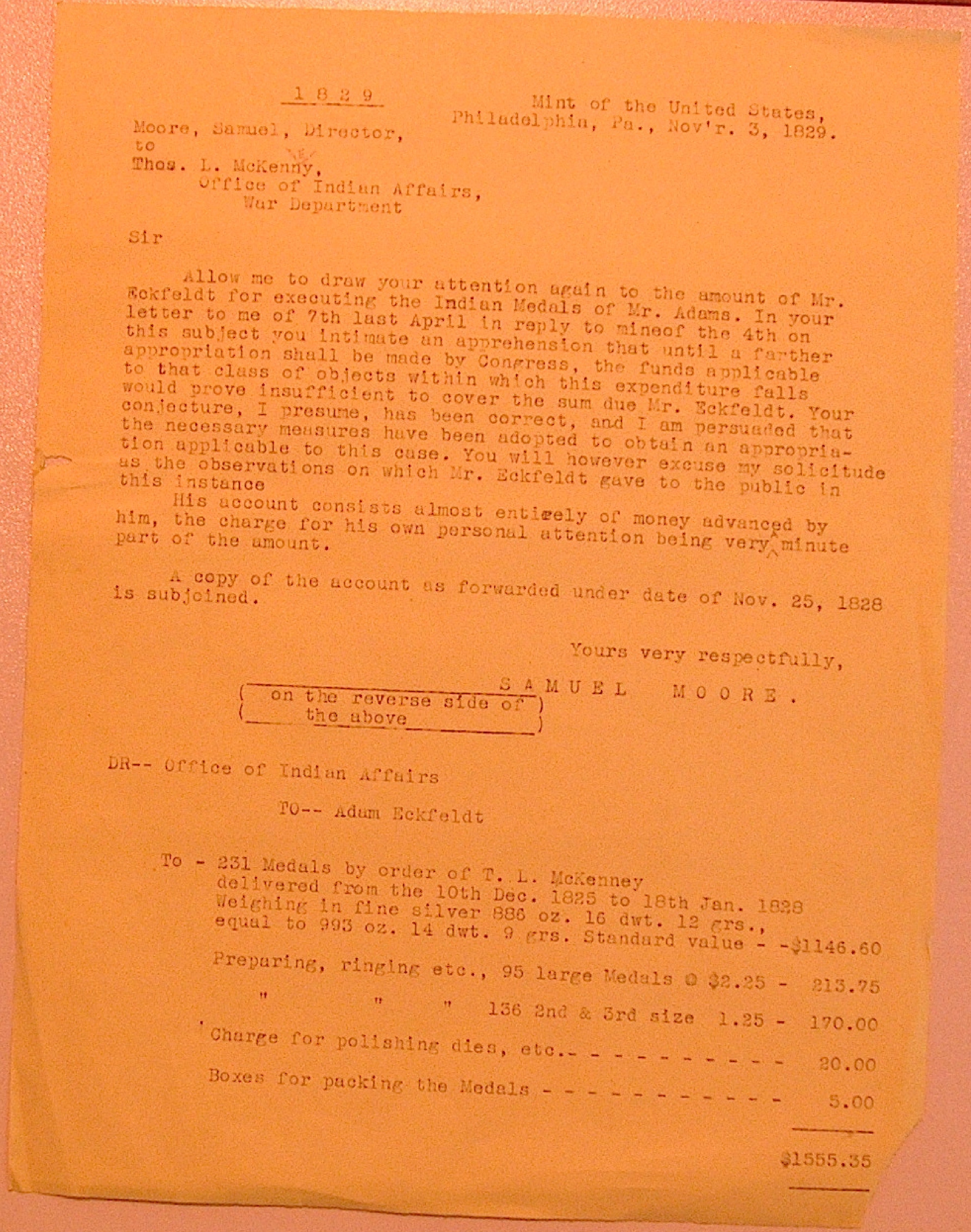
Dr. Office of Indian Affairs

To Adam Eckfeldt

To 231 Medals by order of T. L. McKenney
delivered from the 10th. Dec. 1825 to 18th. Dec. 1828
Oz. dwts. grs
weighing in fine silver 886. 16. 12

Oz. dwts. grs equal to 993. 16. 9 standard — value —	$ 1146.60
Preparing, dressing &c 95 large Medals @ 2.25 =	213.75
D. D 136 — second & third size — 1.25 =	170.00
Charge for polishing dies &c	20.00
Boxes for packing the Medals	5.00
	$ 1555.35

To
T. L. McKenney
Nov. 3. 1829
1632



1 8 2 9

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., Nov'r. 3, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Thos. L. McKenny,
Office of Indian Affairs,
War Department

Sir

Allow me to draw your attention again to the amount of Mr. Eckfeldt for executing the Indian Medals of Mr. Adams. In your letter to me of 7th last April in reply to mineof the 4th on this subject you intimate an apprehension that until a farther appropriation shall be made by Congress, the funds applicable to that class of objects within which this expenditure falls would prove insufficient to cover the sum due Mr. Eckfeldt. Your conjecture, I presume, has been correct, and I am persuaded that the necessary measures have been adopted to obtain an appropriation applicable to this case. You will however excuse my solicitude as the observations on which Mr. Eckfeldt gave to the public in this instance

His account consists almost entirely of money advanced by him, the charge for his own personal attention being very minute part of the amount.

A copy of the account as forwarded under date of Nov. 25, 1828 is subjoined.

Yours very respectfully,

SAMUEL MOORE.

(on the reverse side of the above)

DR-- Office of Indian Affairs

TO-- Adam Eckfeldt

To - 231 Medals by order of T. L. McKenney delivered from the 10th Dec. 1825 to 18th Jan. 1828 Weighing in fine silver 886 oz. 16 dwt. 12 grs., equal to 993 oz. 14 dwt. 9 grs. Standard value - -	$1146.60
Preparing, ringing etc., 95 large Medals @ $2.25 -	213.75
" " " 136 2nd & 3rd size 1.25 -	170.00
Charge for polishing dies, etc.- - - - - - - - - - -	20.00
Boxes for packing the Medals - - - - - - - - - - - -	5.00
	$1555.35

U.S. Mint of the U States
Philad.a Nov.r 5. 1829

Dear Sir

Your favour of the 17 Sep.r covering an outline of the ground plan of the coining Machinery offered by your friend in London to the Mint of the U States was duly rec.d [illegible] letter of the [illegible] I requested that your friends would state the charge ~~at~~ which they would engage to have the several parts of the [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ portion of the Mint Machinery packed in suitable cases in such manner as Mr. Boulton would approve as sufficient for their security, and delivered at the port — ~~the [illegible]~~ No com.n having ~~[illegible]~~ accompanied the ground plan touching this point, I had ~~[illegible]~~ hoped that something further on the subject would shortly be ~~rec.d~~ heard from them — the lapse of time renders [illegible] probable that ~~th~~ it has been overlooked. This information is of some moment, that we may ~~[illegible]~~ understand what the effective cost of the Machinery ~~will~~ would be — The proposition as it now stands offers the Machinery when it is — Your friends can [illegible] provisions [illegible] charge of having the Machinery in well [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ Port ~~to~~ together with ~~deliver~~ the freight — I have no means of making even a conjecture on these points nor facilities for ~~[illegible]~~ accomplishing ~~effecting~~ what is requisite [illegible] in a proper manner.

That the necessary alterations to have the machinery securely packed and ~~properly~~ shipped shall devolve on the proprietors and that paym.t of the ~~[illegible]~~ price shall be consequent on ~~its~~ delivery ~~in good condition~~ here, appears to me indispensable. Any other mode is liable to casualties which the relation of this Institution to the Government renders [illegible] embarrassing. I can not doubt but that your friends could ~~readily~~ effect insurance in such manner as would be readily available for their benefit, in the event of the Machinery being lost or ~~materially~~ injured during the voyage. This could be better accomplished when the character of the Machinery to be insured can be made ~~more~~ perfectly known than it could be here. The objection to making the [illegible] delivery here, founded on ~~the~~ an apprehension that [illegible] as unsuitable for our purpose, does not appear to me to apply — Certainly ~~that~~ the question of the aptitude of the Machinery must be considered as conclusively settled, on such evidence & descriptions as we shall accept as sufficient ~~with~~ before the contract is closed. The ~~only contingency~~ only contingency ~~[illegible]~~ to be apprehended ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] in transitu [illegible] damage & properly devised, would [illegible] obviate.

From the ground plan of the Machinery, it is not apprehended that it will be found ~~[illegible]~~ difficult to adapt it ~~[illegible]~~ into the apartments of the New Edifice constructing for the Mint. If however ~~it does appear probable that~~ a contract ~~will~~ shall be offered for any portion of it your friends will be requested to give such farther delineation thereof as may enable us to adapt the apartments ~~[illegible]~~ to its reception before it ~~arrives~~ shall arrive.

~~On the whole I have to request that~~ You will ~~you~~ please, therefore, to request your friends to state at what price they will deliver, in good condition, at the Port of Philad.a, that portion of the Machinery designated in my letter of May 9th — the amt. to be paid to them [illegible] days after such delivery [illegible] the prevailing rate of exchange on London — I would request also that they should state the price for the whole system of Machinery and Apparatus as aforesaid delivered — The propositions will then be presented in a ~~[illegible]~~ form liable to no misconception and ~~the relative expediency of~~ each will be duly considered —

Very respectfully
Yours &c
Sam.l Moore

Maj. W. G. Buchner

Nov.r 10 1829

Dear Sir — The above was written a few days since, but the illness & ~~[illegible]~~ death of Mr. [illegible] the Clerk of the Mint withdrew my attention from the subject until your favor of the 7th came to hand yesterday.

S.M.

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., Nov'r. 5, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Maj. W. G. Buckner

Note: (A Postscript)
(is dated)
(Nov. 10, 1829))

Dear Sir

Your favor of the 17 September covering an outline of the ground plan of the coining Machinery offered by your friends in London to the Mint of the United States was duly received.

In my letter of the 9th May, I requested that your friends would state the charge at which they would engage to have the several parts of the related sections of the Mint Machinery packed in suitable cases in such manner as Mr. Boulton would approve, as sufficient for their security, and delivered at this port.

No communication having accompanied the ground plan touching this point, I had hoped that something farther on the subject would shortly be heard from them, the lapse of time however, renders it probable that it has been overlooked. This information is of some moment, that we may understand what the effective cost of the Machinery would be.

The proposition as it now stands offers the Machinery where it is. Your friends can ascertain with precision the additional charge of having the Machinery in well secured packages placed on Board of a ship for this Port, together with the freight and Insurance. We have no means of making a conjecture on these points nor facilities for accomplishing what is requisite, in a proper manner.

That the necessary attention to have the machinery securely packed and shipped shall devolve on the proprietors and that payment of the price shall be consequent on delivery here, appear to me indispensible. Any other mode is liable to casualties which the relation of the institution to the government would renderembarrassing..I cannot doubt but that your friends could effect insurance in such manner as would be readily available for their benefit, in the event of the machinery being lost or injured during the voyage. This could be better accomplished when the character of the Machinery to be insured can be made perfectly known than it could be here. The objection to making the payment contingent on delivery here, founded on an apprehension that it might be rejected as unsuitable for our purpose, does not appear to me to apply, certainly the question of the aptitude of the Machinery, must be considered as conclusive, either, onsuch evidence and description as we shall accept as sufficient before the contract is closed. The only contingency to be apprehended would be injury "in transitu" which due care and properly devised insurance would obviate.

From the ground plan of the Machinery it is not apprehended that it will be found difficult to introduce some modification into the apartments of the New Edifice constructing for the Mint. If however, a con-

-continued-

tract shall be effected for any portion of it, your friends will be requested to give such further delineation thereof as may enable us to adopt the apartments to its reception before it shall arrive.

Will you please, therefore to request your friends to state at what price they will deliver in good condition, at this Port of Philadelphia that section of the Machinery designated in my letter of May 9th, the amount to be paid to their order here in ten days after such delivery according to the then prevailing rate of exchange on London.

I would suggest also that they should state the price for the whole system of Machinery and apparatus, delivered as aforesaid. The propositions will then be presented in a form liable to no misconception and will be duly considered.

Very respectfully,
Yours, etc.,

SAMUEL MOORE.

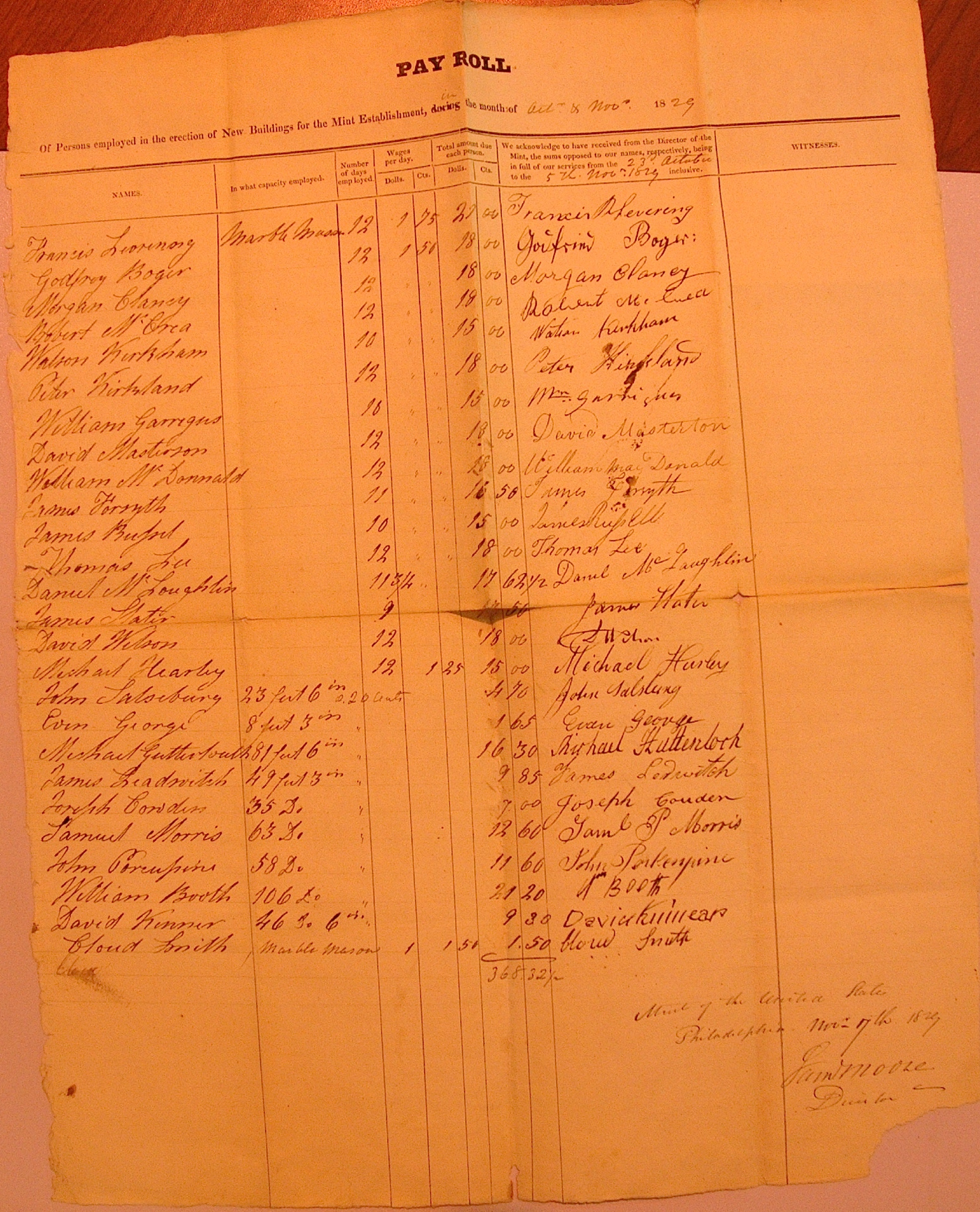
Moore to Buckner

November 10, 1829

Dear Sir -

The above was written a few days since, but the illness and regretted death of Mr. Ehrenzeller, Clerk of the Mint, withdrew my attention from the subject; until your favor of the (7th) (sic) came to hand yesterday.

S.M.



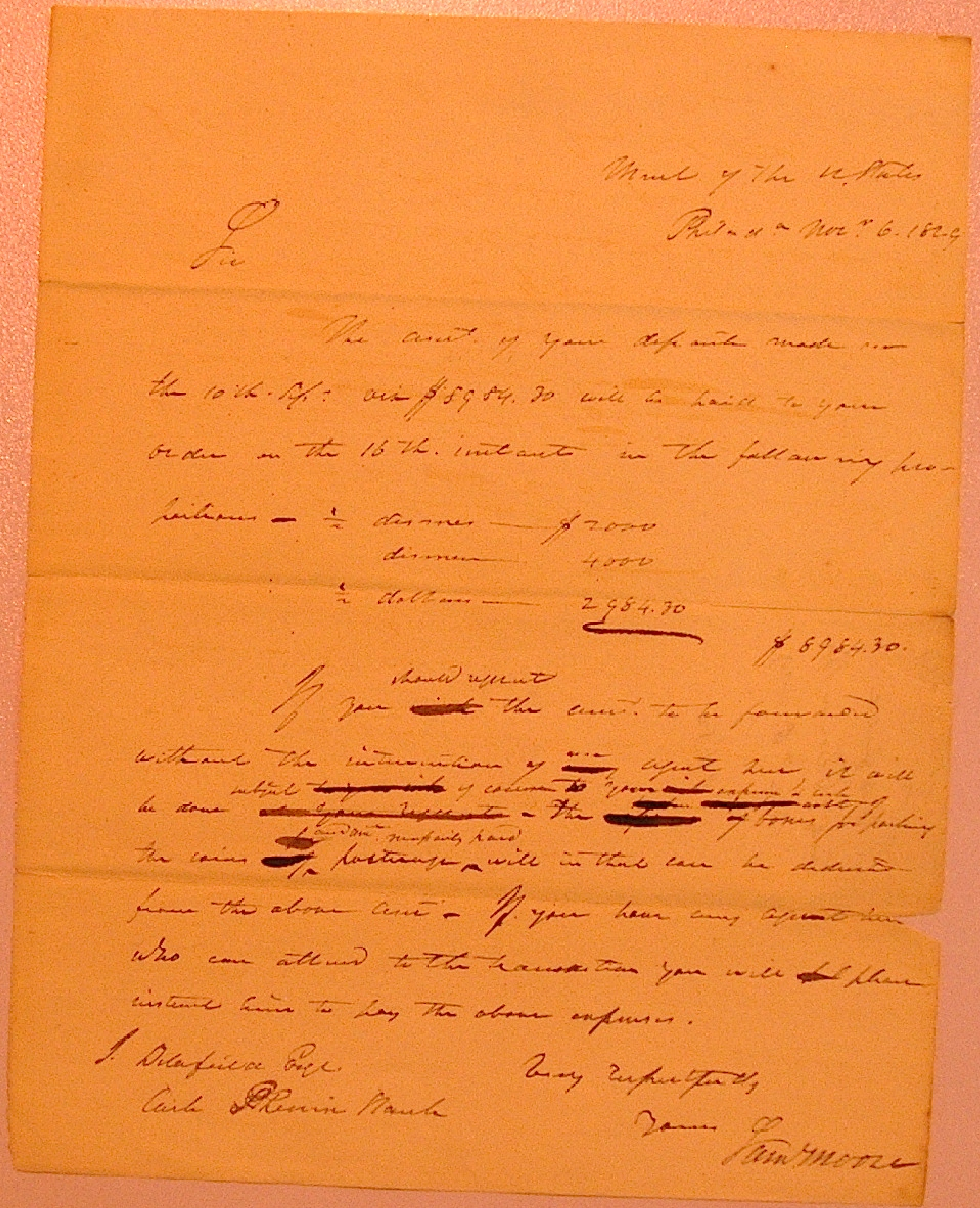
PAY ROLL

Of Persons employed in the erection of New Buildings for the Mint Establishment, ~~during~~ in the month of Octr. & Novr. 1829

NAMES.	In what capacity employed.	Number of days employed.	Wages per day.		Total amount due each person.		We acknowledge to have received from the Director of the Mint, the sums opposed to our names, respectively, being in full of our services from the 23d. October to the 5th. Novr. 1829 inclusive.	WITNESSES.
			Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.		
Francis Leverning	Marble Mason	12	1	75	21	00	Francis R Levering	
Godfroy Boger		12	1	50	18	00	Goufroid Boger:	
Morgan Clancy		12	"	"	18	00	Morgan Clancy	
Robert McCrea		12	"	"	18	00	Robert McCrea	
Watson Kirkham		10	"	"	15	00	Watson Kirkham	
Peter Kirtland		12	"	"	18	00	Peter Kirkland	
William Garrigues		10	"	"	15	00	Wm. Garrigues	
David Masterson		12	"	"	18	00	David Masterton	
William McDonnald		12	"	"	18	00	William Mac Donald	
James Forsyth		11	"	"	16	50	James Forsyth	
James Buford		10	"	"	15	00	James Russell	
Thomas Lee		12	"	"	18	00	Thomas Lee	
Daniel McLoughlin		11 3/4	"		17	62 1/2	Danl McLaughlin	
James Slater		9			13	50	James Slater	
David Wilson		12			18	00	D Wilson	
Michael Hearley		12	1	25	15	00	Michael Hurley	
John Salsbury	23 feet 6 in 0.20 cents				4	70	John Salsburg	
Evan George	8 feet 3 in	"			1	65	Evan George	
Michael Gutterbouth	81 feet 6 in	"			16	30	Michael Hutterlock	
James Leadwitch	49 feet 3 in	"			9	85	James Ledwitch	
Joseph Cowden	35 Do.	"			7	00	Joseph Couden	
Samuel Morris	63 Do.	"			12	60	Saml P Morris	
John Porcupine	58 Do.	"			11	60	John Porkenpine	
William Booth	106 Do.				21	20	Wm Booth	
David Kinner	46 Do. 6 in	"			9	30	David Kinnear	
Cloud Smith	Marble Mason	1	1	50	1.	50	Cloud Smith	
Clear					368.	32 1/2		

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Novr. 7th. 1829

Saml Moore
Director



Mint of the U. States
Philad.a Nov.r 6. 1829

Sir

The amt. of your deposit made on the 10th. Sept. viz $8984.30 will be paid to your order on the 16th. instant in the following proportions — ½ dismes — $2000

dismes — 4000

½ dollars — 2984.30

$8984.30.

If you ~~wish~~ should assent the amt. to be forwarded without the intervention of ~~an~~ agent here it will be done ~~at your request~~ subject of course to your ~~risk~~ expense & risk — The ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ cost of boxes for packing the coins ~~&~~ freight & necessarily paid postage will in that case be deducted from the above amt. — If you have any agent here who can attend to the transaction you will ~~be~~ please instruct him to pay the above expenses.

J. Delafield Esq.
Cash. Phenix Bank

Very respectfully
Yours &c
Saml Moore

1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., Nov'r. 6, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
J. Delafield, Esq.,
Cashier, Phoenix Bank

Sir

The amount of your deposit made on the 10th Sept. viz:-
$8984.30 will be paid to your order on the 16th instant in the following proportions:-

Dismes-	$2,000.00
Half "	4,000.00
" Dollars	2,984.30
	$8,984.30

If you should request the amount to be forwarded without the instruction of an agent here, it will be done subject of course to your expense and risk.

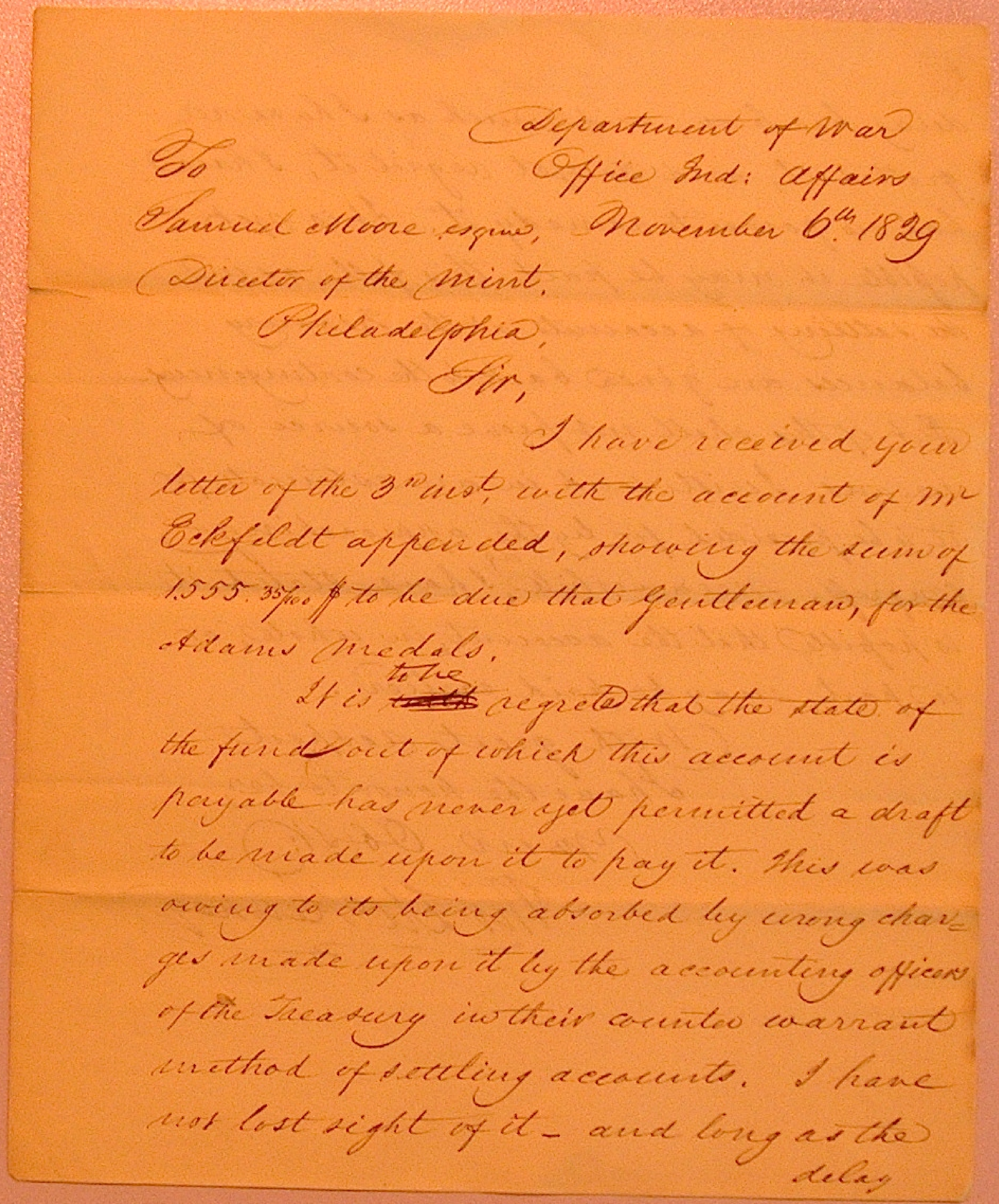
The cost of boxes for packing the coins and amount necessarily paid for porterage will, in that case be deducted from the above amount.

If you have any agent here who can attend to the transaction you will please instruct him to pay the above expenses.

Very respectfully,

Yours,

SAMUEL MOORE.



Department of War
Office Ind: Affairs
November 6th 1829

To
Samuel Moore esquire,
Director of the Mint.
Philadelphia,

Sir,

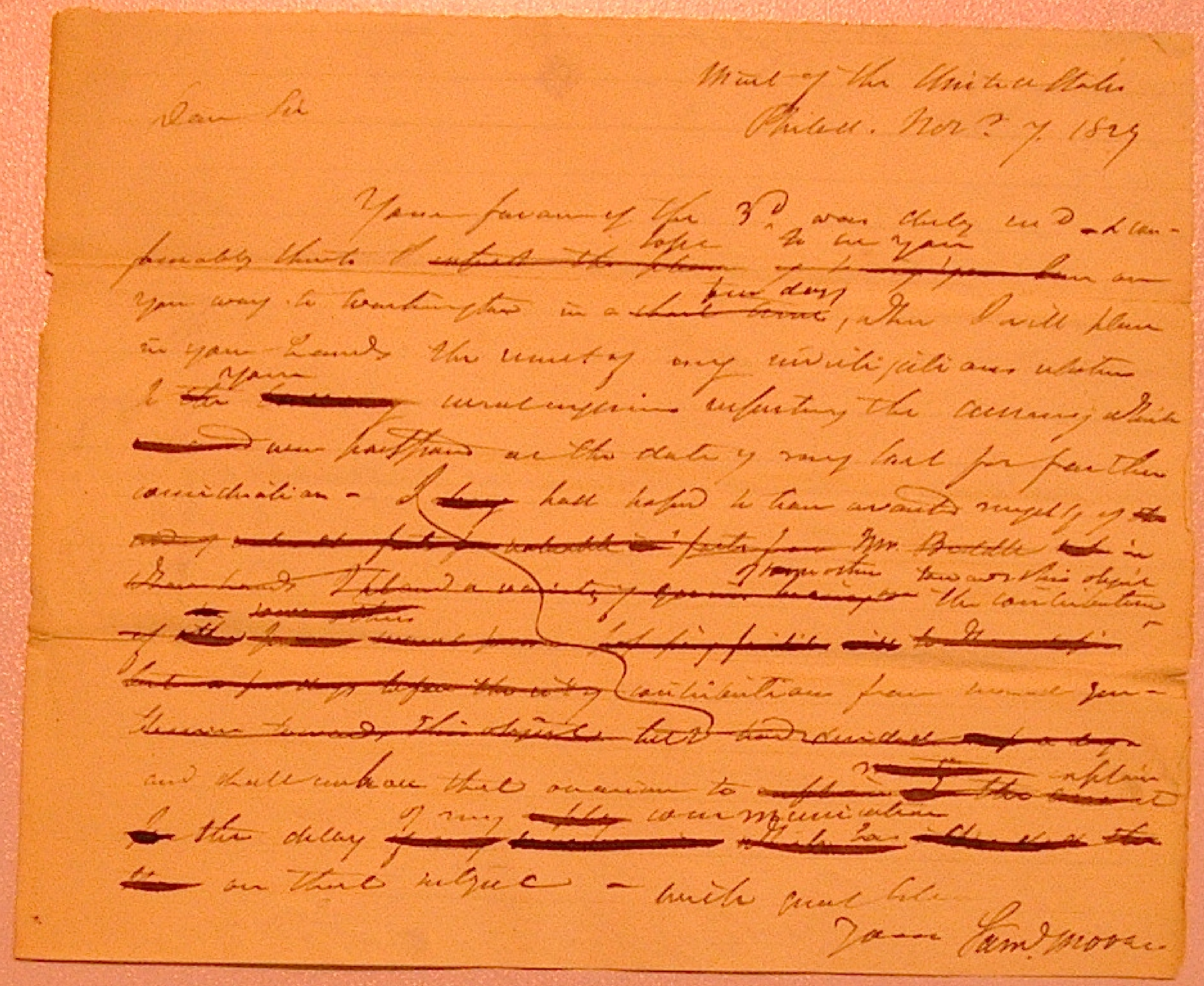
I have received your letter of the 3rd inst, with the account of Mr Eckfeldt appended, showing the sum of 1555.35/100 $ to be due that Gentleman, for the Adams Medals.

It is ~~much~~ to be regretd that the state of the fund out of which this account is payable has never yet permitted a draft to be made upon it to pay it. This was owing to its being absorbed by wrong charges made upon it by the accounting officers of the Treasury in their counter warrant method of settling accounts. I have not lost sight of it — and long as the

delay

delay has been, and much as I have regretted it, and do yet regret it, I have had no power to remedy it. It is yet poſsible it may be paid this fall. as in the settling of accounts at the Treasury balances are given back to the contingencies– But if this shall not prove a source of means, I will send in an estimate for it to be provided for by the approaching congreſs. Meanwhile as I have stated, it is poſsible that the account, in whole, or in part, may be paid earlier.

With great respect
I have the honor to be,
Your Ob: St:
Tho: L. McKenney

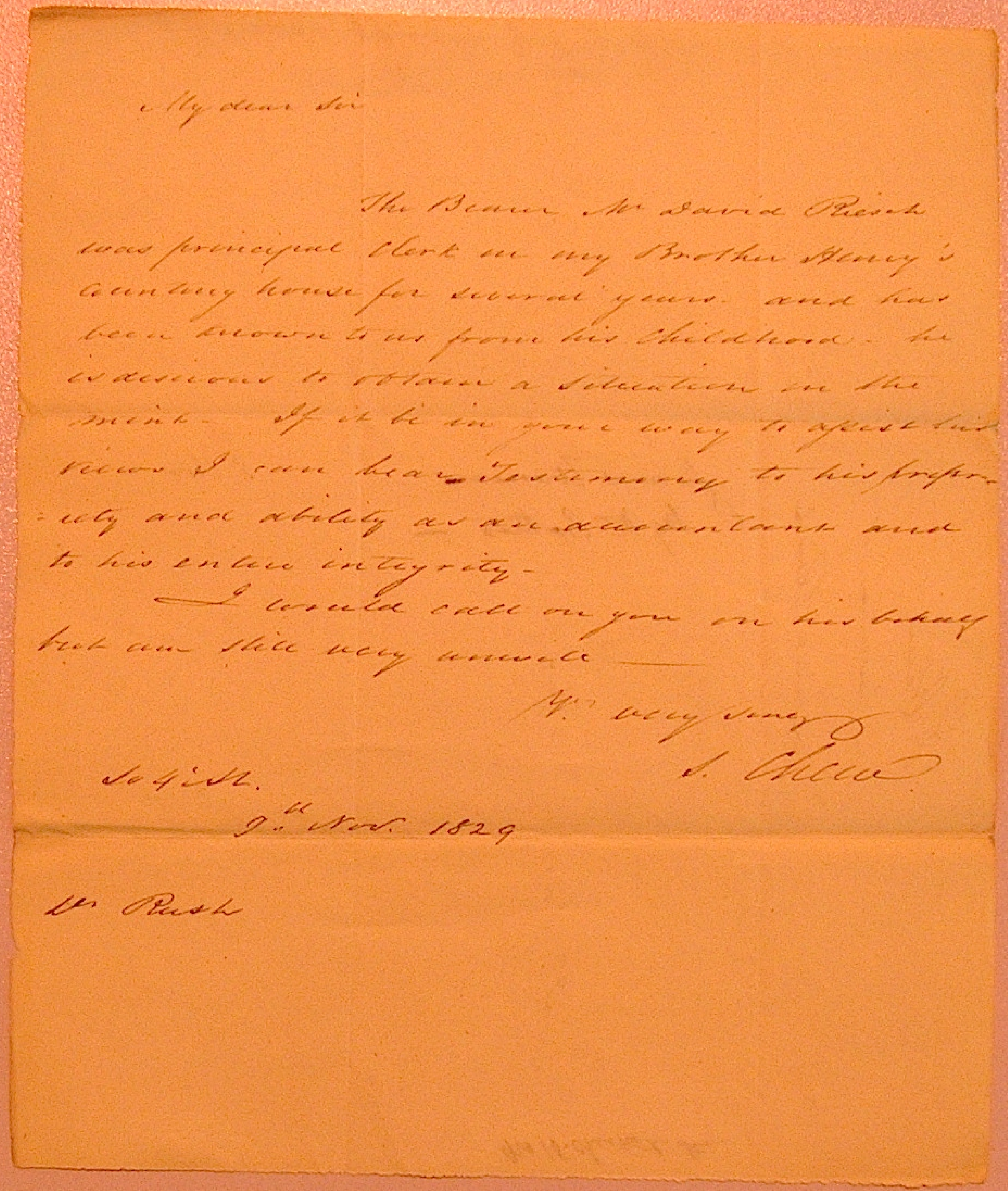


Mint of the United States
Philad. Nov. 7. 1829

Dear Sir

Your favour of the 3d. was duly recd.– I reasonably think I ~~expect the pleasure~~ hope to see you ~~[illegible]~~ on your way to Washington in a ~~short time~~ few days, when I will place in your hands the result of my investigations relative to ~~the~~ your ~~[illegible]~~ communication respecting the currency which ~~[illegible]~~ was postponed at the date of my last for further consideration – I ~~[illegible]~~ had hoped to have awaited ~~[illegible] Mr. Biddle [illegible] in [illegible]~~ of ~~[illegible]~~ the contribution ~~[illegible]~~ and shall embrace that occasion to ~~[illegible]~~ explain ~~[illegible]~~ the delay of my ~~[illegible]~~ communication ~~[illegible]~~ on that subject – with great [illegible]

Yours Saml. Moore



My dear Sir

The Bearer Mr David Rush was principal Clerk in my Brother Henry's counting house for several years. and has been known to us from his Childhood - he is desirous to obtain a Situation in the mint - If it be in your way to assist his views I can bear Testimony to his propriety and ability as an accountant and to his entire integrity -

I would call on you on his behalf but am still very unwell —

Yrs very sincy

J. Chew

So 4th St.

9th Nov. 1829

Dr Rush

181 South 11th Street

Philada Nov 9. 1829

Sir

Understanding that there is a vacancy of a Clerkship in the Mint, I take the liberty of making an application for the Situation, and have no doubt should I succeed, of giving satisfaction – having been regularly educated in a Mercantile Establishment in this City & accustomed to keep Books with great accuracy – I beg leave to refer the accompanying Certificate as to my qualifications & Character

Saml Singleton

To

Doctr Js Rush

Treasurer of the Mint

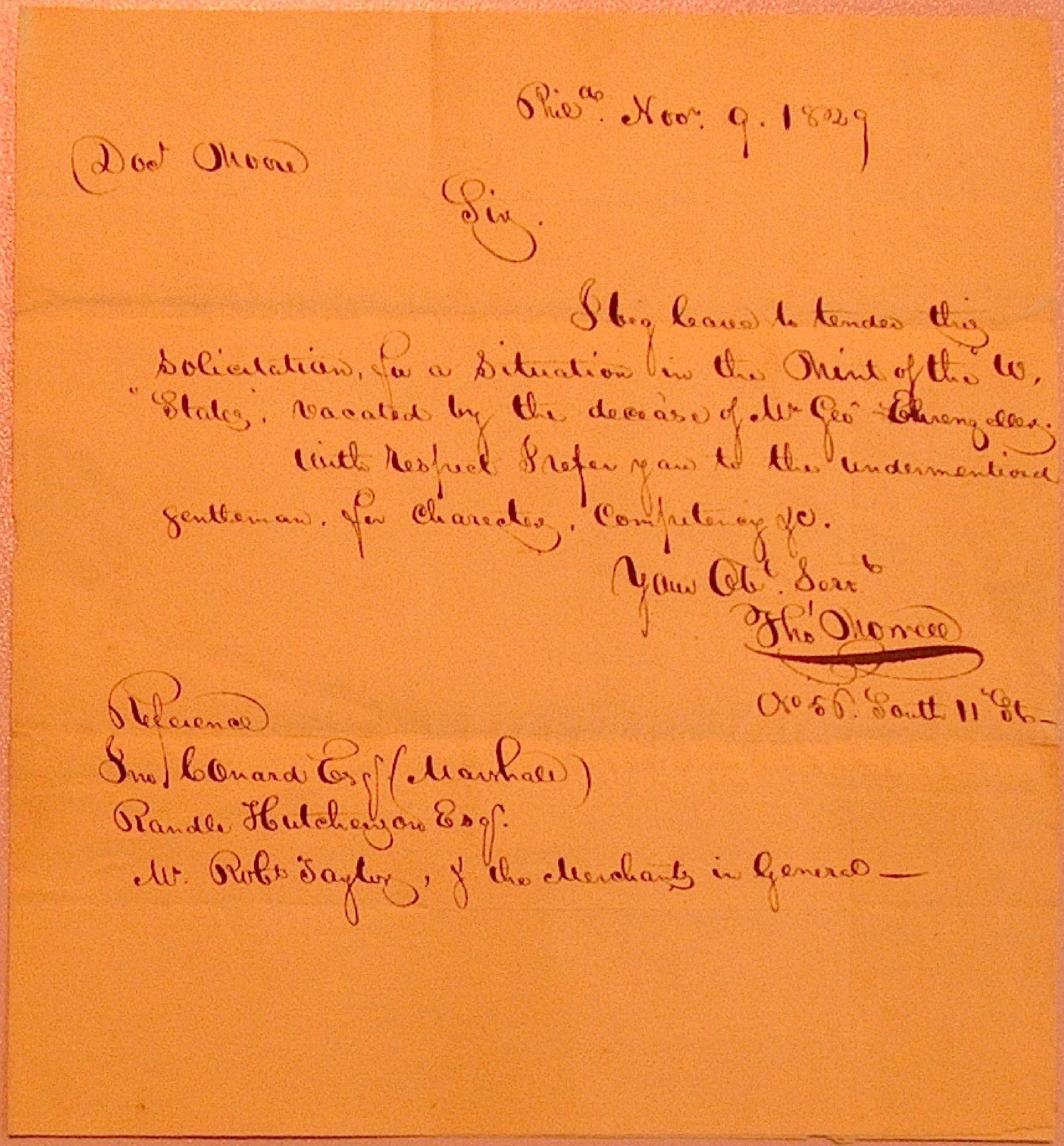
We have been acquainted with Mr Samuel Singleton for some years, he has been in the employ of some of us as Book keeper, and been uncommonly correct & using a fair hand and we believe him to be honest and sober & that he will be able to give Satisfaction if employed as a Clerk in the Mint

Henry Mand

David Lewis

D Lewis Jr

Robt Ireland



Phila. Novr. 9. 1829

Doct Moore

Sir.

I beg leave to tender this solicitation, for a Situation in the Mint of the U. "States", vacated by the decease of Mr Geo. Ehrenzeller.

With respect Refer you to the undermentiond gentleman, for Character, Competency &c.

Your Obt. Servt

Thos Morell

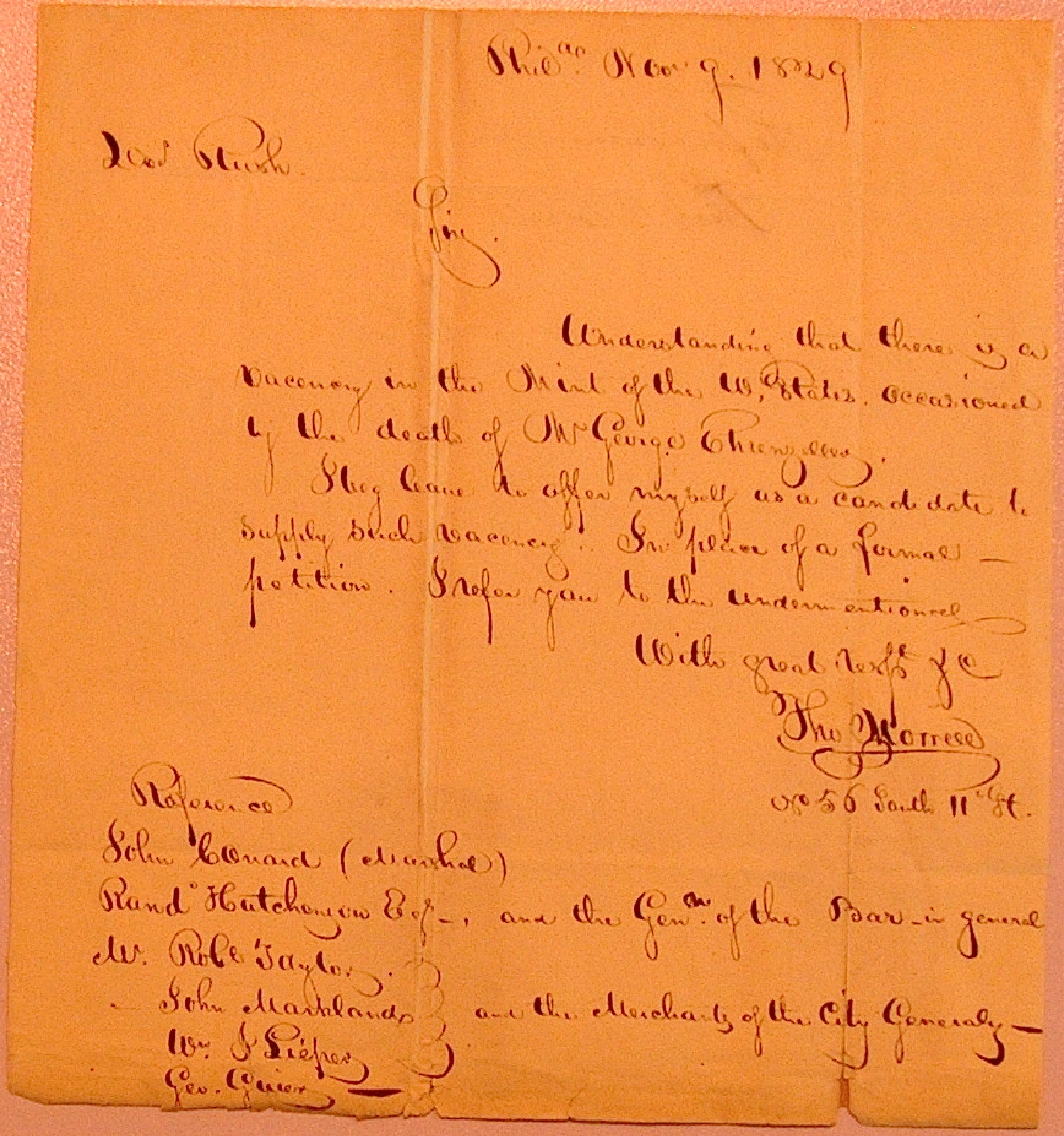
No 65. South 11th St—

Reference

Jno Conard Esq (Marshall)

Randle Hutchenson Esq

Mr Robt Taylor, & the Merchants in General—



Phil^a. Nov 9. 1829

Doct. Rush.

Sir,

Understanding that there is a vacancy in the Mint of the U. States occasioned by the death of Mr George Chenseller.

I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate to supply such vacancy. In place of a formal petition. I refer you to the undermentioned

With great resp^t &c

Tho. Morrell

No 56 South 11th St.

Reference

John Conard (Marshal)

Rand^o Hutchinson Esq., and the Gen^m of the Bar in general

Mr. Robt Taylor

— John Marklands } and the Merchants of the City Generally —

Wm. J. Piper

Geo. Guier

Dear Sir

I understand there is a vacancy in the Office of the Treasurer of the Mint & that you will probably be consulted as to the appointment of a suitable person to fill it. I beg leave to recommend to you the Bearer of this, Mr. Robert Mason, as a gentleman well acquainted with Accounts & an excellent Bookkeeper, a man of unsullied moral Character, well known to me for more than twenty Years & having entire Confidence in his Capacity & Worth, I beg leave hereby, respectfully

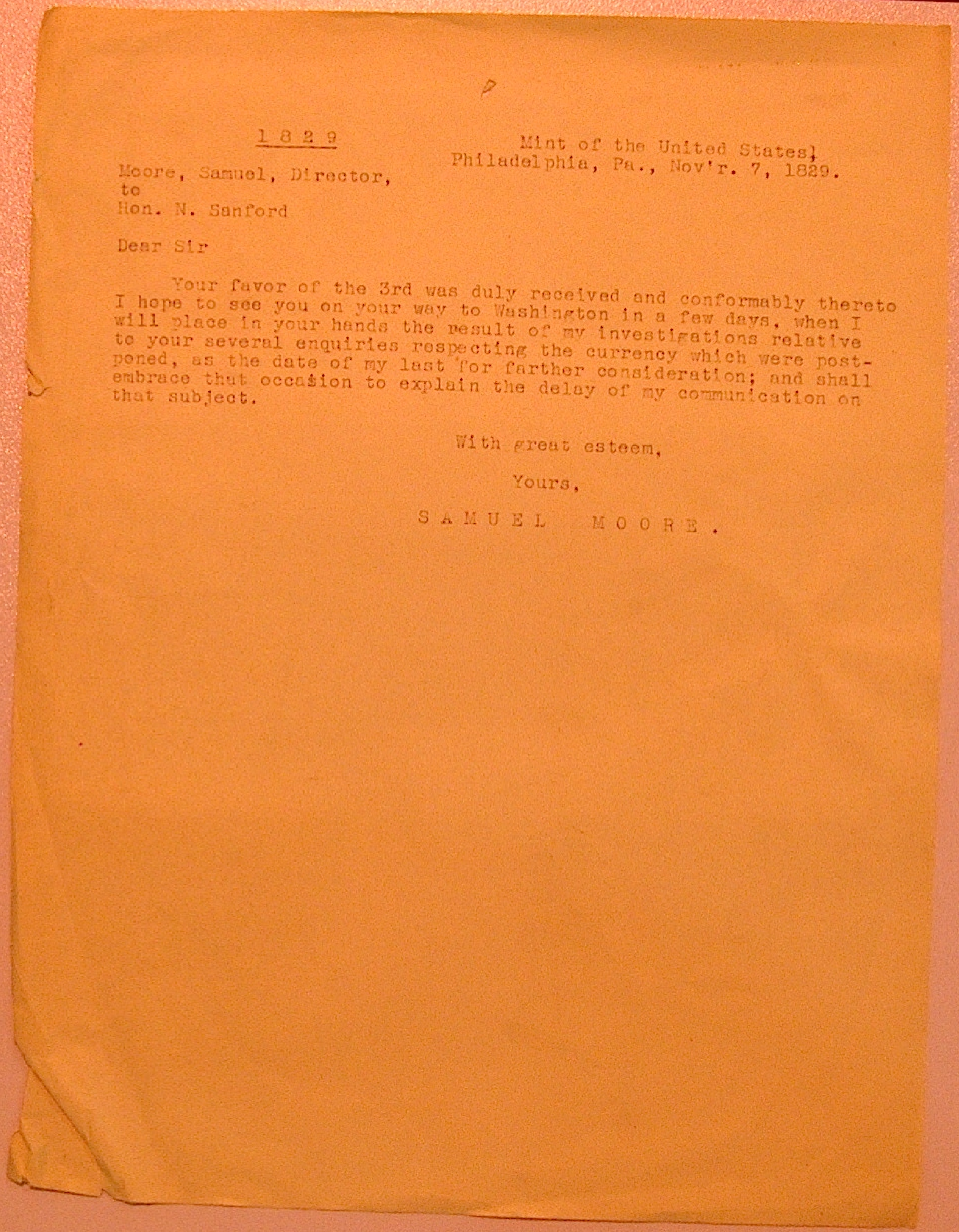
to recommend Mr Mason to
your Patronage & friendly
support —

Very respectfully

W Latimer

Nov. 9. 1829

To
Dr Samuel Moore
Director of the Mint &c



1829

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Pa., Nov'r. 7, 1829.

Moore, Samuel, Director,
to
Hon. N. Sanford

Dear Sir

Your favor of the 3rd was duly received and conformably thereto I hope to see you on your way to Washington in a few days, when I will place in your hands the result of my investigations relative to your several enquiries respecting the currency which were postponed, as the date of my last for farther consideration; and shall embrace that occasion to explain the delay of my communication on that subject.

With great esteem,

Yours,

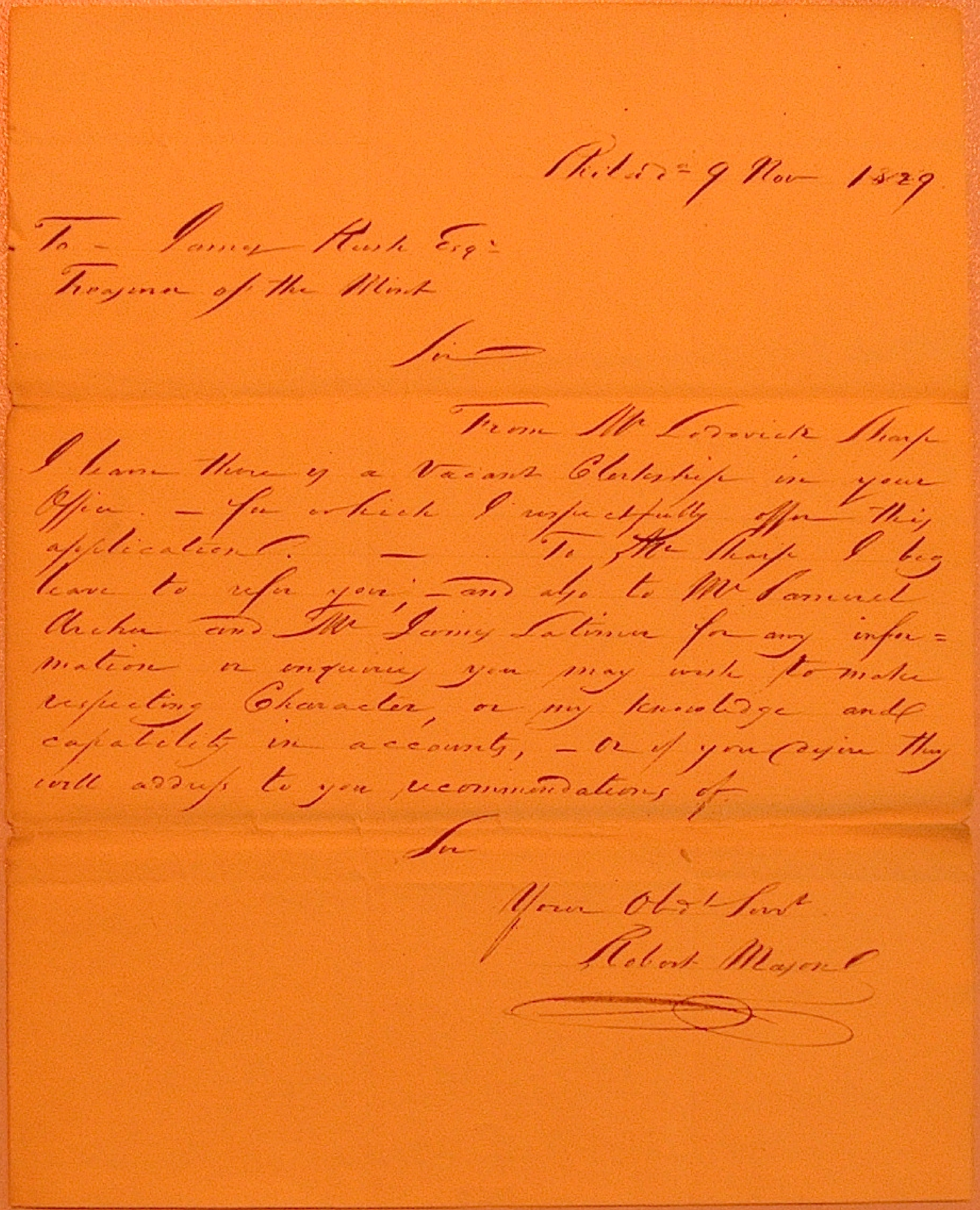
SAMUEL MOORE.

PAY ROLL

Of Persons employed in the erection of New Buildings for the Mint Establishment, ~~during~~ in the month of Oct. & Nov. 1829

NAMES.	In what capacity employed.	Number of days employed.	Wages per day.		Total amount due each person.		We acknowledge to have received from the Director of the Mint, the sums opposed to our names, respectively, being in full of our services from the 23d. Oct. to the 5th. Nov. 1829 inclusive.	WITNESSES.
			Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.		
Samuel Gamble	Labourers	11		83½	9	18½	Samuel Gamble	
Robert Hunter		12			10	02	Robert Hunter	
Robert Hunter		11½			9	60¼	Robert Hunter	
William Thompson		11			9	18½	Wm. Thompson	
William Green		12			10	02	William Green	
Patrick Dennen		11½			9	60¼	Patrick Dinin	
Thomas McGuire		12			10	02	Thos. his mark McGuire	Francis A. Levering
James Marr		11			9	18½	James Marr	
John Thompson		11½			9	60¼	John Thompson	
Thomas Shaw		12			10	02	Thomas Shaw	
Thomas Hone		11			9	18½	Thos. his mark Hone	
Thomas Clark		10			8	32½	T. Clark	Francis A. Levering
Alexander Laurance		12		75	9	00	Alexr. his mark Laurance	Francis A. Levering
Charles Linch	72 feet 9 at 25 cts per foot				18	18¾	Charles his mark Lynch	Francis A. Levering
David Patten	47 feet				11	75	David Patton	
Robert Swan	64 feet				16	00	Robt. Swan	
Mathew McCreelis	57 feet				14	25	Matthew McCreelis	
James Michael	52 feet				13	00	James Michael	
John Wright	37 feet 6				9	37½	John Wright	
Arthur Beard	41 feet 6				10	37½	Arthur Baird	[illegible]
James McIntire	69 feet 6				17	37½	Jas. his mark McIntyre	Francis A. Levering
John Park	55 feet				13	75	Jno. his mark Park	Francis A. Levering
Michael Dee	41 feet				10	25	Michael his mark Dee	Francis A. Levering
William Hunter	21 feet				5	25	William his mark Hunter	
Hector McCormick	24 feet				6	00	M. [illegible]	
Thomas McLaughlin	38 feet				1	50	Thomas McLaughlin	
John Walker	2 feet 6					62½	John Walker	
James Smith	7 feet				1	75	James Smith	
John Coyle	16 feet				4	00	John Coyle	
					284	39		

Mint of the United States
Philada. Nov. 7. 1829
Sam. Moore
Director



Philada 9 Nov 1829

To — James Rush Esq:
Treasurer of the Mint

Sir

From Mr Lodovick Sharp I learn there is a Vacant Clerkship in your Office. — for which I respectfully offer this application. — To Mr Sharp I beg leave to refer you, — and also to Mr Samuel Archer and Mr James Latimer for any information or enquiries you may wish to make respecting Character, or my knowledge and capability in accounts, — or if you desire they will address to you recommendations of.

Sir

Your Obdt Servt
Robert Mason

Philada 10th Novr 1829

To

James Rush Esqre

Treasurer of the Mint

Sir

Robert Mason who has applied for a clerkship in your office

We recommend as a person of regular and attentive habits — and who is acquainted with busineſs — conversant in accounts — and entitled to confidence. —

Matthew L. Bevan

" " "

J. C. Stocker

Quintin Campbell

Jas. Latimer

Henry Hollingsworth

Sir

I beg leave to lay before you
the annexed recommendations it should have
been attached to my application instead of
being alluded to. — I respectfully ask your
reference to it. —

Mr Samuel Archer whom I
refered to in my application is out of town
or his name would have been added
thereto. — his absence is regretted by

Sir

Your Obdt Servt

Robert Mason

James Rush Esqr
Treasurer of the Mint.

Dr James Rush   Philad. Nov. 10. 1829

D Sir

I had the satisfaction of recommending Mr Shangeller to your Father, he had been 11 Years with me & obtaind your fathers appt; owing to his integrity & good Character — The Clerk who preceeded him was introduced by me to the office with similar Claims & almost entirely on my recommendation — I feel the same interest now to offer to your Consideration a person to fill the Vacancy — who is entitled to every Confidence for his talents steadiness & Character & has circumstances attending him which with your feelings cannot but interest you for him. Mr Robert Smith who was 6 ~~Years~~ City Clk & was put out by the ~~party last~~ party

last

year — He has 8 Children — to plead her Cause forgive me for venturing to attempt a third time to supply this place — But I assure you that I should feel no small satisfaction in placing with you as I did with your father a Man in whom unbounded Confidence can be placed — forgive my boldness on acount of my motives

Yours Sincerely

Jn Humphrey

Philadelphia, Novem. 10th 1829

Doct. Samuel Moore,

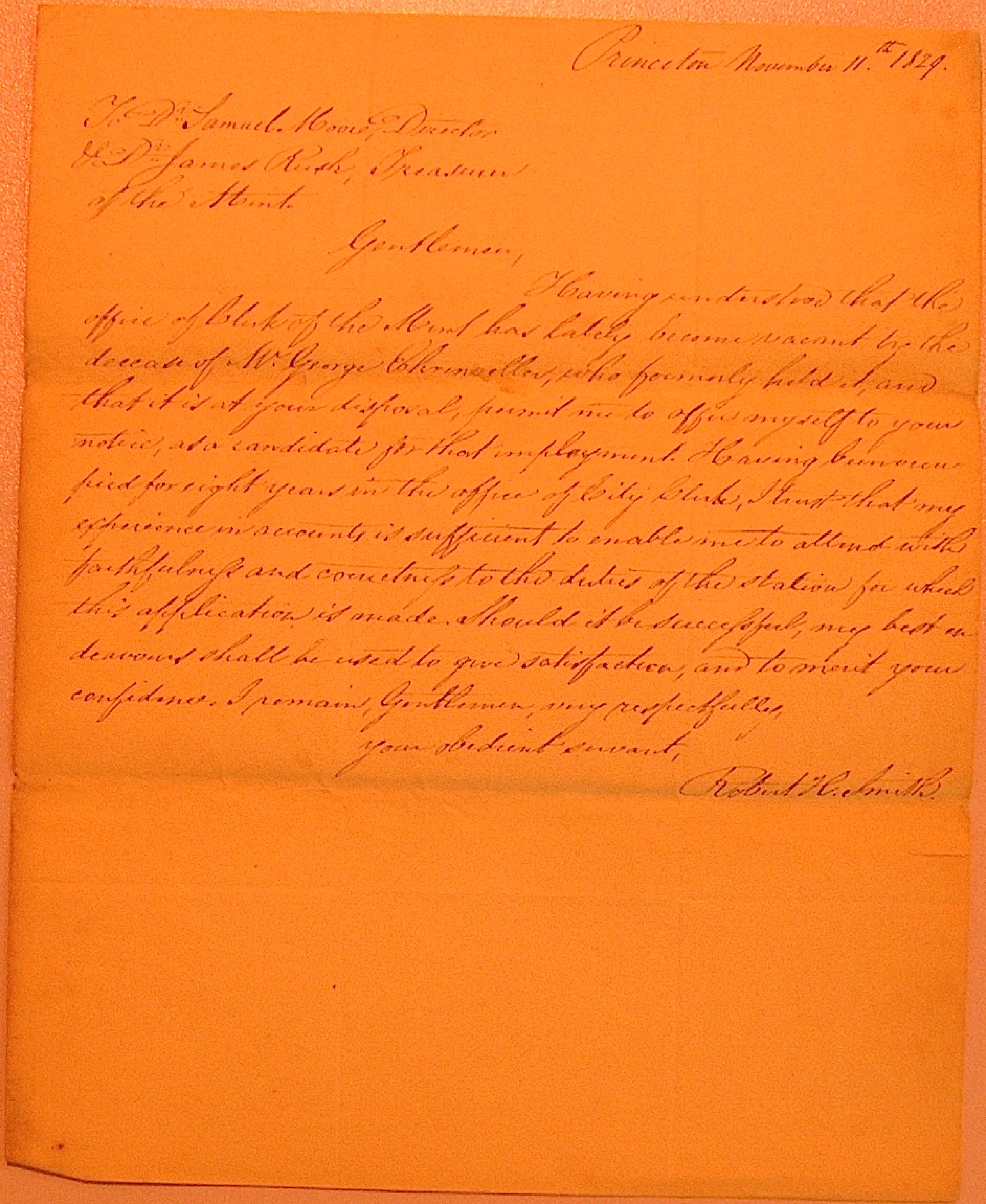
Sir,

Having understood, that a clerkship in the United States Mint establishment, became vacant by the death of Mr. Erreuzeller, I desire to offer myself as a candidate for the situation, the duties of which, if I am so happy as to obtain it, will be discharged faithfully and to the best of my ability, my character & qualifications you will acertain from the credentials submitted — having a wife & five small children and my present salary being inadequate to their support, I am induced to hope that my application will meet with a favourable reception. If the appointment is conferred on me, I will use my utmost endeavours to discharge the duties of the station, to the satisfaction of my employers.

Respectfully submitted

Your obt. Servant

Chas. McCalla



Princeton November 11th 1829.

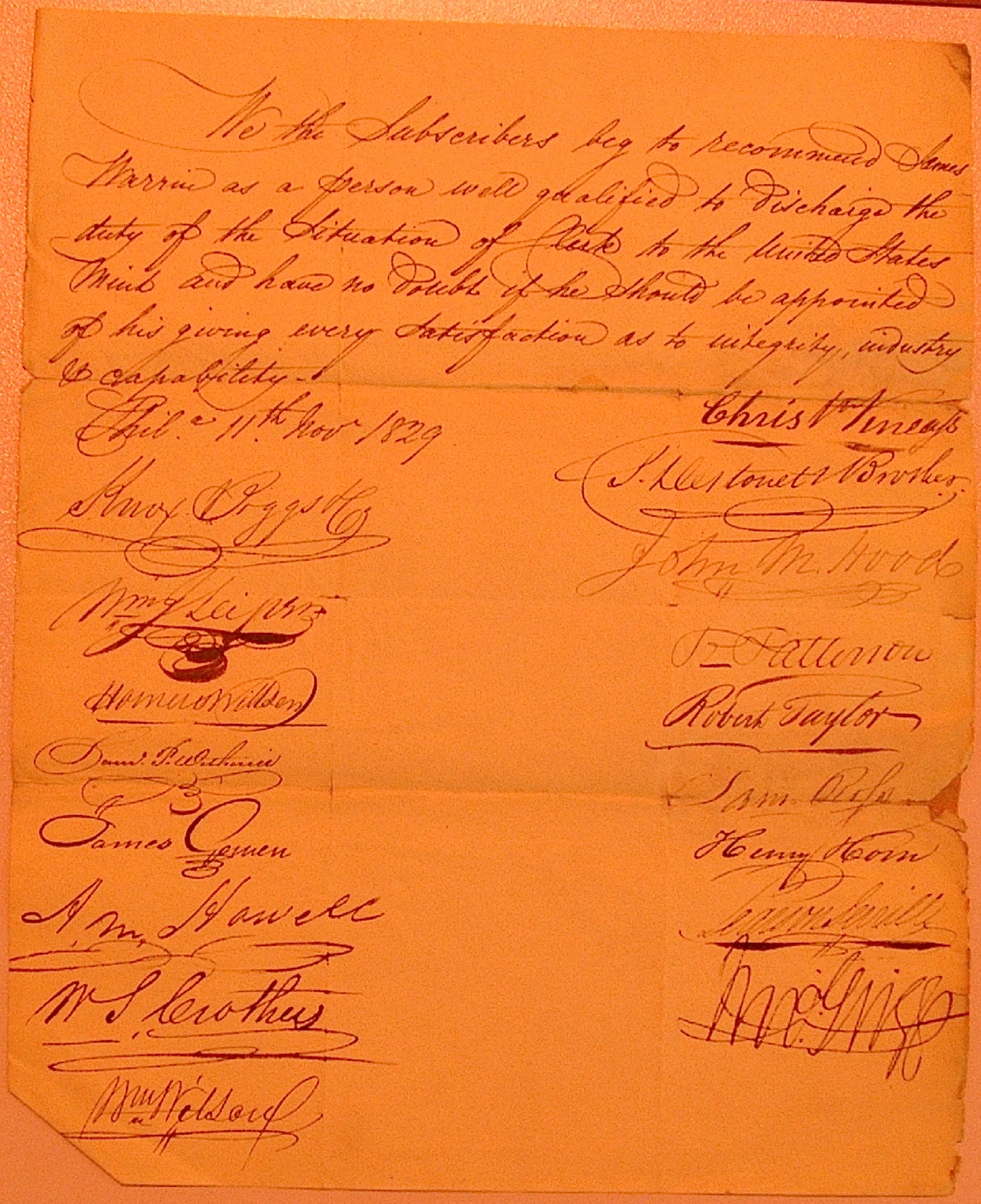
To Dr. Samuel Moore, Director
& Dr. James Rush, Treasurer
of the Mint.

Gentlemen,

Having understood that the office of Clerk of the Mint has lately become vacant by the decease of Mr. George Ckermeller, who formerly held it, and that it is at your disposal, permit me to offer myself to your notice, as a candidate for that employment. Having been occupied for eight years in the office of City Clerk, I trust that my experience in accounts is sufficient to enable me to attend with faithfulness and correctness to the duties of the station for which this application is made. Should it be successful, my best endeavours shall be used to give satisfaction, and to merit your confidence. I remain, Gentlemen, very respectfully,

your obedient servant,

Robert H. Smith.



We the Subscribers beg to recommend James Warren as a person well qualified to discharge the duty of the Situation of Clerk to the United States Mint and have no doubt if he should be appointed of his giving every satisfaction as to integrity, industry & capability.

Phila 11th Nov. 1829

Christr Vineass

S. Wetherill & Brother

Henry Biggs & Co

John M. Wood

Wm J. Leiper

R. Patterson

Homer Wilden

Robert Taylor

Danl. P. [illegible]

Sam. Alsop

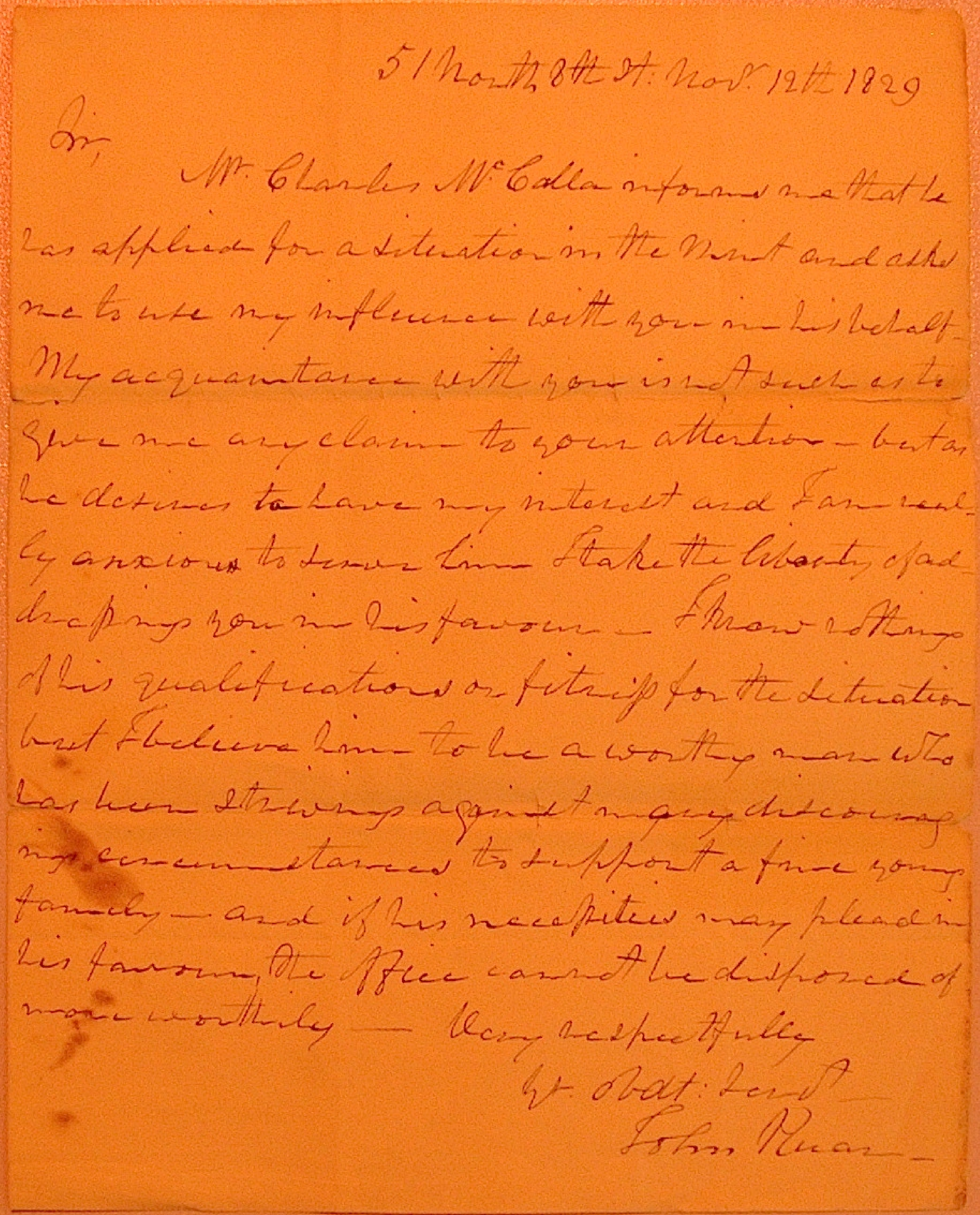
James Gowen

Henry Horn

A. M. Howell

W. S. Crothers

Wm. Wilson

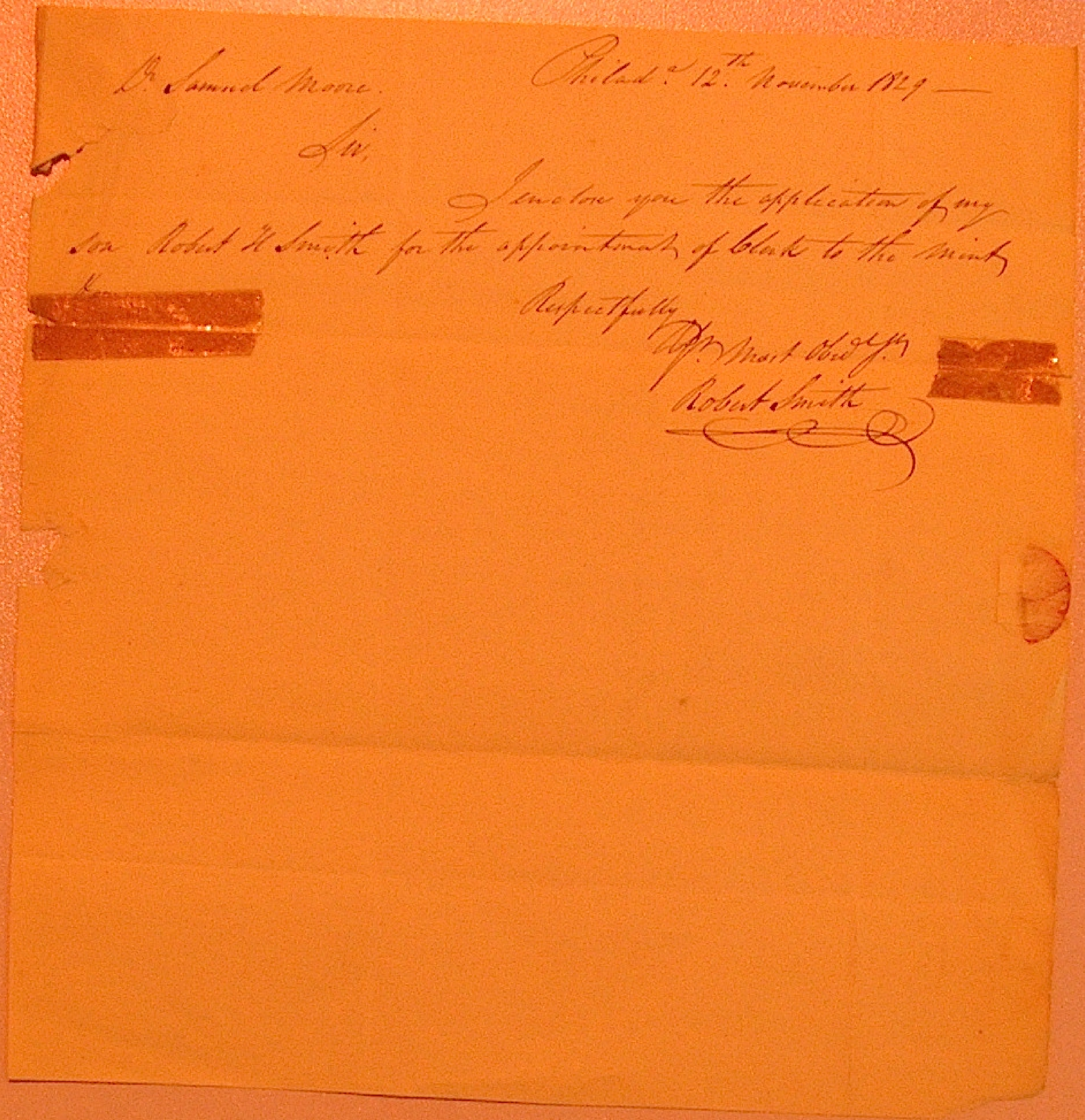


51 North 8th St: Novr. 12th 1829

Sir,

Mr. Charles McCalla informs me that he has applied for a situation in the Mint and asks me to use my influence with you in his behalf. My acquaintance with you is not such as to give me any claim to your attention — but as he desires to have my interest and I am really anxious to serve him I take the liberty of addressing you in his favour — I know nothing of his qualifications or fitness for the situation but I believe him to be a worthy man who has been striving against many discouraging circumstances to support a fine young family — and if his necessities may plead in his favour, the Office cannot be disposed of more worthily — Very respectfully

Yr. Obdt: Servt.
John Ruan



Dr Samuel Moore.

Philad.a 12th November 1829 —

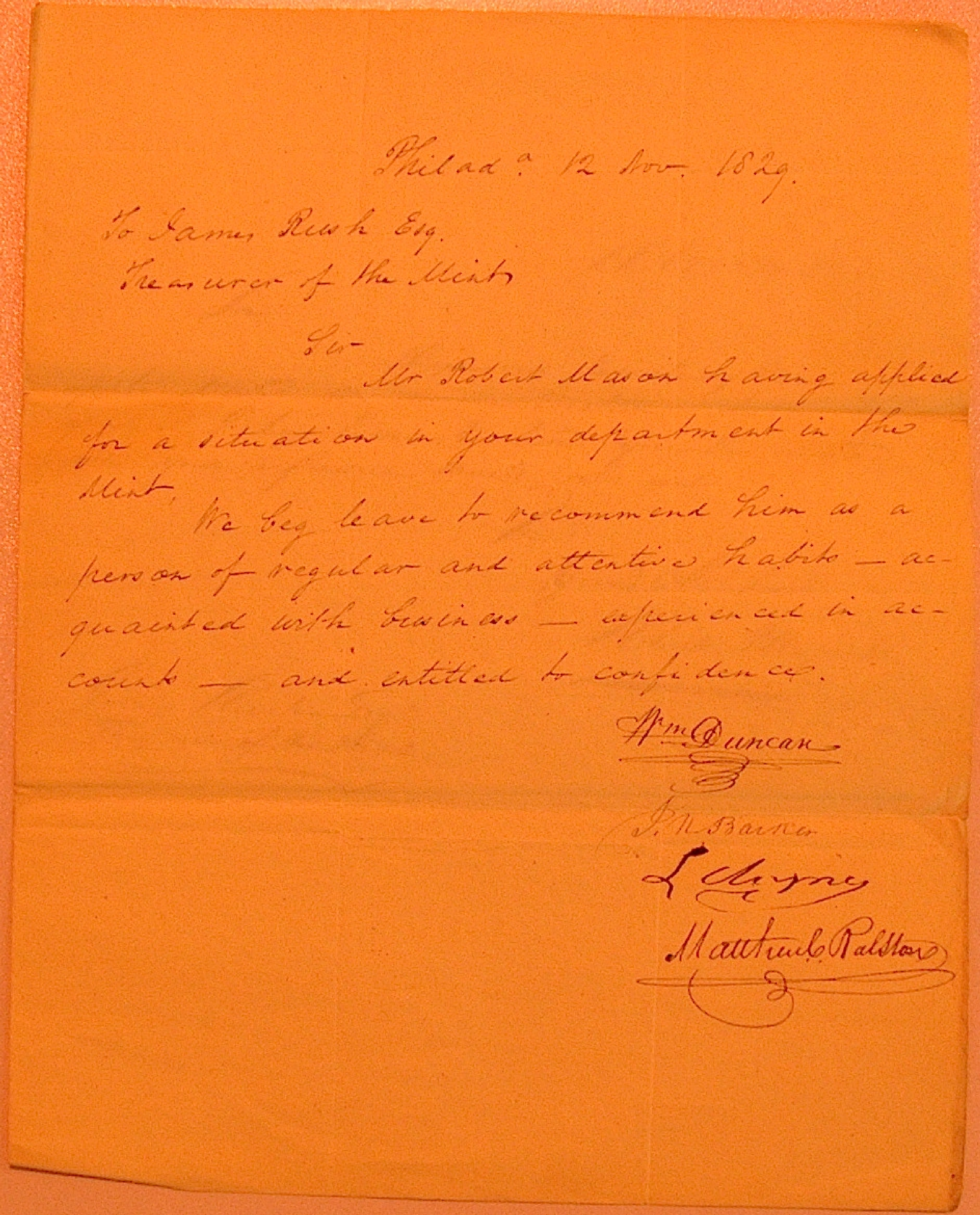
Sir,

I enclose you the application of my son Robert H Smith for the appointment of Clerk to the Mint.

Respectfully

Yr Most Obed Sr

Robert Smith



Philada. 12 Nov. 1829.

To James Rush Esq.
Treasurer of the Mint

Sir

Mr Robert Mason having applied for a situation in your department in the Mint,

We beg leave to recommend him as a person of regular and attentive habits — acquainted with business — experienced in account — and entitled to confidence.

Wm Duncan
J. N. Barker
L Clapier
Matthew L. Ralston

Philada 14 Nov. 1829

Sir

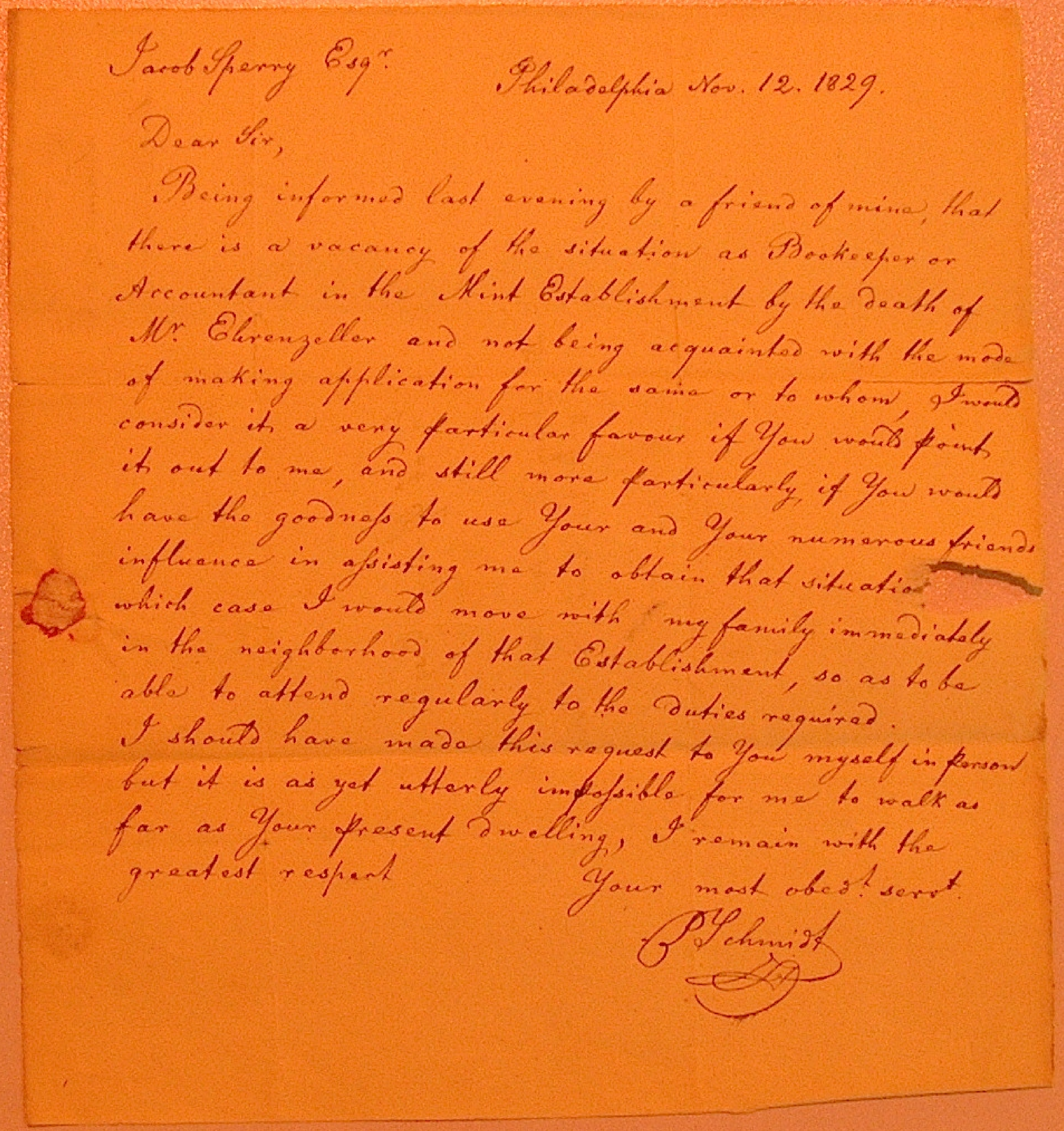
Desirous to strengthen my application and recommendations already before you; - I beg leave to hand you the annexed, and ask your reference thereto, and am

Sir

Your Obt Servt

Robert Major

James Rush Esqr
Treasurer of the Mint



Jacob Sperry Esqr. Philadelphia Nov. 12. 1829.

Dear Sir,

Being informed last evening by a friend of mine, that there is a vacancy of the situation as Bookeeper or Accountant in the Mint Establishment by the death of Mr. Ehrenzeller and not being acquainted with the mode of making application for the same or to whom, I would consider it a very particular favour if You would point it out to me, and still more particularly if You would have the goodneſs to use Your and Your numerous friends influence in aſsisting me to obtain that situatio which case I would move with my family immediately in the neighborhood of that Establishment, so as to be able to attend regularly to the duties required.

I should have made this request to You myself in person but it is as yet utterly impoſsible for me to walk as far as Your present dwelling, I remain with the greatest respect

Your most obedt. servt.

P Schmidt